

# Wish Composition

The Christian Brothers



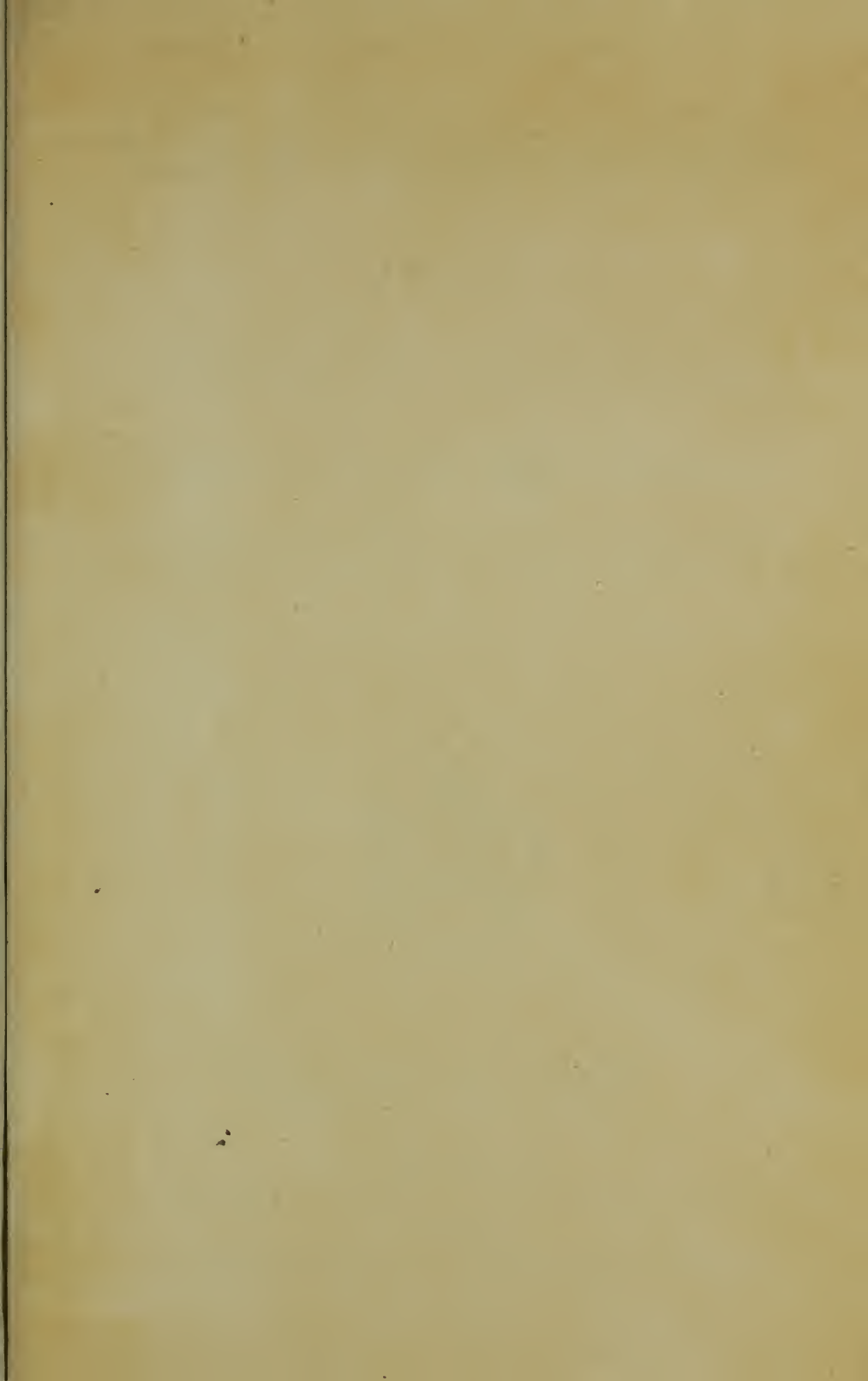
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# IRISH COMPOSITION

BY THE

*CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.*

A SEQUEL TO "AIDS TO IRISH COMPOSITION."

SUITABLE FOR MIDDLE AND SENIOR GRADES,  
INTERMEDIATE, AND FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.



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## PREFACE.

As a means of acquiring a new language, translation is now justly recognized to be of little value in the earlier stages. When, however, some progress has been made on "direct" lines, translation is valuable, as affording an excellent intellectual exercise, and as leading to a facility in the natural expression of ideas in both languages, by the gradual mastering of the modes of thought and expression peculiar to each. To attain these ends a carefully arranged course is essential; it must, however, be borne in mind that the "direct" method must be pursued *pari passu* with translation, if the best results are to be attained.

This book provides materials, of graded difficulty, for translation from English into Irish, suitable for students who have mastered the "Aids to Irish Composition." The *First Part* consists of parallel passages in Irish and English. The Irish passage should be carefully worked through, any difficulties that may present themselves being explained, as far as possible, in Irish. It should then be used as a basis for conversation. The first lesson has been developed in this way as a model: all the others should be treated similarly. When the Irish has been mastered, the parallel English passage (B) may be attempted. Assistance is given in the notes where any difficulties occur not easily overcome by a careful study of the Irish passage. The short English sentences (A) are mainly intended to direct attention

to peculiarly Irish methods of rendering phrases in everyday use. As some of the later exercises in Part I. are rather difficult, the whole of this part need not be worked through before attempting Part II., which contains additional passages in English of increasing difficulty, assistance being afforded in the earlier pieces by copious notes.

The Christian Brothers desire to tender their thanks to the following for their kindness in giving permission to use and translate extracts from their writings:—An τ-Δέσμι Ρεσσορι υα Λαοζαίε, Canónac, S.P.; An τ-Δέσμι Ράομαις υα Ουιnnín, Μάιε Νί Cinnéioe, Úna Νί Fáiρceallaiğ, Oul Amuğa (Μάιε Νί Sítig), Conán Maol (Ράομαις Ó Séağòd, Lonn-uin), Beipt Feap (Séamar Ó Oubğail), Feapγur Fínnbéil (Oiaimuiro Ó Foglaòd), Γpuαζac an Tobaii (Ράομαις Ó Séağòd, Gleann Γapb), Concubai Ó Oeapmíuna, Conall Cearnac (F. U. Ó Conaill), An Fíle (Ράομαις Ó Súilleabáin), Liağán Luaimneac (Liam Ó Maolúomínaig), Ράομαις na Léime (Ράομαις Ó Séağòd), Tóina (Taòğ Ó Donnédòd), Sceilğ na Sceol (Seán υa Ceallaiğ), Ράομαις Mac Suibne, Domnall Ó Γealbáin, Míceál Ó Rağallaiğ, Seantún (Taòğ Ó Muircédòd), and Míceál bpeactac; also to the Gaelic League, the Managers of “banba” and of the Irish Book Company for permission to make copious extracts from their publications.



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## PART I.

The numbers in brackets refer to the General Notes on Grammar and Translation in Part III. of this book, whilst those given at the bottom of the pages refer to *ἑρμηνεία καὶ διαφάνεια* (third edition).

### 1.—AN ΣΓΙΑΤΆΝ ΛΕΑΤΑΙΡ ΔΖΥΣ ΑΝ ΕΑΣ.

Ὁ μὺς εἶπεν ἀπὸ σγιατάν λεαταίρ. “Ὁ! νᾶ μαίμβ μέ! ἰαρίαιμ ἀπὸ ἑρμῆς ἐ\* οἰνὸς ἐ, ταβδαίρ παοίρεαίμ νομ!” ἀπὸ νᾶ σγιατάν λεαταίρ.

“Νί ἐρμῆς οὐλ ἀπὸ (94) οὔ εὐναίβ,” ἀπὸ νᾶ εἶπεν.

“Σοό, νί ἡ-εὐν μίρε. ἑρμῆς, ἡρ λυὸ μέ,” ἀπὸ νᾶ σγιατάν λεαταίρ.

Ὁ ἑρμῆς ἀν εἶπεν ἀπὸ. “ἡρ οὐὸς ἡμὸς ἑρμῆς ἀν εἶπεν ἀπὸ,” ἀπὸ ἡρ, ἀπὸ νο ἑρμῆς ἡρ ἡρμῆς ἐ.

Ταμὰλ νᾶ οὐαὶο ἡρμῆς νο μὺς εἶπεν εἶλε ἀπὸ. “Ὁ!” ἀπὸ ἡρμῆς ἀπὸ, “νᾶ μαίμβ μέ! ἰαρίαιμ ἀπὸ ἑρμῆς ἐ οἰνὸς ἐ, ταβδαίρ παοίρεαίμ νομ.”

“Νί ἐρμῆς οὐλ ἀπὸ νο λυὸαίβ,” ἀπὸ νᾶ εἶπεν.

“Σοό, νί λυὸ μίρε,” ἀπὸ ἡρμῆς. “ἑρμῆς, ἡμὸς νο ἑρμῆς. ἡρ εὐν μέ.”

“Νί ἡμὸς νᾶ ἑρμῆς ἡρμῆς ἀν εἶπεν ἀπὸ,” ἀπὸ νᾶ εἶπεν, ἀπὸ νο ἑρμῆς ἡρ ἡρμῆς ἐ.

ΑΝ ΜΥΝΕΑΘ.

ἡρμῆς ἀν μὺς νο† οὐμὸς οὐαὶο ἡμὸς νο ἡρμῆς ἀπὸ ἀπὸ ἀπὸ ἀπὸ, ἀπὸ (120) ἡρμῆς νο οὐμὸς ἀπὸ ἀπὸ ἀπὸ ἀπὸ.

ΑΝ Τ-ΔΕΤΑΙΡ ΠΕΑΤΑΙΡ ΗΑ ΛΑΟΖΑΙΡ.

\* § 182.

† § 452.

‡ § 642.

## CEISTEANNÁ.

Ḫfeascáir mian̄ eap? rciaṫán leaṫair? Cao é an méao aṫá ionn̄ca? Cao leir go ḫfuil eap (rciaṫán leaṫair) aeall̄maṫaḫ? Cao 'na ṫaob̄ go oṫugṫar "rciaṫán leaṫair" air? Ciac̄a éan n̄o luḫ rciaṫán leaṫair? Cao é an ṫmáṫ a ḫíon̄n na h-aínn̄iṫóṫe reo aḫ roláṫar ḫiṫ oóib̄ réin?

Cao ouḫaírc̄ an rciaṫán leaṫair reo leir an ḫc̄áo eap? Cao é an f̄reaḡra ṫuḡ an eap air? Ar m̄ṫ leir oul ó'n ḫc̄áo eap? Conur? Conur a ó'ér̄iṫḫ leir oul ó'n ṫar̄na h-eap?

Cao é an ainn̄ a ṫugṫar ar rc̄éal oe'n ṫraḫar ro? Ḫfuil f̄ior aḫaṫ c̄é inn̄ir ar oṫúir é? C̄é c̄uir ḫaoṫluinn̄ air? Cá m̄aib̄ aeop̄o 'na c̄oínn̄uṫe? Cao c̄uirge go m̄bíṫ ré aḫ c̄úmaṫ rc̄éalaṫa oe'n ṫraḫar ro? Cao é an m̄úneaṫ ir c̄óir a ḫainṫ ar an rc̄éal ro?

Cao é an róro muo "boḫa"? An úráioṫear boḫanna ré láṫair?

Cao é an ḫriḫ aṫá leir an aḫaírc̄ rin "óá f̄rainḡ oo ḫeíṫ ar a boḫa aige," aḫur leir an aḫuir̄in rin "aḫ ḫan reall̄ oo óéanaíṫ leo?"

## CEISTEANNÁ ḫRAMAṫOÁḫA.

1. Caoé c̄ár an f̄ocaíl "leaṫair"? Caoé an ṫ-aínn̄neaḫ?
2. "n̄í ṫuḡaim̄." Caoé a ainn̄ir-rin? A in̄oṫ?
3. "O'féaḫ." Caoé a ainn̄ir-rin? Aḫair an c̄áo reappa iol̄ra oe'n ainn̄ir láíṫiḫ? An ainn̄ ḫmaṫar̄oḫ?
4. "Ceap̄c̄." Caoé a inn̄cin-rin? Aḫair an ḫeineaínn̄aḫ, ir c̄uir an ṫaḫṫ roíne.
5. "Deir̄im̄." Dein ḫramaṫaíḫeaḫṫ air-rin. Aḫair ioml̄án na h-aínn̄ir̄e ṫap̄c̄ aḫur na h-aínn̄ir̄e c̄uḡaim̄.
6. "Oim̄iḫ." Cao a ṫuḡann̄ ṫú air rin? Caoé a c̄ár? Aḫair an ṫ-aínn̄neaḫ?
7. "Óá f̄rainḡ." Caoé a uínn̄ir-rin? Conur aoeir̄ir̄ an c̄ár ḫeineaínn̄aḫ.
8. "Óéanaíṫ." Dein ḫramaṫaíḫeaḫṫ ar an ḫrocal̄ roin̄.

## A.

1. Put that long white rod on the high chair, please. 2. Did you break that window, James? 3. Yes, sir, but I could not help it. 4. She was closing the big window as I came in. 5. He said he was tired and hungry, so I gave him sixpence. 6. I know those men well, but I do not admire them.

## B.

A weasel once caught a bat. "Spare me this time, I implore you," said the bat. "I always kill birds," replied the weasel. The bat answered that he was not a bird but a mouse. The weasel having examined (4) him closely released him.

Soon after the bat was captured by another weasel. He implored the latter to release him. The weasel replied that he never let mice escape. "See, I am a bird, not a mouse. Look at my wings." "That's strange," said the weasel. "I thought at first you were a mouse; but you seem to be right, so I will release you."

---

## 2.—ΤΡΙΨΥΡ ΜΑC ΝΑ ΒΑΡΟ-SCOLÓIΣE.

---

Ὅτι θεαριβριάταιι ας ἄριστοιτεστοιλ θαριαβ\* αινιμ  
 αν βάρο-σcolόγ. Ὅτι τριψύρι mac αίγε. Νί παιβ ραν  
 τομαν τοιρι ná τιαρι βειριτ βα ινό ρογλουιμ (32) ná αν  
 βάρο-σcolόγ γ α θεαριβριάταιι. Αςυρ ι σταοβ τριψύρι  
 mac να βάρο-σcolóιγε ní παιβ éιnní ρέ ρλαίτεαρ ná  
 παιβ εολαρ αca αιρι; αc αμβαρα βί αον τρι cειριτεαννα  
 αμάαιν γ το cυαυό όίοβ ραν το ρερίοτεαc.

Dubhadar go maḡair go nṑi an domhan toir cun  
 rior o'ḡaḡáil ar na tré neitib-geo 7 go maḡair go  
 ruis (I25) Áraoirceatoil ar oṑúir aḡ ná cuirfioir  
 rior a nḡaol oo. Nuair a bíodair tamall ó'n oṑiḡ,  
 o'imṑiḡ an té ba ríne aca 7 oo éuair fé oéin Áraoir-  
 ceatoil 7 o'ḡairruisḡ fé oé an bḡaḡaḡo fé aimir  
 uair. "Cao o'ḡeaoḡá 'oéanaim oom?" arir eirean.  
 "O'inneorainn † rḡeálda breáḡta ouit," arir an fear  
 eile. "Coinneoḡao go ceann máite tu," arir eirean.  
 1 ḡcionn tamall eile táinig an tarina mac, 7 o'ḡair-  
 ruisḡ an oṑóḡḡáí é 1 n-aimir. "Cao é (49) an tréḡe  
 mairéaimna aḡa aḡaḡ?" arir eirean. "O'ḡeḡilḡinn  
 bó nó oo éruḡḡainn," arir an fear eile. "Ní ḡáb-  
 aḡairiḡe fear eile," arir eirean, "ḡan go ceann máite  
 go h-áirite." 1 ḡcionn tamallín eile táinig an uirne  
 oéioeanaḡ, 7 o'ḡairruisḡ an maib buaḡáil aḡ ear-  
 taḡáil uair. "Cao ir féoir leat 'oéanaim?" arir  
 eirean. "Oo ḡearrḡainn aḡmao go maib 7 oá mbaḡo  
 ḡábao, oéanḡainn céao aicillioeacṑ náḡ é," arir eirean  
 ḡan cuirneaim o'á oṑuim.

Scéaluiréacṑ Cúige Muimhan.

The Notes (p. 223) give assistance in rendering the numbered passages in italics.

# A.

1. Shall I ask Tom where he put them? 2. He told me he did not know when they went away. 3. If you had been here, he would not have done it. 4. Is John taller than James? Yes, he is the tallest boy in the school. 5. I saw the boatmen raising the large heavy stone that was lying at the end of the strand. 6. Is that big boy the boatman's son? No.



## B.

The Bard Scolog had three sons. There was nothing they did not know except three things, and they knew that their uncle had a knowledge of these. *They set out on a journey*<sup>1</sup> to learn these three things from him. *As they were on their way*<sup>2</sup> they met him. He asked them where they were going. The eldest having replied (4) that they were going to work, he asked him what was his trade. He answered that no one *who ever held a flail*<sup>3</sup> could excel him. The uncle then asked the second what his trade was. He replied that no one who ever grasped an axe could fell a tree as rapidly as he. On his asking (4) the youngest what his trade was he replied that he had never seen a man who could shorten the night so excellently as himself. "How would you shorten the night?" asked the other. "I should tell a story," he replied, "and no one ever took my two brothers without taking me also." Thereupon the gentleman arranged with them. He gave a flail to one of them and told him to go to the barn. To another he gave an axe and told him to go to the wood to (80) cut down the great trees in it.

---

### 3.—OBΔΙR CRUΔIΘ.

---

Ṭus ré mac an mí zo bhuac na fairrige aḡur cairbeán ré reana-čairleán do. "Anoir," aḡur' eipean leir, "cait ḡac don cloč ra čairleán ran amac ra bfairrige aḡur bioč ran véanta aḡat le linn ḡréine a ōul ré" (65). Ṭus ré a bóčar aḡur annpoin. Do čpom mac an mí aḡur obair, ac bí na cloča ḡreamuigče

o'á céile com uaingean roin, náir féad ré don cloc  
 aca do bheic leir agus dá mbíod ré as gabáil do go  
 oti inoiu ní beaó cloc ar an gcailleán aise. Suio  
 ré ríor annan as maectnam do féin ar cao (56,g) baó  
 ceapit do a uéanam, agus níoir b'fada suir éainis  
 ingean an trean-ní cuise. "Cao é seo atá oit," ar  
 ríre. "Oinnir ré ói cao a bí aise le uéanam. "Ó!  
 ní h-éinníó é rin," ar ríre. "Uéanrao-ra féin é."  
 Annroin eus rí biaó ir deoó do; éapais amac rlaicín  
 oiaoiúeaéta, buail buille oí ar an reana-cailleán,  
 agus fé ceann nóimic bí an \* uile cloc de i oíoin  
 puill. "Anoir," ar ríre, "ná h-innir dom' acair suir  
 mire do óein an obair rin oit."

## A.

1. They were winnowing the wheat at mid-day  
 yesterday. 2. If I see him to-morrow I will ask him  
 for the book you want. 3. He became very angry  
 when I told him what you said. 4. Do you know the  
 man in the black suit? Yes, that is James O'Leary.  
 5. He is the best doctor in the city. 6. Let each one  
 do his best; he can do no more.

## B.

"Now," said the king, "your work for to-  
 morrow will be to raise the stones out of the sea and  
 to erect the castle just as it was before." He went  
 to the edge of the sea, but could not perceive a single  
 stone so black was the water. He sat down on a  
 rock, and not long after that the princess came to him  
 and said, "What have you to do to-day?" On his  
 informing (4) her, she replied. "Do not grieve, I



can perform that task." She then gave him food and drink. She *produced*<sup>1</sup> the little magic wand, struck the water of the sea with it, and *in an instant*<sup>2</sup> the old castle was *standing*<sup>3</sup> just as it had been the previous day. Then she said to him, "For your life (9) do not tell my father that I accomplished the task for you, or that you have any knowledge *whatever*<sup>4</sup> of me."

#### 4.—TRIÚR MAC NA bÁRD-SCOLÓIGE.

(Δμ λεηδαῖναι.)

Νυαίη α ἑκκονακάθαρ ἐ ἀγ τριαλλ ἀρ ἀν ἀίτ 'να  
 μαβάθαρ, το μισγάθαρ ἀρ υαν; το μαρῖβυίζεαθαρ ἐ γ  
 το ἐυμῖλεαθαρ α ἐυτο φολα τ'ά ἑκκονναίγτίβ γ τ'ά  
 λάμναιβ γ το ἑαρημαθαρ τρῖ τριον-ἑέαγδῖν γ ρεο (55)  
 ιαο ἀγ ἑαβῶιλ ἀρ α ἐέιλε. Ἑκκοναί ρεῖρεαν ιαο, ἀέ νί  
 ρναιβ ῖορ αἷγε ἐέρῖβ' ιαο, ἀμ. Το ἐαίτ ρέ ἐ ρέιν  
 εατορῖα ἀγ τ'έαναιμ εαθαρηαβῶιλα ἀέ ριν μαρ ἱρ μό το  
 λύμπεαθαρ α ἐέιλε, μαρ ὀ'εαθ. Ρέ ὀεῖρεαθ ρυαίη ρέ  
 α ραμαῖναιντ (89). "Ἐαο ἱρ ράτ λειρ ἀν τρποιο ρεο?"  
 ἀρ ρεῖρεαν. "Μαρ ἑαλλ ἀρ ἀν ἑκολλ ρεο," ἀρρ ἀν  
 τέ βα ῖνι ἐοῖβ, "ἀέ ἱρ λιον-ρα ἱ." "Νί λεατ," ἀρρ  
 ἀν ταρῖνα μαε, "ἀέ λιον-ρα." "Νί λε ἡ-έιννε αγαιβ ἱ  
 ἀηοιρ," ἀρρ ἀν τρῖομῶ μαε, "ὀ τῶταοι ἀγ τουλ ἐυἷγε  
 ριν ἀέ ἱρ λιον-ρα ἱ." "Ἐονυρ ἱρ λεατ-ρα ἱ?" ἀρρ  
 εῖρεαν λειρ ἀν τέ βα ῖνι ἀα. "Μαρ," ἀρρ εῖρεαν,  
 "τ'ῑάγ μ'αταίη α βῖνιλ ἐρῖον γ ἑλαρ τ'ε'ν ἐολλ  
 αγαν" (57). "Αγυρ ἐονυρ ἱρ λεατ-ρα ἱ μαρ ριν?" ἀρρ  
 εῖρεαν λειρ ἀν ταρῖνα μαε. "Τ'ῑάγ μ'αταίη α βῖνιλ  
 ααν γ τ'οῖρεαέ τ'ε'ν ἐολλ αγαν-ρα." "Ἀέ ἐονυρ ἱρ  
 λεατ-ρα ἱ, ἀμ?" ἀρρ εῖρεαν λειρ ἀν τέ ἀβ οἷγε ἀα.  
 "Μαρ," ἀρρ εῖρεαν, "τ'ῑάγ μ'αταίη α βῖνιλ ρέ ἐαλαῖμ

7 որ և իոնն ճգամ-բա!'' ճջ քեճճաւտ բար ծօ նեմ-  
բարեճ ար ան ճճճ. Ծ'ոնքիւն ան տ-ճճճ Իճօ Գ օքրիւն  
Ի ոքիւն էին իոն քեճճաւտ ան քաճօքար օճքիւն Լեյր ճճ  
նիօք իւրքեքօքար օքքեքօ Իք քքօքօ ծճքք արքօ ճճ (ԻԶԻ)  
Իճօ իօն քանճ Լե քեքն-ճճտ 'նճ քքօք Ի քքիւնքք  
ան ծքիօքքի. '' Ըի քեքք Լիօն-քճ քեքքեք ճօքքիւն'',  
արք ան տ-ճճճ.

Scéalúireacht Cúige Muman.

A.

1. Connemara is a beautiful country. 2. It is I who went to Drogheda on St. Patrick's Day. 3. Throw that stone over the wall. 4. Get up! It is a quarter past eight o'clock. 5. There were about sixty persons present at the meeting. 6. He was lighting his pipe by the roadside when the car passed him. 7. I see something stirring in the grass. Is it a dog or a cat? 8. Cait was never in Kiltimagh until the other day.

B.

He called two servants and bade them go for\* the soldiers, *and have*<sup>1</sup> the three men seized. The soldiers set out in pursuit. The three men knew they were being *pursued by the soldiers*;<sup>2</sup> and after some time the eldest, looking back (4) said they were caught now (70). They saw a tree, and began a sham quarrel about it. The soldiers came on *the scene*,<sup>3</sup> and inquired of the eldest why they were fighting. He replied that this was a tree his father had bequeathed to him. "How much of it did he bequeath you?" "All that was crooked and straight." "He left it entirely to you then." They asked the second how much had been bequeathed to

him. He said all that was young and old. They enquired of the third how much his father had bequeathed him. He said he had left him all that was under and over ground. "Then he left it all to you," said the soldiers. *They could not bring them to an agreement,*<sup>†</sup> and returned home. The master asked them whether they had seen the three men. They replied that they had seen no one but three who were partitioning a tree. "Those were they," answered the master, "and you must go in pursuit of them again."

### 5.—INISTOIR.

1r maiṛ 1r cuimín liom an lá bheadḡ do buaileamair 1r tead 1 gcupad aḡ triall air Inistoir, an t-oileán 1r luḡa d'oileánaib Áirann. Bí an fáirpige an-éúin air fad 7 na daṛanna aḡ ríor-dṛairiugad air an uirce--ó úbḡ go goim 7 ó goim go ḡlar 7 air ḡan moilḡ go ub-goim. Ní raib deirir air bit orainn 7 mar rin de, leigeamair amad na doiruganna le (cun) iunnaḡa\* do ḡabáil (93); adt dár noóig, bíodar ór-éirionna úinn 7 ba beaḡ an cairbe do Seadán air † ḡabamair oib an lá rin. 1r cuimín liom fóir cionnar mar do éuaḡmar 1 otir air an nḡainn de, an ḡrian aḡ fcairt orainn 7 air na daoinib do bí 'na fcairín air an triáig.

Níor b'fada uainn an áit 'na ‡ noéantar na cupad 7 buaileamair ruar cum féadaint orṛa dá noéanam (87). Bí cupad dear nua-ḡléarta ann air aḡar na ḡríme, an cairiad aḡ oirṛliugad air fá n-a polar. Bí conablaḡ cupaig nó óó air leat-taib ann 7 a lán do fcan-cupadib dá noeirugad.

Úna ní fáircealllaig.

\* fcair éir.

† § 235.

‡ § 234.

## A.

1. I asked him for the book and he gave it to me. 2. Do you like oranges? Yes, but I prefer apples. 3. He was driving the horse across that big pasture field. 4. I lived in Ardee when I was a boy. 5. Is that the book I lent you?

## B.

Afterwards we spent the greater part of the day exploring the island, and examining the old churches, etc., to be found\* there, and especially Grace O'Malley's castle, which is situated on a green terrace *overlooking*<sup>1</sup> the sea.

In the evening, when the sun *had set*<sup>2</sup> and its *last rays*<sup>3</sup> were *lighting up*<sup>4</sup> Dun Fearbhuidhe out opposite us, and the cloud-shadows fell on the sea east of the Cos, we journeyed back to Inishmaan. We reached the slip, just as the fishermen were putting out to sea for the night.

We were often on the southern island afterwards, but it is the first view of a place which *makes an impression on one's mind*.<sup>5</sup>

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## 6.—na capaille fé òraoirdéact.

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Nuair a bí na feact mbliaðna iméighe, tubhairt an bpaímin le loircán lá, “Caiteó mé iméact uait; abair leir na comuipanaib go noeagor amú agur go gcaiteó tú uil ar mo loirc. Nuair a maíó tú ar riubál, tabhair aíó ar cáirleán an fácaig agur iairr reirbír air. Fiarriócaó fé óioi cao ir féioir leat a óéanaim. Abair leir: ‘Níó ar bíe ó’áf noéairna fear maím.’ Sé an maigao a óéanfaó fé leat ná† so



cōtrom fēin t'ōr buriōe a tādaiuit tuit mā ōeineann  
 tū gād nío tād\* n-ortōócāiō ré ōuit ar fēad leat-  
 bliadna. Réiōtiḡ leir ar an gcoingill rin. Ad  
 oēarfaio ré leat mura bfeadairi gād don muo to  
 oēanadn go mbairfeair an ceann oiot. Abair leir go  
 bfuilir rāra. ōior-ra i gcairleān an fātaig aḡur  
 cūirfeair a cūio capall ré ōiaoiōeāct aḡur ní  
 fēadann éinne iad to tādaiuit amac ar an rtabla ó  
 rin. 'Sé an cēad muo a ō'iairfaio ré ort ná† na  
 capall to tādaiuit amac cūn oeoē a beit aca. Beo-  
 ra taoē irtiḡ oē'n nooir; tiomāin amac mé aḡur  
 leairfaio gād don capall ra rtabla me.

## A.

1. Ask him if that tall man is the president.  
 2. He was doing it for the express purpose of making  
 you angry. 3. When the house was built, they did  
 not go to live in it for some months. 4. Will you  
 sometimes think of me when I am far away? 5.  
 That is all I have to say. 6. Is that the man to  
 whom you were speaking yesterday?

## B.

On the following morning Lorcan enquired  
 amongst the neighbours if they had seen the foal;  
 but no one had (5). "He has gone astray," said  
 Lorcan, "and I must go in search of him." Then  
 he set out and *went in the direction of*<sup>1</sup> the castle.  
 When he had come as far as the castle, he saw the  
 giant, and asked *to be taken into his service*.<sup>2</sup> "I  
 will make a bargain with you," said the giant. "If  
 you can perform everything I shall *enjoin*<sup>3</sup> you  
 during (106) six months, I will give you your weight  
 in gold, but if you fail, you shall lose your head."

\* § 237.

† Gr., page 307.

“ I am satisfied,” said Lorcan. “ Go into the stable and lead my horses to the lake in front of the castle, and allow them to drink.” Lorcan drove out his own foal, and all the horses in the stable followed him.

## 7.—AN PRÍOCÁN AḠUS AN CRÚSCA.

Bí raḡḡiaḡ bḡoḡalaḡ tḡḡim ann Bí an talaḡḡ 'na bala (40), an féuḡ 'na ḡḡuḡḡ, an iḡḡi 'na ḡeo, an ḡḡuan aḡ ḡḡoḡtaḡ na ḡḡḡann aḡur “an príoḡán aḡ cuḡḡ a ḡeangān amaḡ” le neaḡḡ ḡealaḡḡ aḡur bḡoḡail. Bí aon príoḡán aḡḡaḡḡ aḡ ḡḡuaḡḡeaḡḡ tḡḡo an ḡḡéḡḡ aḡur é i ḡoḡḡailḡ tḡḡḡim ḡum talaḡḡḡ le tḡḡḡ. Conaḡḡ ḡé ḡḡúḡḡa aḡ ḡaḡḡ bḡḡḡailḡ. Siúo (55) anuaḡ é féuḡaḡḡ an ḡailḡ uḡḡe ḡa ḡḡúḡḡa. Bí ḡḡḡḡḡal caol aḡ an ḡḡḡḡḡa. O'féuḡ an príoḡán ḡíoḡ ann. Conaḡḡ ḡé an t-uḡḡe ḡíoḡ aḡ bí an ḡḡḡḡḡal ḡó ḡaol aḡur ní féaḡḡaḡ ḡé a ḡeann ḡo ḡuḡ ḡíoḡ. Cuḡḡ ḡé ḡun an ḡḡúḡḡa ḡo leaḡaḡ aḡ ní féaḡḡaḡ ḡé ḡilleaḡ ná ḡeaḡaḡ 'baḡḡ aḡ. Bí ḡé i ḡḡḡḡḡ-ḡaḡ. Ba ḡḡuaḡ an ḡḡéal é. É i ḡḡeḡḡe an aḡḡa le tḡḡḡ aḡur an t-uḡḡe aḡḡúo oḡ ḡóḡḡailḡ a ḡúḡ \* ḡá bḡéaḡaḡ ḡé tēaḡḡ aḡḡ. O'féuḡ ḡé 'na ḡḡḡḡal. Bí ḡaḡḡḡéal leaḡḡa aḡ an mbḡḡḡail. O'imḡḡḡ an príoḡán aḡur ḡḡom ḡé aḡ na ḡloicḡíḡ beaḡa ḡo ḡíoḡaḡ aḡur ḡo ḡaḡḡailḡ leḡḡ 'na ḡob aḡur ḡo ḡailḡeaḡḡ ḡḡeaḡ ḡa ḡḡúḡḡa. Níoḡḡ b'ḡaḡa ḡuḡḡ ḡáḡḡḡ an t-uḡḡe aḡḡíoḡ aḡur ḡuḡḡ (5) óḡ ḡé a ḡóoḡḡin.

An Múineadḡ.

“ Iḡ cuma nó muc ḡuine ḡan ḡeḡḡḡ.”

“ An t-é ná ḡuil láioḡḡ ní ḡoláḡḡ ḡó beḡḡ ḡḡic.”

An t-aḡailḡ ḡeaḡaḡḡ.

## A.

1. He was urging me to do it. 2. I shall have to go for the money to-morrow evening. 3. I don't know whether that is a mill or not. 4. Don't go to-night if you wish to have your work properly done. 5. No sooner did he see us than he ran off as fast as he could.

## B.

One very hot day in summer, a crow came to a pond to\* get a drink of water. But the weather was very hot and the pond was dried up. The poor crow was parched with thirst, but he could not get water anywhere. At last he espied a water-jug some distance away, and *flew to it with all speed*.<sup>1</sup> He saw there was water in it, but the neck of the jug was so narrow that he could not get his head in, *and so he was unable*<sup>2</sup> to drink the water. He then tried to upset the pitcher but it was too heavy for him. What was he to do? There was the water a few inches away, yet he could not reach it though he was dying of thirst. *It was a terrible predicament*.<sup>3</sup> He went away a short distance from the jug, and then came back. Then he noticed a small heap of gravel. Instantly he set to work, carrying the pebbles in his beak and dropping them into the pitcher. At last the water rose to the neck of the pitcher, and he was able to quench his thirst.



## 8.—AN FÓGHMÁR.

Ó Luḡnara ḡo Samain ip ead\* áimúḡṡeari an fÓghmáir i nÉipunn. Bíonn mí na Luḡnara bpoṡallaḡ ḡo leop, aḡur fágann a lán de muintir na ḡcaṡraḡ a mbailé, aḡur téiḡeann ríao coip fáiurige i n-áit éiḡin, aḡur fanaito annpáin ari feaḡ mí, nó maip rin.

Ní bíonn don níḡ le oéanaim aca coip fáiurige, aḡṡ aḡ taḡḡait aripe o'á rláinte. Bíonn ríao aḡ rinám 'ran b'fáiurige aḡur aḡ báoóipeaḡṡ aḡur aḡ iarṡaieaḡṡ aḡur aḡ aeipóeaḡṡ ari na hailltiḡ ḡaḡ lá 'ran tpeaḡṡ-máin, aḡur bíonn ceol ip cleaṡaioeaḡṡ ipṡ-oioḡe aca.

'San b'fÓghmáir ip eadḡ baunteari an t-aipbari aḡur veintari rṡácaioḡe † oé, aḡur buaileari é, aḡur cuip-teari ḡo oṡí an maipḡaḡ é.

Iṡ minic, áimṡaḡ, a ṡaḡann an uain fliuḡ, ḡaḡṡmáir, aḡur lobann an t-aipbari ari an oṡalaím, i oṡpeo naḡ fíoiṡi é baipṡ i n-am, aḡur taḡann ouibeaḡṡán ari na ppiáṡaioiḡ, i oṡpeo ḡo millteari cuio móri oíob, ḡo móri-móri le haip na fáiurige, maip a b'pail na oaoine ari beaḡán ṡalaím.

Iṡ móri an tpiuaḡ oaoine boḡṡa o'á raḡar i ḡcoimáir ‡ an ḡeimṡiṡo nuaiṡ a imeaṡann na ppiáṡaioḡe, † nó an coipce oṡṡa. Iṡ teann a ṡpiuioeann an t-oṡiaṡ leo ḡo oṡaḡann an fÓghmáir ariṡ oṡṡa.

Iṡ aoibinn beic aḡ piubal tpiṡo an tíri lá fÓghmáir aḡur an ḡpiuaḡ aḡ ṡaitneaim ḡo lonnpaḡ, aḡur na páipceanna buioḡ le haipbari, aḡur firi o'á baipṡ ip mna o'á ṡeanḡailṡ; ḡaḡ aoipne ḡo paḡṡiaḡ aḡ ciuim-muḡaḡ aḡbairi lóin i ḡcoimáir ‡ an ḡeimṡiṡo.

An t-Áṡairi Páopaiḡ Ua Duinnín.

\* § 214.

† iḡe = í.

‡ i ḡcoip.

## A.

1. The Shannon is wider than the Moy. 2. I am afraid to-morrow will be wet. God forbid! 3. Eoin Mac Giolla Brighde had fourteen horses to sell at the fair of Gort last Tuesday. 4. Come back soon, or we shall be lonely. 5. Be quiet now, Sighle, or you will repent it. 6. I think you are not right in what you say about Ireland. 7. That is the man whose house was burnt. 8. He told me not to stir until he returned.

## B.

In Ireland we reckon summer from the first of May till the first of August. The days *increase in length*<sup>1</sup> till St. John's day (24th June); from that *onward*<sup>2</sup> they shorten again. At mid-summer the days are so long that there is scarcely any darkness, though the sun sets for a short time.

Throughout the summer, the *heat of the sun increases*,<sup>3</sup> and it is not unusual *to have the weather oppressively warm*<sup>4</sup> in July. But the month of May is always mild and agreeable.

In summer, the dew lies heavy and glistening on the grass in the mornings, and it is pleasant *as well as*<sup>5</sup> healthful to walk through the smooth meadows, while the dew is thick upon them. It is delightful to listen to the birds carolling on the tree-branches.

But *at* midday, and *onwards*<sup>2</sup> till four or five o'clock, the heat is often so great *as to make*<sup>6</sup> walking difficult. Even\* the cows run from the heat, and lie quietly at rest in the shade of the trees.

The meadows are beautifully luxuriant, and in some

places they are being mown with scythes or mowing machines. The country-folk are everywhere actively engaged working at the hay, tossing and spreading it in order to dry it.

### 9.—**ḠΑῬΔΑΙΘΕ ḠΑΝ CEANN.**

Ḥáinis fé cun reannuine bíoth as véanam píginí 7 a leicéioí. Do cúaid ré le ceimó cuige. 1 ḡcionn tréimhe cúaid an párla amac go maib an banb ba bheagta o'á maib as éinne maím as méime na caḥaríac ro maí a maib an beirt cun comnuioḥe 7 ḡur móir ab' fíú oul 7 é feicrint. Cúaid an buacail 7 a máigirteir fé óein na muice 'ran oioce 7 bailigeasari leo go baileac í. Lá ar na báimeac fuairḥar go maib an banb imḥigḥe ḡan bit a cuairce.\* 'Sé an comairle fuair an méime ná baimele lán o'airgeas do cun ran áit maí a mbíoth an banb 'á ḥearbáint, poll do cun learmuig óé 7 pic leacta 7 tarrao mearḥa ar fuao a céile ioir an baimele 7 an páil 1 rlige éigin ná caḥaríac an biceamíac fé noeas é, tpeo ir go otioḥaró arír 7 go mbearí arí. Ḡab an buacail an bóḥar arír. Cúaid fé abáile 7 o'innir ḡac éinníoth maí bí o'á máigirteir. B'fuarite an oioḥ-feolaó 'cun arí, oá liaḥact † a bí fé, maí bíonn an ouíl 1 noiaíoth na caḥuigḥe, o'imḥigeasari aríon arír 1 láir na h-oioḥe. Nuair a ḥánḡasari go otí an páil, irḥeac leir an reannuine 7 nuair do léim fé óein an baimele cá maḡao fé ac go ciomán 1 nouibeasán an tarraio 7 na pice 7 nuair a ḥus fé iarriact fé féin do ḥarriac ar, ir amlaíoth (I7) cúaid fé níor ooiímne 7 níor ooiímne.

\* ḡan tápe ná cuairce arí.

† Gr., page 168.

Níorib fada go nbeaḡaiú an tairiúad 7 an póc irteaḡ  
 'na béal 7 riar ríor a rcóimad 7 so fhuig ré (7I) i  
 gcionn tamail 7 an buaḡail aḡ féaḡaint ari 7 ná  
 féaḡaḡo cabair coire ná láime 'tabairt so. Dubairt  
 reirean leir féin anriar go bfuigfí amad cé bí ann,  
 nuair a tíoḡaḡo an máirean. “ Ad tá a ríor aḡam-ra  
 cao a véaḡaḡo,” ari eirean, aḡ baite an cionn o'á  
 máigiriri. Lá ar na báiread fuaḡtar an fear fuaḡ  
 maib, ad ní féaḡair éinne cé mo' oíob (30) nó cao ar  
 é, nó ná maib ríor, faḡáil ná reirint ar a ceann, 7  
 bí ḡad éinne aḡ véaḡam ionḡaḡo ve'n mbiteamnad  
 ná ríḡ a ceann leir aḡ véaḡam na ḡaouiḡeaḡa.

Scéalurḡeaḡ Cúige Munan.

#### A.

1. I saw him take it and put it in his pocket.
2. If that were not the best book, would you take it?
3. Tell the girl not to shut the door.
4. These books are sold at sixpence each.
5. I could not help laughing when I saw the plight they were in.
6. The wind is south-west; we shall soon have rain.

#### B.

He went to work with a man who made spinning-  
 wheels, and it was not long till the apprentice was  
 better than the master. The mayor's house was  
 close at hand, and sheep belonging to him used to  
 come outside the wheel-maker's door. He and his  
 apprentice went out one day, seized the sheep and  
 killed them. The mayor knew that someone was  
 stealing his sheep. He had a treasure-house, and he  
 left its door open one night while he and three servants  
 concealed themselves to see if anyone would go in.



The apprentice and his master went in, and carried off a bag of gold, without the mayor's seeing (4) them ; but the following morning he discovered that the gold had disappeared. He stationed his dog at the door that night, but the apprentice got in without being perceived (4) by the dog. The next morning the mayor came to the house and found that more of the gold had disappeared. He had only one more plan left. He went and placed a vessel full of tar in the house, and closed the door, leaving a small aperture to\* enter by. The apprentice found out that the tar was inside so he asked his master to go in that night. The master, fearing (4) lest the apprentice would leave him if he did not do as he was asked, went in. The house was in darkness and he did not see the vessel of tar ; he stepped on the tar and sank into it. Thereupon the apprentice entered, and saw his master stuck fast in the tar. He was unable to pull him out, so that he was smothered in it. The apprentice could devise no plan then but to cut off his master's head, leaving the trunk in the house. He carried off the head and buried it. When the mayor came to his treasury next morning he saw the headless trunk, but he could not *identify it*.<sup>1</sup>

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#### 10.—AN RUO AÐEIR AN DRÚCT.

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1r amlaiò a tuitim im' b'raontaib beaḡa ó'n rpeir,  
 aḡur luigim ḡo ciuin, rocair ar an b'féar. Flucáim  
 é, aḡur cuirim daḡ ḡlar air. Bím aḡ tuitim liom ar  
 peaḡ na horóce ḡo léir, nuair ná bíonn néalta 'ran

ῥπέιρ, ἄγυρ ἱρ μοῦ ἄρ μαῖοιν ἃ βίμ λε φαῖάιλ ἄρ να  
 βάνταιβ ἄγυρ ἄρ ἄν ἡχοῖιρε, ἄγυρ ἄρ ἄν βρέαρ ῥάοα.

ἱρ βρεᾶῖ, βοῖ ἃ βίμ ῥά ῥοῥαῖβ να μβυᾶῖαῖλλ, ἄγυρ  
 ἱαο ἄῖ ρυῖβαλ ἄμαῖ ἡο μοῦ ῥοῖβ ῥέμ. ἱρ βρεᾶῖ λιόμ,  
 βυᾶῖαῖλλ μαῖτ ῥ'ῥεῖρῖντ ἄῖ ρυῖβαλ οῖρμ ἄρ μαῖοιν,  
 ἄγυρ νί ἡάβαῖ ῥό ἄον εἄῖλα ῥο βεῖτ ἄρ ἡο ἡῖοῖῥό-  
 ῖαῖῥ ῥέ μέ.

ἱρ ἄμῖαῖῥ ἱρ μαῖτ λιόμ μέ ῥο ῖρῥῥῥῥ ἄρ ἄν βρέαρ  
 ῥάοα ἄρ ἄν ῥταλαῖμ. βίμ ῥοῖῥῥ ὁ βεῖτ ἱ ἡ-ἄον ἱοῖαο  
 ἄμῖαῖν ἱ ἡῥοῖμνυῖῥε. Μαῖρ ἃ μβεᾶῖ μῖρε νί βεᾶῖ ῥέαρ  
 νά ἡεᾶμῖρ ἄῖαῖβ 'ῥαν ῥῥᾶμῖαῖῥ, ἄγυρ νί βεᾶῖ να  
 ῥῖαῖνν νά να ῥυῖρ ῥόμ ἡῖαρ ἱρ βίονν ῥῖαο. ἱρ βρεᾶῖ  
 ῥέᾶῖαῖμ νυᾶῖρ ἃ βίονν ἄν ἡῖῖαν ἄῖ ῥαῖῥεᾶμ οῖρμ.

Ἄρῥυῖῖεᾶνν ἄν ἡῖῖαν λέῖ μέ ἱ ρῖτ ἄν λαε, ἄγυρ  
 ῖεῖβῖμ ῥεᾶῖ ῥεᾶῖτ (90, 91) ῥῖρ ἡ-ἄῖρ ῥῖῖαῖβ ἱῥ-οῖῥῥε.  
 Μᾶ βίονν ῥῖ ῖῥ' βυᾶῖαῖλλ μῖαῖτ ἄγυρ εῖρῖῖε (116) ἡο  
 μοῦ ἡᾶ ἄον μῖαῖῥεᾶν ῥῥᾶμῖαῖῥ,\* βεᾶῖ-ῥᾶ ῥόμᾶῥ ἄρ  
 να βάνταιβ. βεῖῥ νεᾶῖῥ ἄῖαῖ ρυῖβαλ οῖρμ, ἄγυρ ἱρ  
 ῥεᾶῖ, ῥνεᾶῖῥᾶ βεᾶῖ ῥᾶῖ† ῥοῥαῖβ.

Ἄν ῥ-ἄῥῖρ ἡᾶ ῥυῖννῖν.

A.

1. I did not expect to see you to-day. 2. These  
 are the candlesticks I was asking the price of. 3.  
 Have you as many books as your brother? 4. The  
 house was being knocked down as I passed. 5.  
 Which do you prefer, the south wind or the west?

B.

Spring<sup>2</sup> has always been reckoned in Ireland  
 from St. Brigid's day (1st February) till May-day.  
 A considerable portion of spring is cold, wet and  
 stormy, especially of *late years*,<sup>1</sup> and sunny days rarely  
 come till May overtakes us.

\* § 24.

† § 186.

When the spring arrives, *one can*<sup>2</sup> feel it in the air. *It brings mild and agreeable weather with it.*<sup>3</sup> Blossoms come on the trees which are sprouting *vigorously.*<sup>4</sup> The grass begins to grow and the air becomes warmer and milder.

Soon the fields are covered with fragrant and brilliant flowers, and the woods and thickets are green and beautiful. *The birds sing gaily*<sup>5</sup> on the bushes ; and *are busy*<sup>6</sup> building their nests. At the end of Spring, the cuckoo *suddenly comes*<sup>7</sup> to us. She arrives from across the sea, and it is pleasant to hear her song through the country.

In spring the farmers begin to cultivate the land, and to sow seed, whilst everyone is busily engaged from morning till night. *How pleasant it is*<sup>8</sup> to watch the young lambs gambolling in the fields, or running after their dams, bleating. *And pleasanter still to watch*<sup>9</sup> the flocks of young birds *amusing themselves by flying*<sup>10</sup> from branch to branch or swimming gently and smoothly on the surface of the water, with nothing in the wide world to trouble them.

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## 11.—buačailł catoiliceac agus fear zan creideamh.

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Ní fada ó b'í buačailł beag catoiliceac ar an  
oiriann agus oul ó b'íurpail go namú. B'í r'púuig-  
teoir r'goile ra c'páirte céanna. Fear zán creideamh  
oo b'ead é. Nuair a b'í an triann ag gabáil c'p  
eaglaíur oo b'ain an buačailł a c'páin oá ceann go  
hupnamac ag beannuagá oo'n naom-Sacramint. B'í  
an r'púuig-teoir ag léigead páirpéir go oíí reo, ac



nuair a tug ré fé nvearia uirriam an buacalla do'n eaglaíir do cuir ré gáire ar aghur do labhair ré: "Ir oóca gur Catoiliceac tú, a cara," ar reirdean leir an mbuacall. "Ir ead, a óuin' uairil," air' an buacall, "aghur ir gearr go nglacfaid mé mo Céad Comaoin. Tá an Teagarz Críortaidé nác móir ve glan-meabhair agham anoir." "Cad a múineann ré rin ouit?" "Rúin-riamha an Críoirim." "Cad iad na Rúin-riamha ro? Táir ríad iméighe ar mo céann fad ó, aghur beid an rcéal céadna aghat-ra i gcionn tamall." "Go veimín, ní beid, a óuin' uairil, le congnaim Dé, ní leogfaid mé ar mo céann go veo Rúin-riamha na Tríonoiré mó-llaoiméa nó don céann eile aca." "Cad a cialluigeann an Tríonóiré mó-llaoiméa?" "Don Dia amáin i uirí Pearraidaib, a óuin' uairil." "An ouigeann tú é rin, a cara?" "Ní cuirimís Rúin-riamhar go mbeimís ar neam, cé go bfuil orainn é críveamaint."

Dul Amuza.

#### A.

1. He pointed his finger at them as a sign of scorn. 2. Do you notice how cold the weather is to-day. 3. The sooner he goes home the better. 4. He could not catch the apple when she threw it to him. 5. Fionn lifted the full of his two hands of water out of the spring, but he spilled it on the ground before he reached Diarmaid. 6. Necessity knows no law.

#### B.

"I believe only what (58) I understand," said the gentleman. "Well, sir," rejoined the boy, "if you believe only what you understand, tell me this. How can you move your finger when *you will*?" 1

"I move my finger when *my will sets in motion the muscles in my finger*."<sup>2</sup> "But do you understand how it (51) is done?" "O! certainly" (5). "Very well, if you understand that, tell me why you can by willing it move your finger, while you cannot move your ear as an ass can."

The (44) question was too difficult for the learned gentleman. He smiled and said under his teeth, "Nonsense,<sup>3</sup> young man, you are too young to teach me." He resumed the reading of his paper, and did not raise his eyes from it until the lad had left (75) the carriage.

## 12.—AN ԲԻԱԾԱԸ.

Եւ Երօցա ար շուրջ աշտոն, 7 տ՛ա Բիօր աջ ան բաօջալ շար շրոմ ան տ-սալաճ 120 Երօցա ար ճարին Լճ Բիւծալից (107). Շո Եւնեամար տինն ան (39) Երօցա, 7 զո շար-եամար 120 Բին 7 ար ճարու Լաճար 1 Երօլաճ 1 շարու մօրու ար շարու ան Եւլիւն ան Եւլիւն. Տիւն (55) Բար Բինն շար ճո տանգամար շար Բաճա Լե տաճ ան Լ-Եւնա. Եւ ան ճարաճ Բո-արու տինն ան ճա Լ ճարալ, ճա Լե Լ-Եւնար-ալից ան տանն Եւ մաճ Եւլալ ան Եւ աջ շար ճարալիլ ամաճ ար ան մեծար, 7 շար Բարեան ճար Եւնն անոնն Բին. Դա տալոճ Բոն նիւր Եւլաճ տինն շար ճարամար ար ան Երօլաճ.

1 ճարոն տամալլ տ'էրիւց ճարալիլաճ ար Լ ճարալից. Բարեարե տաճարալ Լարու Լ Եւլաճ\* է. Տիւն (55) շար Բարալ է, 7 Բիւն ան ճարալ ճո տան ար Լ ճար, 7 ան մարալից ար Բալալ ան ճարալ. Եւ Բիւն աշտոն ճո մարալալաճ Բե Բար Եւլալ (9) տրե Եւնոն ան ճարալից

7 50 mbeaó maóaric bpeá5 a5aínn-ne ari an briaóac ó'n 5enoc, ac to bí a maíairic o'fuaóari fé. Féaríanaó anuar ó rna cnocaió a b'eaó an buaóaili úo, 7 ir ari na cnocaió-éus fé a5aió ariír. Siúo ó úear é. Cuir fé an aóa anonn oe 7 irteaó leir i lári poriaí5 an 5uiric óuiré a5 bun na 5enoc. Éus na 5aóairiaíriaó ari an 5earriíaió to leanaíaint, ac ba beas an maítear oóib é. To íéio an aóaric, 7 an méio sca to éuaió éari aóainn anonn o'filleaóari anall 'na 5ceann 7 'na 5ceann (40) 7 baó oóí5 leat le féaóaint oíca 5o maíó íóiric náiric oíca fé maó ir 5ur ícaóileaóari uaóa an 5earriíaió.

beiric fear.

#### A.

1. I thought a few weeks ago the work would have to be abandoned. 2. Take care lest the dog bite you. 3. Do not conceal anything from me in future. 4. This is the book I was speaking of the other day: I have just sent for it. 5. Don't trust that man or you will suffer for it.

#### B.

We did not care to go along the road, not knowing (4) *whom we might chance to meet*.<sup>1</sup> We thought it better that none of the other pupils should see us. The day had been excessively warm, and we knew that the Gaddagh would be much lower than it had been in the morning. Entering (113) James O'Shea's\* meadow we *crossed the ford*<sup>2</sup> at the foot of the cliff. *We did not lose much time in*<sup>3</sup> going (eastward) along the lane, until we *made out*<sup>4</sup> the bush in which we had left our shoes and books (39). Alas! there were neither shoes nor books *there*.<sup>5</sup> Affairs were bad enough for *those who had lost their*

books,<sup>6</sup> but those who had lost their shoes *were in a sad plight*.<sup>7</sup> Some of us began to cry, “*I should not dare go home*”<sup>8</sup> to-night without my shoes,” said John “But if you were to *cry your eyes out*”<sup>9</sup> what would you have *by it*”<sup>10</sup> in the long run?”<sup>11</sup> said another.

“I know very well what I shall get as a result of to-day,” said I, “a whipping from my father and a scolding from my mother. But *look here*,<sup>12</sup> how do we know but that someone has taken (17) the shoes and books and hidden them somewhere else purposely to give us a fright. Let us search both fences of the lane.” We did so, but had our labour for nothing.

### 13.—SNEΔCTAΘ.

Τά πέ ας κάταθ ρνεάκταθ. Πέακ να λυβόζα μαρι  
 ευντεανν ριαθ 'ν-α μιλτιβ (40) ζο βρεάζ, βοζ, ύρι. Νακ  
 ciuin α έαζανν ριαθ ι νοιαιθ α έέιλε; νακ βρεάζ ζλέι-  
 γεαλ αν ρναρ ατά οριτα. Δέτ.'ν-α θιαιθ ριν ιρ υιλε, τά  
 αν ρπέρι ζο λέρι νορια λέο.

Πέακ μαρι λεαζανν ριαθ αρι οτύιρ, ιρ μαρι οεινταρ  
 υιρce θίοβ, αζυρ μαρι ρύζανν αν ταλαμ αν τ-υιρce ριν.  
 Δέ ρεο ι νοιαιθ α έέιλε ιαθ, ι οτρεο ζο βρυιλ βιατ βάν  
 αρι αν οταλαμ υατα, αζυρ ιρ ζεάρι ζο mbeio αν  
 ρνεάκταθ τριοζ αρι αοιρce \* αρι αν οταλαμ. Αζυρ βειθ  
 πέ νιορ αοιρce ρόρ αρι έαοβ να ρίονα οε'ν έλαιρε.

Τάιθ να βόιτρε αρι ραθ λάν οε, αζυρ ιρ οεαοιρ  
 ρυυβαλ οριτα. Μο έρυαζ-ρα να ήέιν βοέτα, κά βρυιζιθ  
 ριαθ βιαθ ιρ ροιτιν ζο λεαζαριθ αν ρνεάκταθ?

Να ριαοβδαα ι ν-αρι† ζνάτ leo ουλ cum ρυαιν, πέακ  
 μαρι α βρυιλ ριαθ ελύοιυζτε πέ ρνεάκταθ, αζυρ αν ριοε  
 ο'ά ρυζνιυζαθ έεανα ρέιν.

\* § 618 (b).

† § 542.



CAO A ÚÉANFAIÚ NA CAOINUG AR NA CNOCAIB ZAN FÉAR,  
ZAN LÓN, ZAN IONAO CUN † LUIGÉ ACA? CAO A ÚÉANFAIÚ  
NA BA 'RAN BPÁIPE, ZAN BIAÚ, ZAN †† FOITIN?

ΔΣΥΡ ΖΟ ΜÓΠ-ΜÓΠ CAO A ÚÉANFAIÚ NA ΘΑΟΙΝΕ ΒΟΪΤΑ  
ΝΑ ΡΥΙΛ ΘÓΤΑΙΝ ΝΑ ΗΟΙΘΕ ACA, ΔΣΥΡ ΖΑΝ ΤΕΙΝΕ ΝΑ  
ÉΑΘΑĆ CLUĆMARI LEABTAN ACA; ΔΣΥΡ ΖΑΝ ΜÓΠÁN ÉΑΘΑΙΓ  
ΛΑΕ ΝΑ ΟΙΘΕ ΔΖ Á BPÁIPTIÓIB?

ΒΑ ΘΕΑΡΙΤ ΘÚΙΝΝ ΖΟ ΛΕΙΡ CΑΒΠΥΓΑΘ ΛΕΙΡ ΝΑ ΘΑΟΙΝΙΒ  
ΒΟΪΤΑ ΑΡ ΘΕΑĆΤ ΑΝ ΖΕΙΠΠΙÚ.

ΑΝ Τ-ΔΕΔΙΡ ΗΔ ΘΥΙΝΝΙΝ.

### A.

1. What right have you to this book? 2. I cannot write as long as you are in the way. 3. He used to go to Galway three times a year. 4. In the year 1559, Seaghan the Proud was elected chief of his clan (write out the date in full in its Irish form). 5. The house was being put in order when I returned. 6. I have nothing further to say about this matter. 7. This man, I know, is twice as old as that one. 8. In the year 1905 there was hardly anyone in the town who was not learning Irish (write out the date fully in its Irish form).

### B.

*Winter lasts*<sup>1</sup> from 1st November to 1st February, according to the *Irish*<sup>2</sup> *mode of*<sup>3</sup> reckoning. It was much more severe formerly than it is now. In Winter *we have*<sup>4</sup> cold and frost and snow, *as well as*<sup>5</sup> rain and severe winds. *Daylight is of short duration*,<sup>6</sup> but the nights are exceedingly long. The water is covered with ice, to skate (64) upon which (60) is a pleasant and healthful exercise (7). People

must wear extra clothing to protect themselves from the cold.

At night, after the day's work is done, the household sit cosily by the fireside. A number of the neighbours often *join them*<sup>7</sup> and songs are sung and tales of the Fiann are told, while fun and merri-making and enjoyment *reign supreme*.<sup>8</sup> They tell of Fiann Mac Cumhail and of Oisín of Oscar and of all the Fiann. Very often, too, they tell stories of the "Good People," or of ghosts, "creepy" stories that would frighten one. And when the neighbours are going home late at night, some of them are afraid, especially if they have to pass a churchyard or a wood or any "lonesome" place of that sort.

#### 14.—AN FIAÖΔĆ.

(Δη λεαναμματα.)

! γεανν ταμαλλ βις το είνις να γαδαιι αμαδ αρ αν γευμιαδ, ιαο λάν οε εαριτα 7 ρυαίτε τυιρρεδζο λεοι. Το λεαναδαι αν γεαυμιαδ 7 το λεαναμαι-να ιαο-ραν αι ρεαδ ταμαλλ βις. Νιοι οεακαιι κοιμεάο ρυαρ leo ανοιρ. Όι να μαρκαίς ας γλυαιρεαδζο τοις. Seo εϋζαίνν ανιαι ριμύι\* νό σεατβαιι αα αι κοραν-άιρτε 7 αν βεαν υαφαλ αι τοραδ. Όι βόιτρίν κυμανζ ανν, γεατα αι εαοβ οε 7 βεαρινα ελοδ αι αν οταοβ ειλε. Όι αν γεατα ούντα. Νι ρεαορδζο δον εαπαλλ οάρτ μαιι μιам αν γεατα 7 αν βεαρινα οο γλαναδ. Όι εαπαλλ να μνά ας οεαναμ αι αν ηγεατα 7 μαρκαδ ειλε 'να οιαιό, α ο'ιαυμιαό τεαδζ ρυαρ λεί, αδ νι μιαιβ

\* §§ 481, 482.

† § 422.



δον μαίτεαρ το ann. ὅι ὀποδ-ῥυαοαρ ρέ capall na mná. Ní maib an geata readt mamaine uata. Bior féin ar ciut (83): bíomar go léir ar ciut: “Maibbó-  
parf í,” arpa mipe, 7 mo cpoioe im béal aḡam: ac an  
faiò ir beiteá aḡ cuimilt to cluairé bí Seaḡán  
Ṫaiòḡín anuap oe’n claióe ar an mbóitṛín, an geata  
orcailte aḡe, 7 an bean uapal ear beapnain irteac  
mar a beaò éan. To lean an maipac eile í. Ac  
geallaim-re ouit sup bain ripe an tearbac o’a capall  
nuair a ruair rí irciḡ ra páipc míoip é. Bí ρé míniḡte  
aici aḡ páḡaint na páipce úo.

beipt fear.

#### A.

1. Who has the best book? I have the biggest book, but I don't think it is the best. 2. He has not been here for the past week so far as I know. 3. I shall write the first six sentences of the next exercise. 4. Ask him to lend you the book. 5. That is the first swallow I have seen this year.

#### B.

I heard the young woman remarking to a horse-  
man who was near her that she would like to know  
who\* was the boy who had opened the gate into  
the lane *for*<sup>1</sup> her a short time before. “Do you see  
him here?” said he. “Even *if I saw*<sup>2</sup> him,” said  
she, “I should not recognize him, my horse was  
*careering along so wildly*<sup>3</sup> that I had not time to look  
at him whilst crossing the lane. Try whether he is here,  
if you please.” “Does anyone know,” said the gentle-  
man aloud, “who opened the gate of the lane a short  
time ago for this lady.” I looked over at John, but he

\* § 235.

did not stir. "I know who it was," said I. "That is he over yonder." "Come here, John," said the gentleman. The lady dismounted. "Now, my little lad," said she, "I ought to be very grateful to you, and so I am. You saved my life to-day. *Were it not that*<sup>4</sup> you opened the gate for me *just now*<sup>5</sup> *it is to be feared*<sup>6</sup> that I should not be here at present, but, thank God, *the day has not closed with disaster*.<sup>7</sup> To you alone under God *my thanks are due*.<sup>8</sup> Upon my word," added she, holding out her hand to John, "there is no fear that I shall forget this day *as long as I live*."<sup>9</sup>

### 15.—beann éadair.

1 ngíoríad<sup>c</sup> naoi míle nó maí rin do b<sup>a</sup>ile á<sup>c</sup>a Clia<sup>c</sup> tá beann mó<sup>r</sup>i áluinn ar a <sup>o</sup>tu<sup>c</sup>gar beann éadair—ó <sup>o</sup>aoir<sup>c</sup>ad éig<sup>r</sup>in do bí 'na <sup>o</sup>omnu<sup>i</sup>de ann na céad<sup>o</sup>ta\* bliad<sup>o</sup>an ó <sup>r</sup>oin. I<sup>r</sup> féioir le <sup>o</sup>uine <sup>o</sup>ul ann anoir ar b<sup>a</sup>ir na <sup>o</sup>ruca<sup>l</sup>la<sup>c</sup> <sup>o</sup>inn<sup>o</sup>tu<sup>c</sup>ge, <sup>o</sup>sur i<sup>r</sup> <sup>o</sup>ai<sup>c</sup>neam<sup>c</sup>ad an <sup>o</sup>air<sup>o</sup>ear é. Téig<sup>e</sup>ann an bó<sup>o</sup>ar <sup>o</sup>oir na <sup>o</sup>air<sup>o</sup>ge <sup>o</sup>sur má tá éan-eol<sup>o</sup>ar <sup>o</sup>gar ar <sup>r</sup>ear na † h-éig<sup>e</sup>ann i<sup>r</sup> mó<sup>r</sup>i i<sup>r</sup> <sup>r</sup>iú <sup>o</sup>uit an <sup>o</sup>uir. Gab<sup>o</sup>ann an <sup>o</sup>ruca<sup>l</sup>l <sup>o</sup>inn<sup>o</sup>tu<sup>c</sup>ad <sup>o</sup>earna na h-áite 'na <sup>o</sup>tu<sup>c</sup>ga<sup>o</sup> ‡ an <sup>o</sup>uir i<sup>r</sup> mó <sup>o</sup>e'n <sup>o</sup>ga<sup>o</sup> an l<sup>o</sup> ú<sup>o</sup> do <sup>o</sup>ail<sup>l</sup> b<sup>o</sup>uan mó<sup>r</sup>i bo<sup>o</sup>í<sup>o</sup>ine a anam <sup>o</sup>g <sup>o</sup>ioir i <sup>g</sup>coinne na n-á<sup>l</sup>lu<sup>o</sup>ia<sup>c</sup>. Téig<sup>e</sup>ann an bó<sup>o</sup>ar <sup>o</sup>ar an <sup>o</sup>rean<sup>o</sup>ill <sup>o</sup>g Cill-b<sup>o</sup>ar<sup>o</sup>ia<sup>c</sup> 'na b<sup>o</sup>uil <sup>o</sup>ioir<sup>o</sup>ear Ó h-ú<sup>o</sup>g<sup>o</sup>in †† 'na lu<sup>o</sup>ge. Ní féioir linn <sup>o</sup>ul <sup>o</sup>earna <sup>g</sup>an <sup>o</sup>uim<sup>o</sup>neam<sup>c</sup> ar "á<sup>o</sup>uir na <sup>o</sup>io<sup>o</sup>bló<sup>o</sup>ie," ar an n<sup>g</sup>ear<sup>o</sup>la<sup>c</sup>ad u<sup>o</sup>ar<sup>o</sup>l ó<sup>g</sup>, <sup>o</sup>sur ar an

\* § 175.

† § 473 (2).

‡ §§ 26 (e), 279.

†† Commonly known as "The Sham Squire."

mbriatadóiri mbriéan úo atá anoir ran uaiḡ, san éloic  
 or a éionn. Cnoc móri áluinn ir ead beann éadair  
 féin, an fáirige 'na éiméall ac amáin air éadob oe.  
 Le linn an trairiarió asur an fozmairi bíonn fé clúo-  
 uighe le fpaoc ir le h-aitinn briadḡ óiróa, ac inr an  
 gairiarió ir fuair lom an áit é. Tá maóairc ana-  
 briadḡ ó bairi an énuic; rléibte Muóairn so glé zorim  
 i bpaó uait, an fáirige as taitneam fé mari bead  
 fíor-airgead fé foillre na gréine, na h-ailte bána  
 as éirge fuar ó briuac an uirce, asur oadanna  
 éasraimla air ḡac eadob oíot.

Máire Mí Éinnéire.

#### A.

1. I am as good a man as you. 2. He asked me to hasten lest I should be late. 3. "I am exceedingly thankful for all you have done for me." "Don't mention it!" 4. The doctor who was sitting near us at the concert is the handsomest man, I think, I have ever seen. 5. Nothing astonished me more than to hear that *you* had done it. 6. The more we have, the more we wish to have.

#### B.

The greater number of the inhabitants of Howth are fishermen, and *they are able to support themselves comfortably*,<sup>1</sup> as there is an abundance of fish in the vicinity. The little town contains a considerable number of shops and a few hotels. During the summer months a large number of visitors (7) from Dublin resort to it on Saturdays and Sundays, and some remain for a few days (105), from Saturday to Monday, whilst others stay for a week or a fortnight. There are good boatmen in the place, so that one can *take*

a trip<sup>2</sup> on the water and pay a visit to Inis Mac Neassan, the little island which is called "Ireland's Eye" in English. The island takes its name from three saintly men, the sons of Neassan, King of Leinster, who lived there in the seventh century. It is a wild and lonely spot, in which the ruins of an old church are still to be seen, but there is nothing else *of interest*,<sup>3</sup> *with the exception of*<sup>4</sup> an old tower and a large cavern at the water's edge. In this island was preserved and probably was written the collection of Annals called Cīaoib-ḟlearc ḟinne Éadairi.

## 16.—AN MACṬÍRE AGUS AN T-UAN.

Bí macṭíre agur uan lá bpeáz raṁriarò ar bpuac abann ag ól. Nuairi bí a òeoc ólta ag an macṭíre, tós ré a ceann, agur o'féac ré ar an uan.

"Cao cúige òuit beic ag raíliugao an uirge oim?" ar reiréan.

"Ir oó," ar' an t-uan, "má tá éinne agoinn ag raíliugao an uirge ar an tuine eile, ní fuláir gup tupa atá o'á raíliugao oim-ra, mar ir tú atá lartuar, agur ir uait anuar im' tpeó-ra atá an abá ag gabáil."

"Ní hé rin ar fao atá oim," ar' an macṭíre, "ac cao cúige òuit an ainm taircairneac úo vo tabairt oim, tá leac-bliadain ó foim ann?"

"Ní mipe tús an ainm úo oit," ar' an t-uan, "má tugao oit í, mar ní'l leac-bliadain fór ó iugao mé."

"An é an t-éiteac vo mearrá a tabairt vom, a



éuirpéig!" aip' an maétiúe, "fé maip éug vo máéaip  
 a maílaéé voim, nuáip iugáip uáéí vo éaipéipáéaip an  
 leaé-éúpla?"

"'Soó féaé," aip' an t-uáin, "ní maib éaipéipáéaip  
 ná veipéipíúip maíh ágam, águp ní leaé-éúpla mé."

"Féaé!" aip' an maétiúe, "an t-éíteáé áige v'á  
 éabáipit voim, iugáip lem' béal!"\*

Le n-a linn iúin, iug fé aip éúil éinn aip an uáin,  
 águp ip aip ba ió-áaip an moill é maipbaó águp é  
 íé.

bpiú an Scéil.

An té éaipann an éagcóip vo ééanam, ní baogáil  
 ná go bfaigíó fé a vóéáin ve leipéaéil éúige.

Sliaóé aip an iupléabáip.

#### A.

1. I told them that there was no possibility of  
 their going there. 2. They were making prepara-  
 tions for the Council. 3. It may possibly be that it  
 is not true. 4. I think that the meat disagreed with  
 him. 5. He was undecided what to do. 6. I am  
 perfectly satisfied to remain where I am. 7. His  
 life has been despaired of.

#### B.

One hot day, a wolf and a lamb came, just at  
 the same time, to quench their thirst in a stream  
 that ran down the side of a rocky hill. The wolf  
 stood upon the higher ground, and the lamb at a  
 short distance down from him. The wolf, having (4)  
 a mind to quarrel with him, asked him why he was  
 stirring up the water; and making it so muddy, that  
 he could not drink it.



“How can that be,” said the lamb, “for the water runs down from you to me?”

“Be that as it may,” replied the wolf, “you are a rascal; and I have been told that you spoke ill of me about half a year ago.”

“Upon my word,” said the lamb, “at that time I was not born.”

“Well, sir,” said the wolf, “if you did not, your father did; and that is all one.” So he seized the poor lamb, tore it to pieces, and ate it.

## 17.—**RAÐARC Ó ÒROICEAD IOCTRAÐ NA GEADAIÐE.**

Ir ana-áluinn ar fad an raðarc atá le feircint ó'n noioicead triáchnóna ramhaidí 7 an ghuar as buí pé. Tá na Cruacha Duba ar an otaob éar, Corrián Tuatáil 7 binn Caerjac 7 iad ruar ir anuar le céile féadaint cé aca ir doiríoe, an dá Gulbain—Gulba Mór 7 Gulba Beas—ar rcát na beinne, Cúm Caillige as bun an cnuic, 7 fíacal na Caillige ar a éliactán. Soir ó éar 7 ar an otaob éall ve bearnain an Cuimín tá na Tóime 7 an Mangarita, 7 ó'n Mangaritam com fada soir le bun an dá Cíc níl na cnuic ar raðarc. Féad riar uait ar luige na ghréne 7 táio cnuic Gleanna Cairicéig 7 cnuic Uib Ráctáig “as bagairt a gcinn éar óruim a céile” aniar oir. Féad éar Cairleán na Mainge “an bótarí ó tuaid cun Triáig Lí 7 an comgarí a tuaid” éar éliactán Sléibe Mír. Ó Sléib Mír riar tá na cnuic le feircint cun go mbuailéann ríao an fíairge mór lairtiar ve Óaingean uí Cúir 7 ve báile 'n fírtéirg.

beirt fear.

## A.

1. It was with the greatest possible difficulty he made his escape. 2. He was silly enough to tell her he had changed his mind. 3. I think he was afraid to tell me the result. 4. I am surprised you have not heard of Fitzgerald: he was a scientist of considerable eminence. 5. Oh! do you allude to the Fitzgerald who said the ancient Irish were mere savages? He was a Trinity College professor, was he not? 6. Habit is second nature.

## B.

The parish of Tuagh<sup>1</sup> is situated (97) on the western side of the *Lakes of Killarney*,<sup>2</sup> between the Reeks and the river Laune, these beautiful hills being on the south, and the "river of the Fiann" on the north of the parish. *Travelling*<sup>3</sup> westwards from Killarney along the borders of the Lakes, *you have merely to turn*<sup>4</sup> southwards over the Laune bridge, instead of pursuing the road to *Killorglin*,<sup>5</sup> and *you will find yourself*<sup>6</sup> in the parish of Tuagh. Journey on a little farther and you will *reach*<sup>7</sup> *Beaufort*.<sup>8</sup> This road goes directly southwards through *Dunloe*<sup>9</sup> and the Windy Gap, and thence into *Kenmare*.<sup>10</sup> Beaufort is a very pretty little town. From it (5) a road leads westward over *Robin Bridge*<sup>11</sup> until it reaches *Labanabo*.<sup>12</sup> From the cross-roads at Labanabo there are two roads going westwards, one leading down beside the *Church of Knockane*,<sup>13</sup> over the lower *Gaddagh*<sup>14</sup> Bridge, through the "*Whitemeadow*"<sup>15</sup> and down beside the Laune to Killorglin; the other road going westwards from Labanabo through the centre of the parish, through *Killocan*,<sup>16</sup> and over the upper bridge of the Gaddagh.

## 18.—muinntear St. LAWRENCE.

“Mairtirtir Æinne Éadair” (99) a glaoótar ar an trean-éill, agus buine de Muinntir (29) St. Lawrence, tigeairní na h-áite; do cuir ar bun í, ir dóca, timcheall na bliadna 1225. Tá cuma bpeáḡ uiréi fóir, agus tugtar aige máit éi.

Seo (52) mar a fuair, Muinntear St. Lawrence tigeairnar i mbinn Éadair. I mbliadain 1169 (27), nuair táinig na Noimannaisḡ go h-Éirinn ré cuireadh Óiamusa na nḡall, táinig Sir Armoricus Tristram agus John De Courcy cun tíre i mbinn Éadair. Loclannaisḡ (99) do bí na gcomhairle ann, ir dóca, agus buair Sir Armoricus orca. Tus an ní fliateamail úo, an dara Eirí beann Éadair do agus iunne ré Tigeairna Æinne Éadair de. Cúpla bliadán na óiair reo, do b'éigean do'n Tigeairna nuad tpoio ar fon a tigeairnair, mar aigis ré go maib na Danair as teact na coinne. Bí Lá feile loicain as teact, agus ḡeall an Tigeairna Tristram do'n naom go nḡlacrao ré St. Lawrence mar ainm air féin agus ar a fliocht go deo, dá gcaibriócao an naom leir. Ní fearar ar cábuisḡ nó náir cábuisḡ ac, pé rcéal é, buair Tigeairna Æinne Éadair ar a naomóib agus tá ainm St. Lawrence ar a fliocht ó foim. Go dtí tamall ḡairr ó foim bíod “pacrún” ar riubal i mbinn Éadair ḡac éin f'eile loicain.

Máire ní Éinnéire.

A.

1. That is the best writing I have yet seen. 2. There is no blindness to compare with it. 3. Get up! it is a quarter to seven. 4. There were about fifty present at the meeting. 5. He was lighting





ιρτεαδ 7 νυαιρ α βειρ ας θεανομ αι αν ηγεατα εαρ  
 η-αιρ, βειρ αν ουινη υαφαλ ος ιο εοινοιβ ανη. Ριαρ-  
 μοεαιρ ρε οιοτ: “Εαο αρ τυ λεο τοιλ?” Αβαιρ-ρε  
 λειρ συρ ο βαιλε ηα λαιμιννι, 7 ταιρ αβαιλε ζαν μοιλλ  
 ’ηα οιαιρ ροιη: ταβαιρφαο-ρα αιρε οο’η τισ ζο οτι ζο  
 βρillηι εαρ η-αιρ.”

Ση (52) μαρ α βι. Ταινις Μοιμιν ι η-αιρθε αι αν  
 εαδ. Εομαη ρι λει 7 εuaiρ ρι ζο οτι αν τ-αοηαδ.  
 Ηυαιρ α βυαιρ ρι ιρτεαδ τριρ αν αοηαδ βι ζαδ ειννε ας  
 ρεαεαιητ υιρτι 7 ηι ρεαοαηαοαρ\* οο’η οοηαν εε’η β’ι  
 αν βεαν υαφαλ βρεας ζο λειρ; 7 ζο μορ μορ βι αν  
 ουινη υαφαλ ος ’α† ταβαιρτ ρε ηυεαηα ζο ζεαιρ, συρ  
 ευς ρι ευιρ αη αοηαις ιρτεαδ 7 ζο ηαιβ ρι ας θεανομ  
 αι αν ηγεατα εαρ η-αιρ. Ηιορ β’ε α θεαημαιο ροιη  
 βειρ ας αν ηγεατα ηοιμρι, 7 λε λινη (65) ζαβαιρ εαιμρ  
 οι, ο’ριαρρμυς ρε οι εαο αρ ι λε η-α τοιλ.

Concubari Ó Thearmuina.

A.

1. He had just got up when I arrived. 2. Do you know the MacCarthys? 3. I am surprised you have not seen him. 4. Ask him to lend it to me. 5. We asked him for one but he refused. 6. We need such men. 7. He was asking me how you were.

B.

Soon afterwards the young gentleman returned having forgotten his whip (122). “Moreen,” said he, “try *like a good girl*<sup>1</sup> (67) to get me my whip.”

Moreen went off, and having got the towel as on the former occasion, brought him the whip in it. He set off (113), and Moreen went to the little cat. “Now,” said the latter (5), “mount this steed, and drive off to the fair. *Go round about the field*<sup>2</sup> as you did

\* § 425.

† § 577.



before, and when you are (76) approaching the gate *on your return*,<sup>3</sup> the young gentleman will be there *to meet you*.<sup>4</sup> He will ask you where you are from. Say from Whiptown. He is determined not to part from you without getting *fuller*<sup>5</sup> information than he has got, and he will endeavour to grasp your horse's rein. He will not succeed in doing so (51), but instead, will *in the endeavour*<sup>6</sup> catch your foot and carry *off*<sup>7</sup> your shoe. Never mind that, but ride off home as rapidly as you *possibly*<sup>8</sup> can, and I shall be here to meet you."

## 20.—*ἡ ἀοιὴ πᾶσιν*.

Θεῖν πᾶσιν πέιν ζυρ ζιύιρτίρ Ρομᾶναὶ ἀ ἀταίρ,  
 7 ζυρ 1 mBannaven Taberniae το κοῖννιζεσθαι νυαίρ  
 το ζᾶβ na h-Éipeannaig é πέιν. Ἀταίρριζεσθαι ἀνν  
 an baill rin ó íoin, 7 θεῖν an cúro yr mó de rna  
 huḡoaraib ζυρ ab é an áit é go nḡlaoótar Cill  
 ῥᾶσιν Οὔιν βάριτυν 1 n-Albain ari inoiu. Θεῖν  
 uḡoari eile, ámh, ζυρ ra\* ḃḃrainnc atá an áit úo pé  
 ainm éigin eile. 'Sé mo tuairim πέιν go ḃruil an  
 ceapc acu ro, mar nuair o'éaluis ῥᾶσιν leir abáile  
 —o'éir pé mbliaóan το cáiteamh oó 'na aoóaire ar  
 Sliaḃ Mhí 1 n-Aonopuim—yr amlaio το túg pé a  
 áḡaio ar an ḃḃrainnc. Το b'éigin oó oá céao míle  
 το riuḃaḃ' pul a ḃruair pé long το béarfaó léi é, ruo  
 náir ḡábaó oó a o'éanamh oá mb' áil leir oul go  
 h-Albain, mar tá Sliaḃ Mhí 1 nḡearraét reáct nó oét  
 de (38) míltaib to'n fáirre 7 oob' fupurta το ῥᾶ-  
 σιν nó o'aon eile cupac o'fáḡail 1 ḡeantais Aon-  
 opoma an uair rin το cóḡfaó go h-Albain é. Mí

ceapaim go maib don ghnó aige go h-Albain mar nac  
 maib don baint aige leir an tír rin, ac sur b'é a bí  
 uaidh uil abaille go dtí an fíamhne 7 sur b'é rin an  
 fáct sur fíubhlais ré óa céad míle ó deas go poit  
 láirge nó go Corcaig le h-aghaidh luinge o'ráid.

Conán Maoil.

#### A.

1. Have you ever come across a man named Hayes? 2. He asked me if I had ever heard of Owen Roe O'Neill. 3. I am a son of his. 4. She bought these oranges at a penny a piece. 5. Here are three books—have your choice. 6. It will take me two days to reach him. 7. Do nothing to-day you might be sorry to have done to-morrow.

#### B.

Patrick attended school at Tours, in France, and for a while was under the tuition of St. Martin. When he returned to Ireland he had been ordained priest. He had a great admiration for the Irish. He understood their customs and their language, and he worked hard, day and night, on their behalf, spreading the Gospel amongst them. There had been Christians and saints also in Ireland before his time, for the Irish had intercourse with Rome long before Patrick came. It was said that Cormac Mac Art himself was a Christian, and that Fionn Mac Cumhaill also had a knowledge of the faith. Pope Celestine sent over to Ireland a priest named Palladius (who, it would seem, did not know the native language (7)), but the Irish expelled him immediately. It was not so with Patrick. He understood them and they understood him and *his labours* though arduous *were fruitful*.<sup>1</sup>

## 21.—AR SCOIL.

nuair a táinig an veic a élog agus na scoláirí go léir bailiúche ac fo-úine, táinig an máistir ar irtead. Bual ré ríor ruar (9) uilárí (104) na scoile cúpla uair. Ceapar féin sup ag féadaint oimhín b'í ré. Ar seiréan:—"Na buacailí (15) do lean an ríadac inóe tagairí amac angho ar an uilárí; tá beagán agam le ríad leo i ríad na h-oibíre." O'íurígear féin go mall 7 go ríur. O'íurí an beir eile. Ní ríad bogad ar éinne eile ríor. "Tá ré (24) com mair agair tead amac angho, mar rí mair adá 'ríor agam cé h-íad a b'í ann," ar an máistir. O'íurí beir nó ríur eile, agus ríob' é seiréan an ríel é go ríad veic-neabair agair amair ar an uilárí i ríannra 'éile. O'féad an máistir oimhín. "Ír ríar na buacailí ríob, bail ó Oia oiríob 7 rí ríó-mair é \* mo ríó-rá angho ó ceann ceann (123) na ríad-ríaine a ríuríar ríob-rí a ríuríad, agus ríur mairíar rí baile ag ríuríad leir an ríad-rí eun ríob-rí a eun ar ríel. Baó eóir go mbead náirí oiríob, ac eím ná ríur a leiríar agus ó'r ríur é sup buacailí rían náirí ríob b'féirí go ríuríad (66) eadla ríob do leiríar."

Do eímí ríad ríurí agair a ríuríad ríad bair. Do bair an máistir cúpla ríur ríuríar ríuríad ar ríuríar ríuríarí 7 do buail ré aníor eóiríar-rí. Le n-a linn ríur do buairíad cúpla eadla ar an ríuríar.

Beirí ríur.

## A.

1. He told me to do what I pleased. 2. By the way, have you heard that Walsh has just left town? 3. I think he is a sailmaker. 4. He accompanied me for some distance. 5. It is the best course we can adopt. 6. He had not proceeded far when he heard the man scream. 7. His money is of little use to him now.

## B.

"You probably have not yet commenced (70) the day's work, sir," said the gentleman.

"Not *quite*,<sup>1</sup> sir," said the master. "I just had a little to say (81) to these boys *about their absence from*<sup>2</sup> school yesterday."

"I think I recognize some of them, and what brought this lady and myself (19) here was *precisely*<sup>3</sup> to beg the boys off *for*<sup>4</sup> yesterday."

"I should not like to interfere with your work, sir," added the lady, "but I fancy that, if you knew what (56) one of these boys did yesterday, you would not be so *strict with*<sup>5</sup> them as you now are. Were it not for that boy over there, I am afraid I should not be here to-day," and she related the whole story *in detail*,<sup>6</sup> *how*<sup>7</sup> John had saved her life *by opening*<sup>8</sup> for her on the previous day the *gate leading into the lane*,<sup>9</sup> *it being quite impossible for her*<sup>10</sup> to avoid the dangerous place. "And now, sir," she added, looking him *straight in the face*,<sup>11</sup> "*let them off*<sup>12</sup> this time."

The gentleman spoke to the master in an undertone, and the result of the affair was that both ourselves and the girls' school got a half-holiday in honour of the hunt.



## 22.—AN GAIOSCIḠEAC̃ AḠUS AN ÓIGḠEAN.

“Ḡriac̃ari féin! ná maḡao,” ariḡa Seaḡán, “aḡur náć\* ḡáć liom é! níl aon tóil ra raḡar roin rḡóiric̃ aḡam, aḡur a m̃aig̃irici, tá ionḡnac̃ aḡac̃ ’á cúir oim, aḡur rḡóiric̃ a ḡlaooác̃ i n-aon cóir ari; má tá tearḡac̃ [ciorḡac̃] oir-ra, níl aon ḡioc̃ de oim-ra. Comáin leac̃ aḡur leos̃ oom féinig.”

Ḡo b’éigean oo’n m̃aig̃irici imḡeac̃c̃, aḡur nuair a fuair Seaḡán imḡig̃c̃c̃ é, cómain ré leir na ba irḡeac̃ ra cóill ariḡ. Ḡo óein ré veic̃near maic̃ ḡo nḡeac̃aić̃ ré ḡo cúiric̃ na n-aćac̃. Ḡo fuair ré culaić̃ ariim aḡur éac̃aiḡ an tarina h-aćaiḡ, aḡur cúir ré uime iac̃. Comáin ré leir ḡo oći an rćábla, aḡur fuair ré capall an aćaiḡ éac̃ona aḡur oo ruḡ ré ari a éleic̃ anriḡan. Táinig ré i n-aíre ari an ḡcapall aḡur bí imḡeac̃c̃ neam̃-cóitćeanra ré. Ḡo bí malairic̃ oac̃a ari an ḡcapall aḡur malairic̃ oac̃a ari a culaić̃ ariim aḡur éac̃aiḡ ná maib̃ inoé moim̃ir rin. Ḡuḡ ré aḡaić̃ a éapail ari an ḡenoc, aḡur ré óein an cúain aḡur ba rć-ḡearri an moill ari é ’ḡmoiric̃. Bí na h-aíre ḡo léir, timćeall an cúain, oib̃ le oac̃oinib̃. Bí an bean óḡ ceanḡailte ran áit éac̃ona moim̃ir, ḡo† maib̃ ri inoé. Ḡo óein Seaḡán ceann ari aḡaić̃ irḡeac̃ aḡ tḡuall uiric̃i aḡur o’ḡiaḡruig̃ ré ói cao é an cúir ḡo maib̃ ri anriḡoin. Ḡ’inñir ri óo mar̃ o’inñir ri oo’n ḡairciḡeac̃ inoé moim̃ir rin aḡur oib̃airic̃ ri ḡuiri táinig ḡairciḡeac̃ inoé oo r̃ábail í, aḡur ḡo maib̃ r̃úil aic̃i ḡo oćioḡac̃ ré inoiu aḡur ḡo r̃ábailḡac̃ ré ariḡ í.

Concubair Ó Deairm̃uina.

\*. § 452 (note).

† § 233 (note).



## A.

1. I shall have to get shelter from the weather.  
 2. He saw a house a short distance in from the road.  
 3. I told him to come in and he did so. 4. He had paid dearly for it. 5. In that case I shall not remain here any longer. 6. He had not been long there when he heard voices approaching. 7. I thought I was done for.

## B.

The master then departed, and John drove off his cows. *He lost no time in*<sup>1</sup> getting them into the wood, and then proceeded *on his search*<sup>2</sup> until he discovered the giant's castle. He procured the steed, arms, and armour of the first giant he had slain, and having donned them he *mounted*<sup>3</sup> the steed. *You may be sure he did not forget*<sup>4</sup> to take his club, as his confidence in it was greater than in any other weapon of defence. A large high hill lay between him and the harbour to which his master had said the reptile *I have mentioned*<sup>5</sup> would come, in order to bear off the king's daughter. He accordingly faced his horse for the hill in the direction of the harbour. When he came in sight of it he perceived a *concourse of people*<sup>6</sup> on the slope of the hill and on the fences, and he saw *in the distance*<sup>7</sup> the maiden bound to a tree near the strand. He dashed into the midst of the people who fled in all directions on perceiving *his*<sup>8</sup> wild career. He made no halt until *he stood in*<sup>9</sup> the maiden's presence.

## 23.—ΣΕΔΩΝΑ ΔΥΣ ΑΝ ΠΕΑΡ ΟΥΒ.

“Cαο na τaοb nά φυιλιr ας γλυαιρεαcτ λιom?” αr  
 peipean, πέ uειpe. “Naс cuim̃in leat an μαrγaο?”  
 “Iρ cuim̃in liom an μαrγaο γo oian-m̃oiτ,” αrpa  
 Séawna, “ac ní oóic liom γυr cuim̃in leat-ρα é.” Δγυr  
 ιr aml̃aiο (I7) a ceap πέ, πέ μαr a ceap πέ αr an  
 γconoc Δγυr é Δς caint leiρ an m̃naoi, náι b’é a γlóiρ  
 péin a bí Δς teact αρ a éliaб.

“Náι b’é an μαrγaο,” αrpa ’n Πeap Oυb, “m̃ipe  
 oο taбaιr (88) oipeao aιrγio (92) ouit-pe Δγυr cean-  
 nóс’ leatari ouit αr peaο tpi m̃bliaγan noéaγ,\* Δγυr  
 tupa oο teact liom nuaiρ a beaο an méao pin aιm̃p̃ipe  
 caiτte?” “b’p̃in é (54) an μαrγaο,” αrpa Séawna.  
 “Cαο na τaοb nά γλυαιpean tú oιr, má ’peaο?” αr  
 peipean. “Maρ ní’l an aιm̃p̃ιr caiτte,” αrpa Séawna.  
 “Ní’l an aιm̃p̃ιr caiτte, an eaο!” αrpa ’n Πeap Oυb.  
 “Ta tpi bliaγna oéaγ anoiρ oίpeac ó cuipear mo  
 p̃paian ao láini ιrteaс éúγaτ.” “b’féoiρi γo b̃fuil.”  
 αrpa Séawna, “ac ní’l an p̃paian tpi bliaγna oéaγ  
 am̃ p̃eilb-pe p̃ór.” “Conup ran?” αrpa ’n Πeap Oυb,  
 “Maρ oο tóγaο uaim αr peaο tamail é,” αrpa  
 Séawna. “Oo tóγaο uait é!” αrpa ’n Πeap Oυb.  
 “Ní épeioρinn pocał uait!” “Ní épeiopeá! Má  
 ’peaο caο na τaοb nά péaοan tú baιr liom?” αrpa  
 Séawna.

Αn τ-Αcαιρ Πeαoαρ.

## A.

1. He knew from her manner that she had come for no good purpose. 2. That man is calling you ; he whistled for you three or four times. 3. He remained standing as he was, till I came up. 4. He jumped for joy that he had been chosen in preference to anyone else. 5. You shall know it only too soon. 6. Where shall we go this evening ? 7. I am going to spend a few months in Switzerland.

## B.

He will come *to-morrow night*.<sup>1</sup> He imagines that the time *will have expired*<sup>2</sup> at midnight to-morrow. The period will not be completed till four hours later. The agreement, *confirmed by oath*,<sup>3</sup> was that (88) you were *to get the purse*,<sup>4</sup> and that it was to remain with you for thirteen *complete*<sup>5</sup> years. The day you went to the fair to buy (80) a horse and a milch cow, the purse was taken from you, and it was out of your possession for four hours. I took it from you. I took it *without his being aware of the fact*.<sup>6</sup> Had you bought<sup>7</sup> the cow or the horse on that occasion, and paid for (116) the purchase, you had violated the agreement, and he had you *at his mercy*.<sup>8</sup> When I perceived what *your purpose was*<sup>9</sup> I took the purse from you so that (117) if you made the purchase there would *be no chance of*<sup>10</sup> your paying for it. You got the money to buy leather. He has been watching (76) *ever since*<sup>11</sup> to see if you would buy anything except leather with it.

## 24.—AN T-AMATOÁN AGUS AN GALLÁN.

Níorí deaḡaíó ré i bpaó ó'n ttiḡ nuairi a cuimniḡ air an reanuirine do leaḡ ré i láir na páirce inoé moimuir rin ḡ do cuairíó ré ré n-a óein, réaḡaint cé aca beo nó maib a bí ré. Nuairi a cuairíó ré irteaḡ ra páirce maí a maib an reanuirine do connac ré uirine uairal agur gunna aige i tteannta an ḡallán. Bí an uirine uairal ag réaḡaint air an ḡallán ḡ é ag véanaí ionḡna do cau do leaḡ é. Bí ré air tí ionpáil ó'n ḡallán nuairi a óein Seaḡán air. “An bpeaḡaíair cao (ḡ6) do leaḡ é?” air an uirine uairal. “Tá fíora (agam) ḡo maí,” aira Seaḡán, “do leaḡar féiniḡ é.” “Cao na taob ḡuir leaḡair é?” air an uirine uairal. “Do tánaḡ annran amaḡ inoé,” aira Seaḡán, ag reiraint mo ḡaḡar, agur do connac, annran, 'na fíaraí i láir na páirce é rin, agur rneaḡtaó ag réirteaó air. Do táiniḡ triuaḡ agam do, ḡ do baínear tóim mo cóta móir ḡ do leaḡar timceall air í. Cuairíar aḡaile annran agur nuairi a tánaḡ air baill aír do bí mo cóta móir caíte aige óe anuar air an rneaḡtaó. O'fíar-ruiḡear oe cao na taob ḡuir caíó ré uairí i agur níorí tuḡ ré don fíreaḡia oim. Do véinear irteaḡ air agur do tuḡar mo ḡuala do ḡ do leaḡar é, ḡ bí licíní néata ḡo léir ran áit ḡo maib ré 'na fíaraí.”

Concubair Ó Deairmuína.

A.

1. I never needed you so much as I do now. 2. He caught the heavy hammer, swung it and cast it from here to that white rock. 3. On their way they met one of the landlord's stewards. 4. “Take that for your impertinence,” said he. 5. He shouted to them



as the other man had done. 6. Did he throw the hammer and the stone the same distance? 7. He told him to catch the wheel and prevent it from revolving while he was going past.

## B.

There came a snowy day in winter, when (4) John *had to*<sup>1</sup> go to drive out his goats, but when he saw that the snow continued falling he ran home leaving (4) the goats *behind*.<sup>2</sup> *When the day was far advanced*,<sup>3</sup> *and*<sup>4</sup> his mother saw that there was no *appearance of the snow ceasing*,<sup>5</sup> she told John to go to see *to*<sup>6</sup> the goats. He shrugged his shoulders, and said the *weather*<sup>7</sup> was very cold. She told him to take his overcoat, wrap it around him, and bring the goats home, *lest they should be buried*<sup>8</sup> in the snow.

John took his overcoat and went out (113) through the fields to look for the goats. In one of the large fields he came across a high pillarstone, which (4), not recognizing, owing to the *accumulation of snow*<sup>9</sup> on it, he *took for*<sup>10</sup> a man. He approached, and addressed it, asking (4) *what on earth possessed it to stand*<sup>11</sup> there on such a snowy day. The pillar stone, *naturally*,<sup>12</sup> did not speak a word. “*I compassionate you*,<sup>13</sup> poor fellow,” said John, “you *must*<sup>14</sup> be *perishing from*<sup>15</sup> cold.”

## 25.—ՏԱՐԾ ԶԳՍ ՔԵՐ ԱՆ ԵՐԱՄԱՅՑ.

“Էյր, Վ Տարծ!” արդ քարն ան երամայց, “նա ինձ  
 ցայր օր. Ե՛ւ թե՛ Բաւլե յրեձձ ամ Զիցն ԶԳՍ (122)  
 Վ (57) թա՛ծ Եւ Դձուծ չան ճա՛լլ ար ան Դոնձ թո ինձ,

nað foláirí nó \* 17 mío-geairí go bfaḡḡar i mball éirí  
ar a mearḡ † amasán vo pórfaiò ḡan rpré tú.”

Airíú, vo léim rí ar a coirp, ḡsur ríul a maib a fíor  
aige cao a bí cuige bí an rá láim go dainḡean aici  
'na cuio féaróige ḡsur í 'ḡá rtaḡaò. Vo rtaḡ rí  
anonn é ḡsur vo rtaḡ rí anall é. Cuiri ré a tprí nó a  
ceatáirí ve béiceannaib (38) ar, marí cuirfeao ḡamhan  
bolláin (35) le linn na rḡéine vo cúir ar a rḡóirmaidḡ.  
Níorí buaib ré í, cé ḡurí mórí an fíoríne aige é. Cuiri  
ré an rá láim léi ḡsur vo caic ré uaiò amac í, ḡsur  
vo míc ré leir féin. Ní folam a cuḡ ríre na (39)  
méiréana léi. Ba úóic leat go ruiḡfeao an t-anam  
turí teit ar a (57) maib láicfeao nuaíí conacacuarí an  
folatḡatḡaò a fuairí feairí an bḡammaidḡ ḡsur nuaíí  
conacacuarí an féaróḡ ar méiréanaib ḡaòb.

An t-ḡcáirí rḡeaoarí.

#### A.

1. You let me be hurt. 2. He asked me how  
many I wanted. 3. They asked us not to do it.  
4. He said he did not need such a thing. 5. I can't  
help being content. 6. I said I would write seven  
times as much. 7. I am causing you too much  
inconvenience.

#### B.

The individual on the other side of the king  
wore (15) long grey hair also; a golden fillet round his  
head kept the hair back from his forehead, he had a  
long grey beard, exactly like the harper's; but he  
was by far a heavier and bigger man (102). Sadhbh  
*took in*<sup>1</sup> the entire situation whilst *walking up*<sup>2</sup> towards  
the king. When within about five yards of him, she  
stood still, “Come up a little nearer, my dear,”

\* § 644.

† § 612.

said the king. She did not move. "Come up. Do not be *disconcerted*,"<sup>3</sup> repeated the king. "Move up. Nothing is going to happen you," whispered the *axe-bearer*.<sup>4</sup> She *merely*<sup>5</sup> *unbuckled her cloak and allowed it to fall behind her*,<sup>6</sup> sprang at<sup>7</sup> the beard of the *powerful*<sup>8</sup> man who was *stationed*<sup>9</sup> on the king's left hand, and began to drag at the beard just as she had done in the case of the owner of the colt *on the night after the fair*.<sup>10</sup> At the second pull both hair and golden band came away in *one piece*<sup>11</sup> in her hands; and *to the amazement of all*,<sup>12</sup> there<sup>13</sup> before her, *as large as life*,<sup>13</sup> was the honest Siogaidhe.

## 26.—DUINE DE SNA MÍLTIB.

"Ír móir an náire dúit a Séamair beic 'ár b'ádhaint náir n-donair\* í nveirleadó ár rathóir, agus gan mac gan ingean eile aghainn ac tú," arís Seagán Mór le n-a éan-mac. "Ní le fuad dúit-re ná dom mádair," arís Séamair, "atáim ag imteacht, ac níl túl agam ar puinn rathóir do r'hoicint inr an áit seo. Táirbeán Tadhg buíde dom r'hoibinn ó n-a mac Domnall,† agus veir ré go bfuil veic r'oilinge ríceas aige o'a tuilleam rath ló, agus rin aigeas (53) náic réoir doirpa a cur le céile i gcoicéir." "A míc mo éiríde," arís an t-aóir, "ná creio ó éinne go bfuil gac duine cuaid go h-áimeirice lán de rathóir, agus veir móirán ná fuil ann ac obair éiríde 7 gur beag an t-aigeas bíonn ag fear oirre tar éir oíol ar a cuio bíó ir éadag ir órtuigeacht" . . . "Níl leigear air,

\* § 651.

† § 477.

‡ § 473 (7).

a d'áirí," aipra Séamair, "tá ré buailte irthead im  
 aighe sup geairí go mbeir mórán aighe agham aghur  
 anpoin fillpead ahaile cuíat féin aghur cun mo m'áirí  
 . . . ní glacfaid Séamair comhairle ó éinne, aghur o'fás  
 ré a baile dúair, 7 bí a d'áirí aghur a m'áirí go  
 duhad (36), dobhónad na dúair. Do méirí a aighe féin  
 bí gairra de buadailib 7 de cailinib ó Ciarraige  
 le (81) beir 'na coinnib i Nuad Eabhuic. Nuairí f'poid  
 ré an baile móir fan, ní maib tume de'n aicme reo  
 moimur aghur cuair ré go tig órta bí comghairic do'n  
 áit sup éainis an long cun talman.

Micéal Ó Raḡallaiḡ.

#### A.

1. We are six papers short. 2. Don't delay me !  
 3. He lay down on the sofa and soon fell asleep.  
 4. The doctor cut off his leg. 5. He treated them  
 in the same way as he had the others. 6. He invited  
 me to dinner. 7. They passed a house the door of  
 which stood open.

#### B.

"Dan," said James, the night previous to  
 his going to work, "what shall be my wages per\*  
 day, and what sort of work shall I have?" "Ten  
 shillings a day," said Daniel; "as for the work, I  
 shall not give you any information about it for I  
 should prefer to let you have a trial of it, and you can  
 then form your own opinion." "Did you not say  
 when writing to your father that you had thirty  
 shillings a day? Only for that statement of yours  
 it is very probable that I should not be here now."  
 "I pity you," said Daniel. "I sent my father that



account to cheer up the poor man. I did not wish to let him know *the life of hardship*<sup>1</sup> endured by artisans in this country, for I knew how grieved he would be to know that I was slaving here every day since I left Ireland. Take my advice and send home to your father for some money and return as speedily as you can. If I had any possible chance of saving up as much money as would pay my passage to Ireland I would not be long in this country."

The next morning they were up before five and were at work at six. James was carrying mortar on his back from the street up four ladders of *twenty rungs each*.<sup>2</sup> About eleven o'clock when he was more than half way up the fourth ladder he slipped and fell three storeys, coming (4) on his back on the ground floor. The priest prepared him for death, and then he wrote the following letter home.

## 27.—*séa'ona a'gus sea'gán na sea'laige.*

Bíor oiríche (107) a'g teac't a'baile ó'n rriáio, a'gus a'g g'baíl 1 leic an bó'caí leac'tan dom,\* do táinig iad'a'c't de laige oim, a'gus do fúiríear ar éloic 1 lúib de é'laíoe an bó'caí. Do éuit mo é'oula oim (9), a'gus nuair a óúirí'gear bí an coom bea'g im'ic'ic'te, a'c' bí ré 1 n-am mairib na h-oiríche. P'neab'ar am fúiríoe a'gus é'ugar a'g'aí'ó ar an mbaile, a'gus sea'llaim éuit ná maib don mairib'ic'ic'te in' na co'raib a'gam. Oiríche b'neag' r'péirí-g'ealaige do'b' ead' í. Nuair a bíor, mar' uéar'f'a, f'ice r'lat ó'n g'co'raíe cé g'eab'a'ó aníor bó'caí na b'p'ó a'c' sea'gán na sea'laige, an p'oraíe b'ic'eam'naig

(35). Nuair a chonac é, do chéadair láiríreas do mabair  
 méir. Le n-a linn rin u'airígeair an tuine as riubal  
 an óiaig. O'féadair éar mo gualainn. Cé beaó ann  
 ac Séadna, asur a óa íúil ar veairg-larad, asur  
 rígan ar† taríng aige. rígan coire tuibe. Do gíluair  
 ré éarim amaó asur éus ré aóaió ar an ríruo. Le n-a  
 linn rin do chonac ríplannc larríac, 7 láiríreas na óiaig  
 ran do chonac Séadna ar an áit asur (I22) é 'na  
 donair.

an t-áirí ríadair.

#### A.

1. Was the table laid when you arrived. 2. He  
 remarked that this might possibly be the place. 3.  
 The cold is so intense in Newfoundland that if you  
 touch a piece of iron, your fingers will stick to it.  
 4. "That won't do either," said I. 5. He made me  
 run down the hill. 6. I sent him word that I was  
 ready. 7. He asked the chief to assist him in conquer-  
 ing his enemies.

#### B.

At first he was a mortal man—a *highway*<sup>1</sup> robber.  
 He used to be out at night, plundering by moon-  
 light. His name was John, and on account of his  
 brigandage, *he was nick-named*<sup>2</sup> "Moonlight John."  
 He frequented Bothar na Bro at night, watching for  
 any who might chance to pass along the road at a late  
 hour, and robbing them. At length, one dark night,  
 he committed a murder there, and shortly afterwards,  
 another. Thereupon *the friends of the murdered men*<sup>3</sup>  
 came and concealed themselves near the road. When  
 the night was pretty well advanced, one of them,

coming (4) out on the road, pretended to be intoxicated. John was likewise on the watch, and when he saw the drunken man, as he thought, he leaped out and attacked him. Forthwith they all rushed out and Moonlight John was killed. Thenceforward, a ghost was seen in Bothar na Bro,<sup>†</sup> and the name "Moonlight John]" *continued to be applied*<sup>4</sup> to the apparition.

## 28.—na gÉanna fíadaine.

"Ír roṫ (oṫ) liom a leitéio rin vo éloir ar vo béal, a dṫairi Peadoir.\* Fán go bfeicfir na rluaidte gaeṫeal ir na fíanncais éirte vo éiofraio anall ar an mbliaṫain reo cúgáinn cun na nṫallaṫuic vo éraoṫaṫ." "Í gceao oib-re, ir beas ná cuiréann an éainnt rin as úirlícean mé," arir an raṫar, asur lapaṫ 'na pluc le paireontaṫ.<sup>1</sup> Láimriṫ ré a fíuan, buail ré leirṫb ar a fíean-éapall macánta vo bain ppeab airṫi asur reo cun riubail é.

"A ṫabṫa, cao vo ṫnír (ṫeimir) leir an dṫairi Peadoir?" arira Mac Fíngín Duḃ ar ṫabáil irṫeáṫ oó ra éapirṫáin éúca.

"Níoir ṫníoṫ-ra (ṫeinear-ra) pīoc leir féin aṫ cuiréar cīúṫ fé n-a éapall," arir an ṫabṫa, as umlu-ṫaṫ. Bī fé as cnáimreáil ir ṫá (41) ríáṫ go bfuilmíio as tul ar aímleas, ir as reolaṫ ári n-óisṫeairi éari, ráile ṫan cōinne le n-a oṫeáṫ (89) éari n-air," arira Oiaimuir. "Ní bṫeas cuir vo rin," arira Mac Fíngín Duḃ, "aṫ ní fuil leirṫear† air. Tá beasán ve'n éapirṫ

<sup>1</sup> reasṫ.

\* § 477.

† § 650.

αισε, ἀμή. Ἦρ βεαζ αν ἐαβαίρι ατά αζ να Ἑμανναίξ ο'ά  
 ἐαβαίριτ νομή-ρα† μαρι ἐύιτεαμή αρι αν μέρο πεαρι το  
 ῥεολαρι ἐύέα. Μαρι ῖνν ῥέιν, νίλ ῥέ 'νάρι ζευμαρι ῥιπ  
 το ἡλέαροδ αζυρ το ἐόιιιιζαδ ανηρο α ζαν ῥιορ το  
 Σαρανα. Καίτρεαρι αν μέρο ῖνν το οέαναμή λαρμουέ."

Conán Maoł.

### A.

1. He brought his two eldest sons with him. 2. I heard of him, but I have never seen him. 3. We saw him as he was approaching the house. 4. She sent out a servant to see what sort of person he was. 5. I ran in to tell him who was there. 6. Move back. 7. I left him at home as I considered him too young.

### B.

"I am not at all certain of that. The English were ever treacherous," said the smith, whirling his sledgehammer and scattering a shower of brilliant sparks from the piece of iron which he had on the anvil. "I tell you, Diarmuid, they must be hammered in that manner." "Indeed, Tim, there is no necessity to soften them in the fire like that piece of iron," remarked the priest. "I do not care in the least how they will be got rid of *provided they betake themselves away from us across the water*,"<sup>1</sup> added the smith. "*I assure you*,"<sup>2</sup> said Diarmuid, "they shall soon be rooted out." The priest looked out through the forge door over the harbour and said, "I have been listening to such talk since my boyhood. They have not come back yet, and moreover I do not think they ever will. *Within my own recollection*<sup>3</sup> thousands of men have gone to France and to Germany, and



what have we, or even they, gained by it? During more than forty years many thousands of them were killed in the French wars, and Maria Theresa is to-day trying to get more of them from us. They are always to return this year or next, but only an occasional one ever does come back, *and for what purpose?*<sup>4</sup> Some miserable subordinate position having been given him in the foreign army (4) he is sent over here *decorated with ribbons*<sup>5</sup> and accompanied by a Frenchman or some other foreigner that with their falsehoods they may decoy poor fools to destruction."

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## 29.—MUIHNTĒAR CŌNAMARA.

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1r oaoine bpeáǵta bpióǵmáia 1ao muhntear Cōnamara. Tá ríao cpoiōeamáil mīrneamáil aǵur ní mórián aca a bfuil blar leirǵe nó rpaóántaír ionnta. Tá mian na ǵaoite aǵur na ǵríne oirca. 1r féiríu a (41) rió le ríunne ǵur oaoine ǵlan-ǵaoǵaltaáca, neam-uicóioeaáca, ríala, flaiteamla 1ao. 1r oeaairi oaoine níor boíte ná 1ao o'fáǵáil aǵur maí rin ní hionǵnaó naó bfuil aon oitceallaáct ionnta. Ó náóúr, 1r oaoine macánta, ciúine, ceannra 1ao, áct ní hionǵantaó an ruo é aǵur (122) fuil te na nǵaeóeal, aǵ ríoi-rué aǵur aǵ cuipeao 'n-a ǵcuirleaáib, ǵo n-éiríǵeann ácaíann nó reairbair beaǵ aí uairíub roirí cōmáiranaib maí ǵeall aí bpaouiríil bó nó aíail, leaǵan baíla, nó oioǵbáil beaǵ ríuaraó eile áct maí rin féin 1r ríuair ríeíótiúǵaó eaóirca 1 ǵcomnuíōe, cé ǵo oíeíōeann ré 1 ǵcluaíraib an oiríǵe ǵo mīuic.

míceál bpeaánaó.

## A.

1. He sent his son to ask her to return. 2. He saw the ship pass in full sail. 3. I should not have done it only for you. 4. I soon fell asleep as I was sleepy. 5. He came to, where I was. 6. "He is up yonder," said I, pointing to him. 7. He said it would perhaps be better to leave him as he was.

## B.

Every Sunday and holiday, both before and after Mass, the people may be seen gathered together from every quarter of the district on the open space in front of the chapel, or on the fences round about. There, stretched on the green grass or standing in groups they discuss every topic *under the sun*,<sup>1</sup> and impart or receive *the news of the week*.<sup>2</sup>

Within the chapel, during Mass, their deportment is pious and devout, and at the time of the Consecration a low murmur of prayer is heard; they devoutly raise their eyes, and striking their breasts, they implore, in melodious sweet-sounding Gaelic, forgiveness of their sins from the God of Mercy. You will see a rosary-beads in each one's hands, whilst he lovingly kisses his crucifix in memory of our Lord's Passion. On Sundays, in all the churches, there is preached in Irish a sermon which frequently causes the congregation to shed tears, and the people are often heard speaking of it during the ensuing week. After Mass some of the older members of the congregation will be seen performing the Way of the Cross, whilst the younger folk, both\* boys and girls, form classes to learn the Catechism for an hour.

## 30.—AN SPRITO.

Ní bíon don eagla cóiríche oim moim don muo de'n  
 tróim ran, pé triát de'n oíche beaó ann, nuair a bím  
 ag véanamh mo ghnóta féin. Ní féidir vóib baint le  
 ouine a bíon ag véanamh a ghnóta féin agus gan é ag  
 cur cúca ná uata. Ac ouine beaó ag vult i n-áitea-  
 naiḃ aeriaca i n-am mí-éiríamail agus le corir  
 vánaíreaca, ní h-don iongnadó go gcuirfai a málairt  
 ve cúram air uaireanta. Ac, pé rgeal é, féuchaint  
 o'á tuagar toim cao a éiríonn ac an bean agus í 'n-a  
 ruidhe (I22) ar an leat-laó eile de'n triacail uaim,  
 agus a toim liom. Nuair a conac í, ir vóca gur  
 táinig iariacó ve laige oim toirg an vhoó-daimm a beir  
 ar an áit. Pé muo a táinig oim níoir lean pé i bpaó  
 oim. Ba gearr gur íamluigeaḃ mar beaó lám ouine  
 ag vult irteac am' bhoillac mar a mab pé pingin  
 airgí a bí agam. Ní túirge mothuigeaḃ an lám 'ná  
 thuigeaḃ láiríeac gur ouine raogalta a bí agam agus  
 vo luigeaḃ gheim ar an lám. Lám cúianta láirí  
 vob' eao í agus colpa teann córiac téagaíca uirí.  
 Vo tugadó iariacó ar í bbeir uaim, ac ambara cóimeáo-  
 ar mo gheim agus pé mar\* a táinig liom mo gheim a  
 cóimeáo vo car mo mairíeac oim agus mo neairt.

AN T-ÁIRÍ PEAIRÍ.

## A.

1. The fact is he was a good deal afraid of her. 2. He pranced about the room like a madman. 3. We saw two shepherds in the distance. 4. In what direction did they go? 5. They are worth going to see. 6. Ask her for something to eat. 7. He is to get 15s. for his day's work.

## B.

I was coming home from Cork last night, when (4) a woman came into the car to me, pretending she was a ghost. She put her hands into my bosom with the *intention*<sup>1</sup> of taking my money from me, but she did not succeed. I do not know what *need*<sup>2</sup> a spirit would have of<sup>3</sup> gold or silver. I grasped the hand. The ghost was a strange one, *seeing*<sup>4</sup> that it had a hand of flesh and blood (9). I intended to retain my hold of her, and to bring her home with me that I might know what sort of spirit it was. But she was too quick for me. She snatched her hand from me, and leaped out of the car. The wheel passed over her head. I could not help\* that. It providentially happened that (10) she was not killed on the spot. However, I think that she was sufficiently punished that time. I do not know who she is nor what is her name (30), but if I hear of her repeating that trick, or if I catch sight of her at home or abroad, (9) I shall *hand her over*<sup>5</sup> to the law.

\* § 650.



## 31.—CAILÍN ZROIÖE ZAOÜALAĆ.

Sé an róp̃c por̃ta fuaip̃ rí ná \* cléipeac̃ i n-oĩp̃iz an f̃uip̃c ãz p̃tao na t̃p̃aenać, ċiaip̃ amać i l̃áip̃ an m̃áĩz —áit uaĩzneac̃ ná bíoć oũine ná ueoip̃aíōe le p̃eip̃cint ó m̃aĩoiñ zo h-oĩōce ac̃ am̃áin nuaĩp̃ bíoć an t̃p̃aen p̃top̃ta ãz an áit, õá uaĩp̃ ra† ló ãzup̃ uaĩp̃ ran oĩōce. Cailín õána neam̃-r̃pleaōac̃ a b'eaō í, am̃tać, ãzup̃ vo ċó̃z rí an obaĩp̃ uip̃c̃i zan aon eãzla moim̃ip̃ an uaĩz-neap̃. Ac̃ oĩōce áip̃ĩz̃ce ãzup̃ í ãz cuĩm̃neam̃ aip̃ oũl a ċoolaõ vo bãineaõ p̃p̃eab aip̃ti ãzup̃ õá m̃eio é a neam̃-r̃pleaōac̃ap̃ vo ċáiñiz eãzla uip̃c̃i. Ãzup̃ níoĩp̃' aon ioñznaō é. Beazáiñin moim̃ip̃ rin ra p̃eap̃úip̃ bí áip̃o-̃zleo r̃na páip̃eap̃aib̃ map̃ z̃eall aip̃ an oip̃oć†-obaĩp̃ bí o'á ueanãm̃ aip̃ f̃uaio na tíipe ãz p̃cata z̃aoũiōce ãz zoio ãzup̃ ãz maobaō ãzup̃ zo miñic ãz map̃bũzaõ na noaõine vo buaĩl t̃p̃eap̃na oip̃ta. Nuaĩp̃ a ċualaõ rí iaip̃ann na z̃cap̃all am̃uic̃ vo ċaít rí í p̃eín aip̃ a õá z̃l̃úin ãzup̃ o'iaip̃ rí aip̃ Oia ãzup̃ aip̃ an m̃áĩz̃oiñ m̃uip̃e cãbaip̃ ip̃ congnãm̃ vo ċãbaip̃c̃i oĩ. An f̃aio vo bí rí map̃p̃eo vo buaĩleaō buille t̃p̃om aip̃ an nooip̃ap̃ ãzup̃ oũbaip̃c̃i oũine éiz̃in am̃uic̃ é 'oip̃caip̃c̃i zan m̃oĩll. Oũbaip̃c̃i rí léi p̃eín zo maib̃ p̃é ċoĩm̃ maít̃aici é 'õeanãm̃ ãzup̃ vo õein. Oo ċáiñiz oũine ip̃teać, p̃eap̃ móip̃ boip̃b a b'eaō é, ãzup̃ na õiaiõ, t̃p̃iúip̃ eile. Oo lãbaip̃ an ċeaõ p̃eap̃ ãzup̃ oũbaip̃c̃i léi biaō vo ċup̃i aip̃ an m̃boip̃o õoĩb̃. Oo õein rí am̃laiõ zan m̃oĩll ãzup̃ ċoip̃nuiz̃-eaōap̃ ãz it̃e.

páoĩp̃aiz na léime.

## A.

1. Don't come till then. 2. He wrote as many as on the previous day. 3. He arrived just at sunset. 4. That is the book I was reading yesterday. 5. Try to put an end to it. 6. He did so, and then went home. 7. This is better than all the books you have read.

## B:

The telegraphic apparatus was *at the further end of*<sup>1</sup> this room, and whilst they were engaged in eating she moved noiselessly over to it. She at once sent a message to the police barrack about ten miles distant ; but one of the robbers noticed her, and dragged her from the place. Nevertheless the telegram had been despatched, although (122) they did not suspect it. Supper was barely finished when the leader ordered her to show them the place where the money was kept. *Making no demur whatever*<sup>2</sup>—*for which indeed she can hardly be blamed*<sup>3</sup>—she preceded them out of the room. She passed through a hall, and then mounted a staircase at the top of which was the strong room. She unlocked the great iron door with a large key. *Despite her utmost*<sup>4</sup> endeavours to push it in, the door would not yield. She tried repeatedly, but all in vain. Presently, the four men turned round and pressed their backs against the door. *As they did so,*<sup>5</sup> she touched a small button inserted in the wall close by. The door flew (113) open so suddenly that, before the desperadoes realized what was happening, they found themselves in a heap in the middle of the room. Thereupon she released the button, and the door suddenly closed with a bang, leaving the four men prisoners (40) within.

## 32.—CAITEAMH AN UIRIO.

Do rcaoil Mac Fíngín Dubh a clóca de. Car ré an t-oir, rcaoil ré uaió go raomáisead ar riuabál é. Bual an ceann feadh go leit éar an mian do gnió (óein) Mac Coll agus éirí an cor anonn 'r anall ear éir an fuinnim do bí fúite. Tus bílín ar n-air an t-oir. Cait an taoisead de caróigin cuipr pláinín bí lairteig air, o'fíll ré muimilteí a léine, rcaoil ré an bóinna agus óing ré ríor ar a clíab é go maib a bíaigair leir, o'fáirc ré cuipr leatair bí timceall a caoil agus o'féad ré ar caipiaig' léit i gcláirde naon mánne oéas ear an gcomairte do gairr Mac Coll. Car ré an t-oir go bog ar oúir, do leit ré a ceann ar an ocláim airí, o'féad ré uaió ar an gcaipiaig léit ra cláirde, agus cuipr ré annan ar an oir do earad éun gur oóic leat gur earcú é féin ó fál go baitear (9), agus an t-oir marí motha timceall a cléib. Do rcaoil ré uaió ran aer ré oéirdead é as feadgail, fearraim (fear) ré féin nóir rcalca as féadaint i noisair an uirí rin, bíor 'na maóair, luirne 'na pluc, a béal iadta, an anál 'na (40) féirdeanab ar pollab a ríóna ad an t-oir as tríall marí pléar ar gunna; amad leir or cionn na caipiege léite, amad leir gur buail ré an t-uirce agus gur áirouig ré rceanncán ráile ríce tríoig 'na cubrín (40).

Conán Maol.

A.

1. He did as I told him. 2. The three of them went home. 3. He gave a sudden spring, and closed on

him. 4. I am not going to injure any of you. 5. He then went to war with the King of Spain, for the purpose of depriving him of this island. 6. They hurled him over a cliff. 7. I caught him just as he was in the act of getting over the wall.

## B.

Kit took the great sledge-hammer in his hand, "I challenge any of you at throwing this," said he. He cast the hammer extremely well but three or four of the O'Sullivans (29) surpassed him. "They shall never triumph over us," said Kit. "MacColl would surpass any man in Ireland, and we shall send on board for him immediately." This MacColl was a naval officer, a red-haired, grey-eyed, powerful fellow from the islands off the west coast of Scotland: his back was as broad as a gate; his arms thick, hard and hairy. "Gracious! what a bulk! He is almost as powerful as MacFinghin Dubh himself," exclaimed some of the women. When MacColl bared his breast and arms *to cast the hammer*,<sup>1</sup> the countrymen and women shouted *encouragement*<sup>2</sup> while the sailors clapped their hands. Their encouragement (51) was unnecessary, for at the third attempt, he cast the hammer to the mark made by Philip O'Sullivan, the foremost competitor, and at the fourth throw sent it a yard beyond it. Philip threw the hammer again and again, but though he improved on his previous casts, it was in vain, for MacColl did the same (5). The sailors *shouted themselves hoarse*,<sup>3</sup> and carried MacColl on their shoulders up and down (9) the lea (104).



## 33.—SÉΔΘΝΑ ΔΣΥΣ ΜΑΪΡΕ ΞΕΔΡΑ.

“Σο μαίρι\* ρλάν, α Σεαζάιν,” αἶψα Σέδθνα.  
 “Ὀοῖριπεαὸ ὅom ρocal νό νό το λαβαίτε le Μάιρε,  
 μά’ρ é το τοίλ é.”

“Σινί ανραν ιρτιζ αζατ í. Τά ρύιλ αζαμ ζυρ  
 ρεαίρι αν έαιτε ατά αζατ le ράὸ léi ná α bí αζατ le  
 ράὸ liom-ρα αρι μαίριν.”

Ὀ’ιμτίζ ρεῖρεαν ιρτεαὸ.

“Ὁ, míle ράιλτε ρομάτ, α Σέδθνα!” αἶψα Μάιρε  
 Ξεαίρια.

“Α λειτέρο ρεο, α Μάιρε,” αρι ρεῖρεαν. “Τά ρύν  
 αζαμ le ταβαίτε ουιτ. Νίοι έεαπαρ ζο mbeaὸ οῖμ é  
 ‘ταβαίτε ὀ’αοινne έοιὸέ. Δέ έεαπαῖμ ανοιρ ná ρυίλ  
 αν έεαίτε νέαντα αζαμ αζυρ (I22) ζαν τεαέτ níορ  
 túιρζε† αζυρ é ταβαίτε ουιτ-ρε. Τά ρέ έεανζαίτε  
 οῖμ í λάταρι Ὀέ ζαν‡ πόραὸ.” Ὁο ρτασ ρέ. Νίοι  
 λαβαίρι ριρε ζο έεανν ταμαίλλ.

“Ιρ έεανζαλ υαράλ é,” αρι ριρε αρι βαλλ. “Ιρ  
 έεανζαλ υαράλ é,” αρι ριρε, “αζυρ ιρ έεανζαλ ναοίμτα  
 é. Μά’ρ έεανζαλ υαράλ ουιτ-ρε,” αρι ριρε, “βα έόιι  
 ζαρι έεανζαλ υαράλ νόμ-ρα é. Νά bíοὸ έειρτ οῖτ,” αρι  
 ριρε. “Coιμεάορτα-ρα το ρύν. Τά οῖριεαὸ εἰλε το  
 έοιοὸέ αζαμ αζυρ το bí le ταμαίλλ. Ιρ μόρι αν  
 ταβαίτεαρ α έυζ Ὀια ὀυιτ νυαίρι α ρρῖμοσ Sé τ’αίγνε  
 έυν έεανζαίλ το’η τῖοῖτο ραν α ζλάκαὸ οῖτ.”

“Τά αν ζνό α έυζ μέ νέαντα αζαμ. Ὁεανναέτ  
 Ὀέ λεατ, α Μάιρε!” αρι ρεῖρεαν. Αζυρ ὀ’ιμτίζ ρέ  
 ζαν λαβαίτε le ρεαρι αν τιζε.

Αν τ-Δέταρι ρεαοαρι.

## A.

1. He went to France where his brother was living.
2. She was very glad of it. 3. I shall go there to see whether his father and his followers are still alive.
4. I snatched the book from him just as he was beginning to tear it. 5. The French were defeated in that battle. 6. There was a lighted lamp on the table.
7. He shot an arrow at the bird.

## B.

“ Indeed, Siobhan, it would be impossible to (41) tell you the state of my mind from that night till *the*<sup>1</sup> day he went *over*<sup>2</sup> (109) to tell me that he had made a binding promise to God, and that he was *absolutely debarred from*<sup>3</sup> marriage. Then I felt that it must have been that bond that *made him victorious*<sup>4</sup> over the ghost. I have always heard that those who were *thus consecrated*<sup>5</sup> to God held the Evil Spirit in subjection. When he told me that he was bound before God never to engage in marriage, I took upon myself the same obligation. And behold, Siobhan, I had no sooner done so, than I thought that, whatever evil affected my mind, had instantly departed. You saw yourself the state in which I was on the day I asked you to do me a certain *kindness*.<sup>6</sup> When I reflect on it now, it seems to me that I must \* needs have been somewhat out of my senses. Whatever affected me, is *completely*<sup>8</sup> gone—thanks be to the God of glory for it.”

## 34.—FONTENOY.

Τάισ na ρλυσίστε ποιντε 'na (40) οτρί μαννα ας  
 οέαναμ αι na βμανναις. Νί γεοβαί \* οά μανν αca  
 αν τρλίγε ρeo ζο βμάταc μαρ τά ζυνναί μόρια ριυότε  
 αι ούν έμέ,† αςυρ οίοζα οέαντα ανν le h-innτleaót  
 υί Μοολαλαί, cé ζυρ β'οlc αν cúτεαμ το ρυαι ρέ ó  
 ρna‡ βμανναις 'na οίαιό ριύο.

Scaoil αι αν ναμαιο αν λυαί, α βυιόεαντα ó  
 έιυνν, αςυρ βειό ceol 'na ζcλυαριβ ινωυ ζο mbeiό  
 cuiinne αι ας αν μέο αca το μαιρφό, αι ρεαó α  
 ραοζαl—ceol na ηςυνναί μόρια νυαι το μομαραιο αν  
 ταλαμ, cnaζαρμναις na ηςυνναί ζεαρμια αςυρ ρεαοζαίλ  
 na bpléar, λιύς na βρεαρ βρεαρμζαc αςυρ ριυτμναις na  
 ζcapall, cμαιν na coille ο'ά μβμυρεαó (87) le ρυaim,  
 ρερεαο έαλλ, cneao ανηρo, αςυρ ορνα ανηρύo, coρcaμτ  
 αςυρ ρυιλ αςυρ báρ!

Νί ρυιλ ρέ ι ζcumar na η-Αυρτμιάναc 'na na  
 ηΟύμρεαc ζαβάιλ μαρ ρeo, αc ρέαc ανίορ na Σαραναις,  
 cúγ μίλε οέας αca, έμμεανναις, ρόμίορ! α leaót, αςυρ  
 Cumberland αι α ζceann, οηγ ο'ά τιομάιτ τμέ cμιοóe  
 na ββμανναιc, τειντεαcα ο'ά ρρμυúαó αρ βέαλ αςυρ  
 αρ cλιαcάναιβ na οινγε ριν.

βυαίτεαρ cié oe λιαcμίοοιβ ιαρμιν αρ ζυνναί  
 μόρια αι αν νοινς ριν αςυρ cuiντεαρ βεαρμια ινντι, αc  
 ούνταρ αν βεαρμια αιρ αςυρ leανταρ αι αζαίó. . .  
 le h-αλλαρ ιρ ουαó ρμοίceann na Σαραναις μullaίγε  
 na η-άμoán ας Fontenoy αςυρ ρέαcαio τιμceαλλ ορca  
 ι μεαρς na ββμανναιc, αι νόρ ρcaτα ταρμβ. “Τά αν  
 lá λινν,” αοειρ Cumberland, ιρ eaρba ανάλα αιρ.

“Νί ρυιλ, αςυρ ní βειό ζο οeo,” αοειρ αν βμμναιc ††  
 αςυρ α έμμεανναις.

Conán Μοοl.

## A.

1. Put out the candle. 2. He took every penny that was in the bag. 3. I will repay you for the benefits you have conferred upon me. 4. When the concert was over we all came home. 5. He offered me a sixpence. 6. He was very angry on account of the insult he had received. 7. We saw the young man following us.

## B.

The Irish rush down upon them like a torrent—the descendants of the men of Limerick *with*<sup>1</sup> fire in their eyes, and vigour in their limbs, *their teeth set*<sup>2</sup> and their hearts bursting with hate. The English fire upon them. Through the smoke of battle is heard the *hundred-voiced battle cry*,<sup>3</sup> “Remember Limerick, and English perfidy.” Then naught is to be heard but curses and oaths and cries of agony, as the armies *engage in a hand to hand struggle, cutting*<sup>4</sup> each other to pieces, swaying to and fro (9), their bright lances now red with gore as they thrust them through stout flank and breast. At last the English break down (110) the hill, and the Irish rush down upon them like an avalanche. They cut a bloody passage through the brave English regiment known as the “Coldstream Guards,” the survivors of which reformed their ranks at the foot of the hill, and retreated weary and dispirited, the Irish pursuing and harassing them. A troop of French horse perceived them, but instead of charging them turned their arms against the Irish, for such was the confusion and terror of the French that they could not distinguish friend from foe. A bugle call at last checked the French cavalry.



## 35.—AN CURAMÍR.\*

“Δ Ὀνοαίλ Ἐάμναις,” ἀρρα βῆμεν, “τά ποτα  
 βεας καίντε ἀγαμ λε λαβαίτε λεατ. Ἰρ μαίτ ἱρ εὐλ  
 υ’ἤλταῖβ, ὅς ἀγυρ ἀορσα, ζυρ τυζαὸ Ὀνοαίλ Ἐάμναις  
 οἷτ τοῖρς νάρι μῆζαὸ βυαὸ μῆμ οἷτ cé ζυρ ἡνιότ ἰ  
 ζαὲ ἀγυρ ἰ ζκοῖμναις ἀοηῖρι τυ. Νυαίρ Δ βίω ἤλταῖς  
 ἀζ ουλ ἰ ζαὲ ἱρ τυρ Δ βίον ἰ ὅτυρ Δ ἀν ἔατ. Νυαίρ  
 Δ βίω ριαὸ ἀζ τεαὲτ ὅ’ν ζαὲ ἱρ τυρ Δ βίον ἀρ ὀειρε,  
 ἀζ κυραιντ ἀν ἐρλόις ἀρ† ἀν νάμναις. Τά κυρμῖρι μο  
 ἐίγε-ρε λε ταβαίτε, ἀζ ἀν βῆλειὸ ρεο. Ἀν λαοὸ Δ  
 ζεαβαίὸ κυρμῖρι μο ἐίγε-ρε ἀνοῖρ βεῖὸ κυρμῖρι  
 ἔαμναις ζο ὀεο αἷζε. Ἰρ ουιτ-ρε βα ἡμαίτ λιὸμ κυρμῖρι  
 μο ἐίγε νυα ὀο ἐαβαίτε ὀιρ ἱρ ουιτ ἱρ ουαλ. Ἰρ εὐλ  
 ουιτ ζο βῆμν ζεῖλλ ἀγυρ ζεαρὰ οἷμ-ρα ζαν ουλ  
 ἱρτεαὲ, ἀε ἀν βια ’ἐαῖρβεαίντ ὀαοῖβ. Ἀρ βαλλ, νυαίρ  
 Δ βεῖὸ ἀν ῖλεαὸ ἀζ τυρμῆζαὸ ταβαίρρα ἀν κυρμῖρι  
 ὀο’ν λαοὸ ἱρ ρεάρ. Τεῖρθεαὸ ὀο ῖειρβῖρεαὲ-ρα ρυαρ  
 ἀγυρ ἱρ ὀὸ Δ ταβαίρρα ἀν κυρμῖρι. Μά ἱαῖαν ἀοη  
 λαοὸ εἰλε ἀν κυρμῖρι, νά ζεῖλλ-ρε ὀὸ. “Νί βαοζαλ,”  
 ἀρρα Ὀνοαίλ, “μά εἰλῆμν-ρε κυρμῖρι ὀο ἐίγε ζο  
 ν-εἰλεὸςαὶὸ ἀοη λαοὸ εἰλε é. Μά εἰλῆμεαν, βεῖὸ ὀρὸ-  
 ὀβαίρ ἀνν.”

Δν τ-Ἀταίρ ρεαοαίρ.

A.

1. We had gone twice as far. 2. What can you want it for? 3. Do you know where I am going? 4. He came into the room where his father was sitting.

\* mír (= curio) ὀο τυζταί ὀο’ν ἐμναιὸ Δ β’ῖεαρρ.

† § 618 (i).

5. The entrance to the house was a dark narrow passage.  
 6. The basket was let down a cliff one thousand feet high.\* 7. He said he would return in a year if he were alive.

## B.

“Cuchulain!” said he, “kingly champion of Erin! well do the heroes of Ireland know *that none of them has any chance of competing with you.*<sup>1</sup> Well do the Ulstermen know that what they, combined, have failed to accomplish you can do unaided. Well do they know that an act of injustice cannot be done to the weakest individual, for should you so resolve you would exact justice in spite of the power of all Ulster.”

“What is the purpose of this, Bricriu?” said Cuchulain.

“You know, O hero!” said Bricriu, “that I cannot be present when this banquet will be in progress, and whatever I would say to you then I must needs say now or leave it unsaid.”†

“Say it now, Bricriu,” said Cuchulain.

“My new mansion is completed,” said Bricriu, “and I have prepared a banquet for the chiefs and heroes of Ulster. Even King Conor is coming to my mansion to partake of my feast along with the bravest nobles that Ulster has ever seen. I have prepared a ‘hero’s morsel,’ which is to be awarded to the greatest hero in the company. In my opinion you are that hero, and it is to you I should like to give the ‘morsel.’”

\* § 618 (b).

† § 581.



## A.

1. He sharpened the knife. 2. I hope I have made it to your satisfaction. 3. He spoke insolently. 4. Come here! 5. Take that for your stubbornness. 6. Go out and see what that fellow wants. 7. He moved towards the door.

## B.

They soon reached the wood, where they halted, and remained for some time listening in the silence of the night. Every living creature was wrapt in deep slumber. They heard neither the lowing of cattle, nor the yelping of dogs, nor the cackling of geese, nor the scream of sea birds. They heard no sound *of animate or inanimate nature*,<sup>1</sup> save the mountain rill murmuring in the solitude, and the chill western breeze sighing in the upper branches of the trees, like a banshee lamenting the departed.

The English sent scouts towards the wood. The latter soon returned with tidings that they had seen horses lying at the borders of the wood, which they considered a sufficient indication of the presence there of MacSweeney and his band. Wilmot, the English commander, ordered two companies to steal round the wood, some on the north, others on the south, till they should meet on the west side of the defile: they were to be ready for the work of destruction, as soon as they should get the order from him at daybreak.

MacSweeney and his band were resting asleep with no other shelter from the cold of the night than the thick wood. On encamping in the wood, they fully expected to have an *undisturbed night's rest*.<sup>2</sup> They little suspected that the toils would be closed around them before morning.



## 37.—EΔΩΤΡΑ RISTEΔΙΡΟ.

Τάμις ρεανηαὸ ἀρὶ ἀν μβεῖρε φεαρὶ ἀγυρ το  
 τεῖδεσθαρ, ἀὸ το λέιμ ἀν βυῖθεαν ἀνυαρ ἀν ἐάραν πέ  
 η-α νοέιν, ρίθε φεαρὶ ἀα ἀγ υαῖλλ ἢ ἀγ ρπαλραὸ  
 μιοννα μόρια, ἀγ ριυὰὸ le buile-φείρῃ, ἀγυρ ἐομ  
 μιανανῃαῖλ ἐυν πολα le φαολέοιν. Ὀί ἀν ἐαράν  
 κυμῃαν, ἀγυρ ριέαῃα ἐμῃαν ἀρὶ ἀ ἡμελλῃαῖβ. Ὀί  
 Μιυῖρ ἰ οτοραὸ, ἀγυρ ἐυῃ Rιρτεῃρὸ leατ-φύιλ ἐαρὶ ἀ  
 ῡαλαῖνν: leῖρ ριν, το βυαῖλ πέ βαρρὶ ἀ ἐοῖρε ἀρὶ ριέῃν  
 ἀγυρ το ἐυῖτ πέ. Ῥιεαβ πέ ἀρὶ ἀ ἐοῖα-ῡυῖβ ἀγυρ ἐαῖτ  
 πέ ἐ πέιν ἰ leατ-ταὸβ ἰ η-αμ, μαρὶ βα ὅαν ἰ ἀν τόρῃ,  
 ἀγυρ Ὀί μῃνν δά βαιῃνεῖτ κυῖτα ῖρα λάταρῃ ῡυῖτ πέ.  
 ἡῖορ ρταὸ na ρῖρ ὀεῖρὸ (34)—ἡῖορ β'φείοῖρ leo coῖc—  
 γ το ἐιομάνεσθαρ le ρυννεαῃν na ρῖρ ἐοῖραῖῃ le  
 ράναῖο. Ὀ'έῖρῃῃ ῡαῖλ ἢ ῡαῖρσεαὸ Rιρτεῃρὸ leῖρ ἀν  
 βρεαῖλ το μῃνεαὸ οῖτα. Το ἐυῃ πέ ρυαῡαὸ ἢ ρυαῡαρ  
 'na νοῖαῖο ἢ 'na μεαῖρ, ἀγυρ το ἐιονηρεαῖν πέ ἀρὶ ἀ  
 η-ατῡμαὸ ἀγυρ ἀρὶ ἀ η-έῖρλεαὸ. Το ἐαῖρασθαρ ἀρὶ ἀ  
 ράλαῖβ ῡο βοῖρβ ριόῡῃαρ, το ὀεῖν οῖρῃῃεαὸ ὅῃ ἰαῖρῃαῡτ  
 ἀρὶ ἀ ηῡλέαῖραὸ ἢ ἀ ῡοῖρῃῃῃαὸ; ἀὸ ραρὶ ἀ ραῖβ ἀν ὀαῖα  
 ροαῖ ἀρὶ ἀ βέαῖ το ροῖλτ Μιυῖρ ἀ ρῖλαοῖρ ῡο ἐαῖρβα.

Ὀ'ιομρῃῃῃεσθαρ ἀρὶ Μιυῖρ ῡο μεαῖρβαλαὸ ἀγ  
 τυῖτῃ ἰ ῡοῖννῃβ ἀ ἐέῖλε. ῡαοῖλεσθαρ ῡο ραῖβ ρῖαῡῃ  
 ῡά ῡοῖρῃα, ἀὸ βα ἐαῖμα ῖρ βα ἐῖρτε εῖρεαν ἐυν ῡρεαρ  
 το βυαῡαὸ le ἐλοῖθεαῃν. . . . . Ἀὸ ἀον ἡῖὸ ἀῃῃῃν,  
 ἡῖορ ράῡαὸ 'na μβεαῡαῖο ὀε'η βυῖοῖν βυῖρβ ριν ἀὸ  
 βεῖρε το ρῖτ le η-α η-αῃαῖβ ἀρ ἐαράν ἀν ἀῖρ.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. This scythe has a good cutting edge. 2. I had  
 written\* the letter early in the evening. 3. Come again

at the end of the week. 4. All that were in the house came out. 5. When the seven days were up he came home. 6. Take my advice and stay at home. 7. I have no means of writing it.

## B.

"The middle arch of the bridge has been swept away," shouted Richard, "and my comrade, Maurice, with his company is ruined." He *wrung his hands*<sup>1</sup> and uttered a cry of anguish. After a few moments he relaxed his hands, and stretching out his arms at full length, looked up to heaven *in an attitude of prayer*;<sup>2</sup> then with head bent and shoulders contracted, he ran towards the breach in the bridge exclaiming, "May God assist me," and *exerting all his strength*,<sup>3</sup> he sprang forward with wonderful agility and landed safely on the level road. Before the brave fellow had time to return thanks to God, two soldiers sprang on the road, and fired at him but missed. He bounded away from them over a fence into the open country. Suddenly he was confronted by another soldier who raised his gun to his shoulder to stop him, *but so far was he from effecting his purpose*<sup>4</sup> (3) that Richard, with one stroke (of his sword), clove his head in two and then dashed off (113) in the direction of Aghadoe. Seven horsemen had almost overtaken him; one of them cried out: "He is worn out and exhausted; press on." "You lie,"<sup>5</sup> you rascal, I am prepared for you," cried the brave man, moving slightly out of their way towards the angle of a cliff. "Forward, quickly, they are overpowering him," cried Maurice, and, in a moment, the (44) horsemen were a *mangled mass*<sup>6</sup> under the heels of Maurice's chosen band.

## 38.—OÚN RÚRAIGE.

Do ghluaigh an camta\* gléarta ar aghaidh aghur ní mhoré† a máth nà gur b'álúinn an ghluaireadé ran. Bí cóimriádh aghur rult aghur caiteadh aimirie acu ar an rliú. Bí ceol aghur cliairaidéadé aghur rígeálúigeadé aghur aghuráin acu. Tá fáid‡ a bí an rliú bíodair tagaite i maóair an tige rair ar mothuigeadair tuirre an bódaí oiréa féin ná ar a gcapailib. Com luad aghur éonaid Concúbair an tige do rtao fé aghur iongna air. Do rtao an rluadú go léir aghur féadaint uadé ar an oiréa álúinn. “Ní h-é aghur go bfuil fé móir, cóirad, cumad, ac ba oiré le uime, aghur féadaint aghur air fé ríolair na gíre, gur o'airgead aghur o'oir adá fé uadair ar rtao,” airé Concúbair. “Má tá fé láir, uairgion do ríer aghur a uadé-úiradé aghur a óirad,” ar rírean, “nóir uiréad ríer aghur ir rtao go noairair airí, tige éom maic leir.”

“Tá fé láir, uairgion, a ríú,” airé bhuir, “nóir láir aghur nóir uairgne go móir ná maí féadaint fé ar ro. Ceilean rladé neair go mair. Níl bair rí tige rin náir b'érion ríreadé do gáid é cun é adairé adairé ó'n goill. Aghur bí móir-ríreair u na ríairib|| ba éirre i gCúig ulad aghur cuí gá ríre uadé o' bfuil inr na ríairib. Bí uiré ríoir ríer u uiríom-ríairib éirrean aghur ceirad aghur aghur cumad an tige rin, aghur gá óirúgádh aghur gá uadair. Meirair go bfuil ar noir aimirie caite aghur aghur féadaint ar an rtaob amuir uiré tige bíreú ran aghur gá móládh. Náir oiré lib go mbeadh fé éom maic aghur uir aghur féadaint cao é an ríair é ar an rtaob iríre?

An t-Adairí ríreair.

\* rluadú móir.

† § 163.

‡ Page 168.

|| § 482.



## A.

1. They asked for a truce. 2. We had better exchange bicycles. 3. It is useless our remaining here. 4. I advised him to go home. 5. The top of the cliff projected over its base. 6. Don't trust him ! 7. They pulled it half way up and then let go. 8. Put your own weight of sand in it.

## B

They proceeded on their journey. As they approached the house they were *more and more impressed*<sup>1</sup> with its shape, appearance and beauty. Having arrived at the house, they walked around it. It was beautiful. The more closely they examined it the more they were convinced of its splendour. "Dun Ruraighe surpasses Emania," said Conor. "Come in and let me show you the feast." They entered. Beautiful as was the house exteriorly, it was still more beautiful within. It was very large, being more than seven hundred feet in length, while its breadth exceeded fifty, and the walls were thirty feet high. At one end of the house was an ample hearth, with a large fire burning on it. There were large and comfortable couches on one side of the hall, reaching from the fire to the other end of the room. At the corners of the (44) couches were pillars made of a kind of bronze. These were completely covered with gold, so that they seemed to be made of that metal (5).

There was a special couch for Conor himself, which was considerably more elevated than the rest. The corners were furnished with pillars similar to the others but more highly ornamented (3 and 4).



## 39.—AIRGEAD AR IASACHT.

Bí Míceál Séamair an Dúna na còinníde i nDoiríe an Lócáin i bparlóiríde an Ćnocáin. Feirmeoirí tob' ead é aḡur fearí criochnaímaíl ḡarta. Ćear na comuip-rain ḡo maib Míceál Séamair faibí. B'féoirí ḡo maib beaḡán airḡio fa bannc aḡe, ac má bí féin bí a dócáin le véanaí aḡe. Bí a ċlann aḡ éiríḡe ruar ċuḡe, aḡur ba maic an ċabairí iao\* a ċuio cloinne irḡis aḡur amuic, i nḡoir aḡur i nḡairíde.

Nuair a bí airmearí an ḡorta ann, maí ḡeall arí an meac a ċáinḡ arí na píaicáí tá ruar le bliadán ir pice ó íoin anoir, bí airḡeao le faḡáil arí iaraċt ó'n maḡalḡaċar, aḡur ḡan ac beaḡán le oíol ar.

Don oíde aínáin nuair a bí an muintearí óḡ 'na ḡcoolaċ aḡur Míceál aḡur a bean 'na ruíde arí a oteinnḡeán, airí Míceál:—“ . . . Níl ac an céao púnt ílán aḡainn ann aḡur ní maic liom é 'bhuiread. B'feairí liom, tá ḡcuirí ċuḡe mé, an cíor a tóḡaint arí iaraċt ó'n mbannc. Ac féac, a Máiríe! bíor aḡ léiḡeainí fa páiréarí inoiu ḡo bfuil airḡeao le faḡáil ana-íaoir i mbailé áta Cliaċ.”

(Aḡ léiḡeainí): “Tá airḡeao le faḡáil arí iaraċt anoir aḡ feirmeoiríb le caiteain le n-a ḡcuio talíman, aḡur ní beio le oíol aca arí iaraċt an airḡio ac cúḡ púint fa mbliadán fé'n ḡcéao, aḡur i ḡcionn oacáo bliadán ní beio a tuillead le oíol aca.”

beirḡ fearí.

## A.

1. He tried to catch the cow by the horn. 2. Don't let your brother know that I was here. 3. He lent me one of his books. 4. He told me to ask him to allow you to go. 5. He is not fit to appear in such company. 6. They obtained permission to enter. 7. I told him to let me go (= release me).

## B.

Once upon a time there was a Wren who purchased a farm, as he had a large family to help him to work it. He had not sufficient money to pay for the farm and on that account he had to borrow two hundred pounds from the Blackcap. The latter (5) had such confidence in the Wren's honesty that he did not require any guarantee or security from him. When the time had come for the repayment of the loan, the Blackcap politely reminded the Wren of his obligations, to which the latter returned a very uncivil (3) answer. This nettled (3) the Blackcap very much, and immediately he went off to his lawyer and gave orders to have the Wren served with a writ. The lawyer *was only too ready to comply*.<sup>1</sup> Immediately he made out a writ *in due and proper form*,<sup>2</sup> and put it in the bailiff's hands.

When Donough, the (27) bailiff, got the writ he went at once to the Wren's residence. The Wren was at home, and at that time engaged with six of his sons threshing oats.

Donough was not well acquainted with the individual on whom he was to serve the writ, and as the six sons were each as big and as powerful as the father, he could not make out (41) on whom he was to serve the writ, and had to return home in the evening without discharging his duty.

40.—AN T-ÁDAR Ua GRAHNA.

Nuair a tug an t-Ádair Ua GRAHNA aḡair ar an obair do chonac ré go dian-máit cao a bí mionn. Bí fíor aige ná maib tuine i r-Éiminn, go mói mói, don tuine bunúrad, ná véarfaó láitmeac ná maib ra n-obair ac fiantar (100). Conac ré an uile tuine go maib don gurtal aige, as muid i noiaig galántaéta Sárana. Conac ré na daoine bocta ná maib don gurtal acu,\* as bhuie a gcroíde as muid i noiaig na noaoine go maib. Conac ré, ar an gcuma ran, clana Gaedál go léir as rodar ra laetais le rálaid Sárana asur gan don imear i n-don cori acu ar Éiminn ná ar don níó a bair léi. Tuig ré i n' aigne, dá leanaó † an uil amú ran (94) ar fead tamail eile, dá leanaó ré go oí go mbearfaó an báir‡ leir an cainteoir véanaó Gaeluinne, go mbeaó clana Gaedál ra laetais go veó, as rodar le rálaid Sárana. Tuig ré muo eile. Tuig ré go maib an uil amú cóim tiubairteaó ran, cóim coitcianta ran, cóim ceapaithe rin, náir b'foláir do tuine croíde leóin a beir aige cun don iardaó a véanaó ar coris a cur leir asur ar muinntir na h-Éimean o'iompaíl ar a lear. Bí fíor aige go maí go mbairfaó an obair a croíde ra león buíde féin. Tuig ré go dian-máit go maibóó' an obair é. Ac do tuig ré gur mó o' oic an uil amú do leogaint ar aḡair 'ná pé muo o' imteóó' air féin. Tug ré aḡair ar an obair. Dúbairt gac doinne go maib ré ar a imeabair. Níor cur ré ruim ra caint. Do lean ré ar an obair go oí gur buir croíde an león.

An t-Ádair Peardair.

\* § 541.

† § 552.

‡ § 473 (3).

## A.

1. He ground them into powder (40). 2. You have no right to them. 3. I didn't see him getting anything to eat (81). 4. The music put us to sleep. 5. He asked her if she knew of anything that would be serviceable to her. 6. The biggest boys were in front. 7. There is no escape (94) for him.

## B.

When matters *had come to this pass*,<sup>1</sup> God inspired the (44) priest, whose bones lie to-night in the (44) coffin before us, to arise and to *undertake the task of reviving and cultivating the Irish language*,<sup>2</sup> and thus to prevent it from entirely disappearing. He answered the call, and faced the work. It was an exhausting labour, and it was not long till it affected his health but he flinched not. It broke down his constitution, yet he did not yield, but still stood firm in his purpose when the labour laid him low. He felt what a valuable possession would be lost to Ireland if the native language (7) disappeared. He was convinced that the life of a single individual ought not to be compared to that possession.

We are assembled here to-night to honour him for the work he has done, and to honour the God of glory who inspired his heart to do it. Doubtless he is now *enjoying his reward with God*<sup>3</sup> in heaven, but nevertheless it were not amiss for us to pray\* for his soul, and beg of God to grant him eternal rest.

\* § 618 (7) d.



## 41.—BÓTAR 1 SCIARRUIÓE.

Ír fiaðain an bótar é ríú, áh, nuair a bíonn gaoth móir ír fearcainn as gabáil do; mar, cé go bfuil rcáct ó'n ríon ann ó rna ciannaib, mar rin féin veineann an gaoth a leitéro rin o'fotiam suir dóic leat go rtriacfaí na cianinn ar a bpréamdaib nó go rruirfead na ciannaigeada le géim ír búitpe ar a ruióeadaib anuas oir. Ír binn beic anhrúo lá ramriaró nuair a bíonn an ghuar as rcoltao na grian, an colúir as coriacuádo iriis 1 láir na coille tiuá, cairí an énuic as ciónán ar na h-áiróadaib ír as cogarmaiá go bog binn ar éalóo dóib go mall ríor éun an loáa tíe éairóeadaib an bótar.

Mar rin féin o'á bpréáctadé é an bótar úo, oob' é mo éonairle úuit, má'r ouine éu tá tugta éun néamairéada ir' oiróe, gan\* an bótar roin do bualaó ro aonair oiróe éuin trairriaró† nuair a bíonn an gelaá glan lán. Ac má tá cioróe gan‡ geic ionnat ír lútaáa láirpe, ír beas an bárcainn ouit fearam coir rtrapa an gao ar uair an méadon-oiróe (31) ro aonair ír an raogal na éorlaó. Féac roir ó éuair ar neir an fíolair, ír cuir liúá arat. O'éir beici an macalla cloirfí a lán cogarmaiáge ír ornuigeal lairriar oíot.

Conán Maol.

## A.

1. Stand as near the edge as you can. 2. It is to be feared he will be hurt. 3. We shall soon have no reason to fear them. 4. Which are the counties

\* § 602 (3).

† § 24

‡ § 605.

bordering on Lough Neagh? 5. What is this you have done? 6. I am out of practice. 7. What made you strike my brother yesterday? 8. Every one for himself.

## B.

It was an awful night. The trees were bending and swaying from the violence of the wind; the rain was pouring *in torrents*;<sup>1</sup> the lightning and thunder crashing through the foliage of the wood; the thunderbolt rending the hills; the echoes roaring and resounding among the cliffs. In spite of the tempest, a hundred men were wending their way through Mangerton Pass with Richard Barry at their head, hopeful and eager. A small, spare, grey-haired man rushed from a cavern beside the pass. Richard examined him closely, and then addressed him. "Do you not recognize me!" said the little man. "Upon my word," said Richard, "I know a man whose voice resembles yours, but *he was a hunchback*,<sup>2</sup> whilst you are as straight as an arrow."

The little man laughed. "Nevertheless I am the hunchback, but now I am changed in appearance: the hump appears whenever I require it, but I intend neither deceit nor treachery just now."

42.—*na bíteannadís.*

"*Ṭáinig fear aneo cúḡainn ó cianab̄ agur o'innir  
ré an rḡéal céadna ran uínn, agur tairbeáin ré  
uínn triúr\* se na bíteannadab̄ agur ḡabamar  
láirpeac̄ iad, agur ir uóca ḡo ḡpoḡfari amáirpeac̄ iad.  
Dubairt ré náir b'iad ba mó (I3) ba ciontaḡ ac an t-é*

bí 'na ceann (100) oirta ašur arí cuille o'á róro ra  
 múnain.† fear ašur b'ainim oó Séadna. fear a bí  
 aš uéanain airtio b'reašaiš le raša. ašur o'á cóm-  
 airta ran féin, ašur (117) b'aitin oo'n oútaiš é 'beir  
 beo boct lairtiš oe cúis nó fé bliašnaib (38), ašur  
 anoir šo b'fuil fé ar an b'fear (101) ir raib'ne ra  
 múnain nó b'féoiri i n'éirinn. 'ašur,' ar riao,  
 'ta óroušao ó'n n'is, congnaim fear po šléarao láit-  
 meac ašur imteac ašur b'beir ar Séadna úo (43) pé  
 h-é féin, ašur é 'tabairt cun láina anro šabta.'  
 'Cá b'fuil an fear o'mir an ršéal ran?' ar ra mire.  
 'Ta fé anro irtiš' (14), ar riao. Cuaoimair irteac.  
 ní maib a cuairirš ann. 'Do mteadair anonn 'r anall  
 ša cuaroac. ní maib fé le rašail ac mar šloisreao  
 an talain é. 'Cá b'fuil an t'núir eile?' ar ra mire.  
 'Irtiš ra caicair,' ar riao. 'Feiceam iao ašur  
 ceirtišeam iao,' ar ra mire. Cuaoimair irteac ašur  
 ceirtišeamair iao, šac fear oioib fé leir. 'Bioair ar  
 aon focal amain ra méio reo. Šo maib an t-airšeo  
 b'reašao o'á uéanain i n-ait éisn ra caairi.

An t-Airir Peaoir.

## A.

1. He had to return to the woman who owned the  
 white horse. 2. I am going to see the house. 3.  
 Before his death the father settled all he possessed  
 on the three young men. 4. After much urging he  
 consented to do it. 5. On his return home he became  
 exceedingly angry when he discovered he had been  
 bequeathed nothing but the mare. 6. He did not

return for a year. 7. He refused to give me any more saying he considered he had given me more than enough already.

## B.

“ He also swore,” said the *head of the police*,<sup>1</sup> “ that the man who was *coining the money*<sup>2</sup> was an inhabitant of Munster, named Seadna, and that it was he who had bought the horses at the fair in your name, and as a confirmation of this assertion, he mentioned that this man had been in abject poverty until quite recently, having been but (100) a poor shoemaker living in a cabin at the foot of a mountain, while (117) he was (100) now one of the richest and most independent men in Ireland. I had at once organized a *body of men*<sup>3</sup> to proceed forthwith down (109) into Munster, and arrest this Seadna, when, to our amazement, in came Cormac, the bailiff (27), covered with perspiration and dust, in hot pursuit of the impostors. He at once gave us an account of the occurrence *entirely at variance*<sup>4</sup> with the first version. He informed us that he was well acquainted with Seadna, who was an honest man, that it was Seadna who *had raised the hue and cry*<sup>5</sup> after the thieves, and that (117) were it not for him, they would not have been caught at all. I determined to confront Cormac with the man who had given the first version of the affair, but no trace of him could be discovered: he had disappeared as absolutely as if the ground had *opened and*<sup>6</sup> swallowed him. I sent detectives into every part of the city. I myself aided them in the search, but all in vain: he is nowhere to be found.”



## 43.—ΑΝ Τ-ΑΤΑΙΡ ΤΙΟΒΟΙΟ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ.

Rugað Tioβóio Maίτιú an veicmáð lá ve mí  
 Veirpað an Þogmáir, míle, reaðt zcéað, a veic ir  
 ceitþre fícið, ađ Rað an Óloicín, i zConnroae Tioβiao  
 Áriann. Bí zaol ađ á \* ađairi le muinntiri Maίτιú (29)  
 vo cónnuiz ra tiđ móri i mbáile Tómair ran zcomu-  
 ranaðt, 7 inđean vo† Šeoirre ve fúit ó Čeapaiz an  
 fúitiz a b'eað a máđairi. b'é an ceatramáð leaib  
 ve člaimn na lánaimna ro é, ađur cé zo maib tmuúri ní  
 ba ‡ fine, b'é Tioβóio an t-é ba čuirzionaizge. buac-  
 ail le rciamác oađamail a b'eað é, ađur bí cpioðe  
 rialmairi, flaitreamail aizge, ađur vo réiri mari a čuair  
 ré i n-aoir, rin mari ir mó (I12) vo méaouiz a člú 7 a  
 čail ari fuair na oučaiže.

Tari éir reataim vo i zColáirte Čill Conniz (31)  
 7 i zColáirte Máđ Nuðoað, vo čuiri ré é féin ré čúiam  
 na zCaipiríneað i zČill Conniz, ađur um Čáirc I8I4  
 vo žlac ré Oirð beannuizte ó láim an || eaibuiž ó  
 Muirpaðaiž.

Ní maib ré ač tamall beađ i zČill Conniz nuairi  
 vo cuirpað ločt éizir 'na leic. ba řuamač le ráð é  
 ač pé beađ móri é ní maib ré cionntač i n-aon čoiri ann.  
 Mari rin féim vo h-oirtuirgeað zo Corcaiz é—muo a  
 žoil le zo zéari ari, níð náč ionznað; ač mari veiri an  
 reanfocal: “An muo ba méara le ouine ná a bár ní  
 řeaoairi ré ná žuri b'é lári a leara é,” 7 b'in é an  
 úóálta ađ an || Ačairi Maίτιú mari b'řeairiue (37) Éire  
 ra veirpað an éađcoiri rin.

\* § 191.

† § 471 (note).

‡ § 158.

|| § 473(8).

## A.

1. He had a great heap of clothes wrapped round his head. 2. I am quite dissatisfied with him. 3. He told me to let her alone. 4. What do you want them for? 5. You would have been treated similarly. 6. He refused to do so, saying he loved him too much. 7. He bestowed all his wealth upon him.

## B.

Henceforth great numbers *pursued the same course*,<sup>1</sup> and the cause grew in strength day by day. By the end of a fortnight he had accomplished more than had been done for years previously; in three months 25,000, in five months 130,000, and in nine months 156,000 *had taken the pledge*.<sup>2</sup> This (51) proves that the people took it up readily and eagerly, for by the end of the year 1839 two hundred thousand *had become members of the new association*.<sup>3</sup> In the following year (1840) he came to Dublin, and from early morning till late at night, outside the Custom House, he used to administer the *total abstinence pledge*.<sup>4</sup>

Having successfully established his work of reform<sup>5</sup> in Ireland, he directed his steps to foreign countries. In the year 1842 he went to Glasgow, where *he was remarkably*<sup>6</sup> successful. When the report of his labours was noised abroad in England, he received many petitions from that country also. He visited the cities in the North of England and thence went to London. It is computed that six hundred thousand persons in England received the pledge from him. *He had to decline for a time many invitations*<sup>7</sup> from America, as he was not able to respond to them till the year 1849. He returned at the end of two years, and reached Queenstown for Christmas 1851, but his constitution had been undermined, and from this

time till his death his weakness increased. He went to Spain for the good of his health, but returned after a very short stay. His course was run, and the final summons came at Queenstown, in the year 1856.

#### 44.—DONNCAO PLÉIMEANN.

Ní gáó dom cur ríor (94) do déanamh ar beata Donncaoa pléimeann. Ní maib uair do tualgar 'na beataio ná 'na báir ac go gcarrao clanna Gaedhal tar n-air ar teangain a rinneair. Do b'in (54) é an t-aon éirim aiháin do bí aige ó bí pé oet mbliathna véas o'aoir guri cailleao é, an t-oetmao lá do luignara, i n-aoir a óa bliathain véas ar fíciú. Tá pé curta i moiliz mhaí Teicú, mar aodairá oet míle riar ó tuair ó Caotarí Corcaige.

Deirteair guri tar éir báir tuine ir mó (13) éirigeann a cáil; ac ní h-i a cáil péin do bí ó Donncao pléimeann ac go mbeao pé do cáil ar élainn éibir go ríobfairí a teanga ó'n mbáir, agus go mbeao pí pé péim agus pé gíamam aca ariir, ní h-é aiháin i n-éirinn ac ar fuair an doimain ran uile áit 'na bfuil curta aca fúta (70).

Do b' in í inntinn [Donncaoa pléimeann agus ir leir an inntinn rin do cur a ólué-cairde "Compántar an pléimeannaig" ar bun, agus go móir-móir cun na teangan do coimeao go beo (36) agus go líomta i mbéalaiib na noaoine atá fuar (110) fór, agus i mbéalaiib gac glún o'eargairioao uata go veirao an traogail. Agus cé nac fada do'n Compántar as oibriuao ir maic an toirao atá éirigte ceana péin ar a raotarí.

Seanóin.

## A.

1. The household were in confusion on account of its being lost. 2. He tried to avoid coming with me. 3. He told her he must have that apple. 4. Proceed right onward till you reach its north-east corner. 5. They saw a tree with large apples on it. 6. He told me he would not be satisfied with any other tree but that. 7. I was told to speak gently and make no noise as the master of the house was very unwell.

## B.

The Language Movement suffered a great loss in the death of Patrick O'Leary, one of the most accomplished scholars and fluent speakers of Irish in Ireland in our time, and certainly there was not among the younger generation of workers who are making such strenuous efforts to preserve and extend the language of our ancestors as a living language, a man more zealous than he. It would be difficult to find one better equipped for the work.

As he advanced in years and in knowledge his respect and love for the language increased (17). *The result was*<sup>1</sup> that while yet in his teens he formed the resolution, if he were given (10) a long life, of doing a man's part in *forwarding the interests of the language*<sup>2</sup> throughout Ireland. "Scealuidheacht Cuige Mumhan"<sup>3</sup> (not to mention his Irish poems and stories published in the *Gaelic Journal*) demonstrates that his was no *thoughtless and futile*<sup>3</sup> resolution, dictated by (3) youthful zeal (34).

He frequently remarked to some of his intimate friends that it was a great disgrace for Irishmen that they were depending on the Continental



scholars for a knowledge of their ancient literature contained in the old manuscripts.

When attacked by his last illness he was engaged in studying this old literature. On this account his loss will be more keenly felt, for there are few native speakers of Irish who are much interested in Old Irish.

#### 45.—na blascaodái.

Téiðmír anoir go dtí rna blascaodái. Féad oiréa triádnóna raíriaió, féad ar a mbeannaiḃ le buiriuḡadō na ḡriéine, aḡur mari a oḡaiḡnrió riao léo' érioiḡe! Éirḡeann riao coim maoríóa ar an bḡairiḡe ḡur úóig leat ḡur láim ouine éur ḡad ceann aca 'na ḡuioe oíreac mari a bḡuirl ré. Tá reat n-oileáin ann ar fao, aḡur reo a n-ainmneacā mari a riúio:—An blascaod mór, Inir na bḡóḡ, Inir míc an Oileáin, An Tiaiaḡt, Inir Tuairceairt, beaḡ-Inir, aḡur—Oileáin na n-Óḡ. Mo léan! ir 'mó baic rlaḡtmair bḡireac ar na hoileántaiḃ io, ir 'mó máirnéalaḡ báioḡe 'na oḡim-éall ó coimiac na n-aḡac i ḡCaḡ Fionn-triáḡa.

Éirḡeann an Tiaiaḡt go riamair, uaiḡneac, tri míc riar ó Inir míc an Oileáin. Tá tiḡ rólur ar an ḡairiaḡ cum na háiraiḡ a éaḡann éar lear o reolaó. Tá rallaí an tiḡe reo tóḡta coim ciuinn ḡur úóig le héinne ḡur rmut oe'n fáill iao. aḡur tá ḡad níó timéall oiréa coim raingean beaḡ naḡ leir an bḡaill réim. Ir beaḡ ná go ḡcuirreac éanlaite na háite reanniaó oir, aḡ luḡe 'na miltiḃ (40) ar an bḡéar nó aḡ eiteall go raobriac ḡlóriac boir ar o maóaic anáirioe 'ran aer. Ir minic éirḡeann muinn-

τεαρι αν ὀλαρεαοιο ἰμόρι τὰ μαριβυζαδ, αζυρ νυαιρι  
 μύρεαλειγτεαρι τὰ μίμυβ ιαο βαιμφοίρ μαδαιε να  
 ρρέαριας \* τίοτ λε η-α η-ιομαδοαίμλαςτ. Ιρ τὸλόρας αν  
 ραοζαλ τὰ αζ αν ζρεατριάρ φεαρι εγανη αιηε το εἰς αν  
 ερολυρ. Κυριτεαρι βιαδ ιρ τοεο ιρ λιτρεαδα εἰςα υαιρι  
 ρα εοιςεἰςεαρ, ζυαλ ιρ οἰλε υαιρι ρα μβλιαδαιμ.

Ορκαρ Τριέαν.

#### A.

1. Tell him I shan't be long in finding him. 2. He  
 went to find out which was the prettier, his house or  
 mine. 3. He was unwilling to go but, as I kept press-  
 ing him, he went. 4. What shall we have for dinner  
 to-day? 5. She will ask you to take any other bird  
 you choose. 6. Among them was a grey horse bigger  
 than the rest. 7. Put it beside the fire to cook.

#### B.

The Great Blasket Island is about three miles long  
 and a mile broad, *at its broadest part*.<sup>1</sup> It consists of  
 (100) a lofty hill, with high cliffs on every side. A  
 large castle stands on the summit of the hill. At  
 one time a company of soldiers were stationed there.  
 A French pirate during that period fired on this castle,  
 but did little damage, the castle being (4) too high  
*above*<sup>2</sup> the water. *There are nearly*<sup>3</sup> thirty houses  
 on the island, built (4) on the brow of the hill.  
*Externally*<sup>4</sup> they are small and neat, and internally  
 even more so. In each household one hears the  
 expressive Irish language. No clothing is worn but  
 that made from grey flannel—the wool of their sheep.  
 The inhabitants of the island live by fishing. They  
 keep a large number of sheep besides, so as to have

\* ρρέιηε.

a sufficient supply of wool without being obliged to go to any shop outside to buy materials for their clothing.

Inishnabro is about two miles from the Great Blasket. It is not very large, but is high above the surface of the sea, and affords grazing to a large number of sheep. No one lives on it, nor are there any facilities (3) *for landing*.<sup>5</sup> When the weather is fine, however, it is easy to effect a landing on it.<sup>6</sup>

#### 46.—AN IMIRCE.

Nuairi a bíonn daoine ag fágaínt a tíre, máinig-eann uaireanta go mbíonn an tír ag dul i n-ealbas pé mar bíonn na daoine ag gluairead a mac airte. Nuairi bíonn na daoine ag bailiúgáil leo éirí ráile 'na mílte ir 'na mílte (40), rúio ir gairí mó rliúe-maire-dáina o'féadfaíoir a baint a mac oíob péin dá mbáil leo fanadaint ra mbáile, ir uadábáid an t-imtead é rin. An raígar fan imteadta oíreac 'reac atá ag cur ar éirínn. Tá éirí ag dul cun boctanaidta agur tá a muinnteari ag teicead uairí ar a noiceall éirí leair. Ir éadac an rceal é. Nuairi iairtear ar muinntir na h-éiríeann \* congnaí airgíro do éabairt uadta cun "cúire na tíre" do cur cun cinn, ní coimead-ais ríad gíreim oíúro ar an airgead ac tugais uadta go ríal rliúiríeac é. An muinnteari a oíreann gíreim o'e'n traíadail rin ní péirí an ríreonnlaitead do cur 'na leir (16). Ná móir an t-iongantair mar rin na daoine reo atá cun péirí rin i gcomnuiríe cun cabairíge le h-aon "gluairead" go bfuil baint air le cúir na

τῆρε, ὅσο νοεσηταίσιρ ἰμῶεσσὶ ἐὰν παύησθε ἀγυρ  
(66) ἃ ὀϊαν-ῖσιος ἀα ζυρ μόρι ἀν τοῦσαι το παῖδα  
ο'ἔρημον ἀρ ἃ λειτέρο.

Λιγάν Λυαιμνεσῶ.

A.

1. That will do ! 2. Don't do that or you'll repent it. 3. He obtained the post of stable boy. 4. He would not take my advice. 5. I asked him to allow you liberal travelling expenses. 6. This coat does not fit me. 7. I should like to have a few words with you.

B.

It (23) is evident that no country can support more than a certain number of inhabitants. Accordingly when it happens that a country is over-populated, some of the inhabitants must depart in order to leave room for the others. If they did not do so (5) they would have no means of supporting themselves, as the resources of the country would be *insufficient*<sup>1</sup> to maintain them all and afford them a means of livelihood. Some countries are wealthier than others, but however small the wealth or resources which a country *may possess*,<sup>2</sup> *provided*<sup>3</sup> they are being worked and used for the benefit of the country, it cannot become poor as long as there are any resources remaining in it. The number of inhabitants who leave such a country is of no consequence, for many others come in day by day, causing a considerable quantity of money to circulate throughout the land. Accordingly, when the reason which impels people to leave their native land is that the country is already overpopulated, and consequently unable (4) to maintain any more, such an exodus, *so far*<sup>4</sup> from injuring the country, is *most advantageous to it*.<sup>5</sup>



47.—CASAÒ an ROČA.

[illegible]

Τὰ ἀν μέντοι ρεο σείρμιζαῖα, ἀμῖαῖ, ιοιρ ἀν τὰ  
 βεαίτ—ζυρ κυρεαῖο να ζαοῖαίλ ἀρ ρειλῖ ἀν ταιλῖν λε  
 λᾶν-λᾶιοιρ, ζαν οἶολιμζαῖα—ζυρ σεινεαῖο κυρεαῖ 7  
 εἰρλεαῖ 7 ρεμιορ οἶα, 1 ζαῖρ ζο μαβασαρ βεο βοῖτ 'να  
 νοῦταῖς πέιν; 7 ἀνοιρ λε λῖνν (65) ἰμῖαῖα το'ν αἰμε  
 εἰλε, 1 η-ιοναο ἀν ῥοῖμυζαῖο ῥεαῖνα α ῥαβαιορ οἶβ ἱρ  
 ἀμῖαῖο (17) ἀτάταρ αζ κυμῖτε βαιρε ῥοῖοβ—αζ κυ  
 μεαῖα ρῦα—7 μαλαῖ ὀιρ λε ράζαῖλ ἀα νυοιρ ῥαβαι-  
 ραῖο ριαο ρυαρ ἀν ταιλῖν το ρυαῖρ α ρῖννρεαρ ζαν ρᾶο  
 ζαν ρῖνναιῖν ραο ὀ.

Συναξαρι̃ς ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ.

## A.

1. He had not gone far when he had to return. 2. The second descended next but the same thing happened to him. 3. Many a brave man has met a cruel death on account of it. 4. There were several iron spikes over the castle gate with a human head impaled on each. 5. He told me to act as I should be directed. 6. Death was inflicted thus : the culprits were confined to prison, no food being given to

\* § 604.

them for three days, and then they were beheaded (18). 7. He asked me where he should go to conceal himself.

## B.

When Ireland was depopulated, except for the small remnant of the ancient race concealed in the hills and woods, another strange thing occurred. The soldiers and officers who had served in the war in Ireland for Cromwell and the Parliament had received no pay. As there were no funds, *the expedient adopted was*<sup>1</sup> to divide up the country among them. The land however was useless to them unless they could contrive to get people to cultivate it. No settlers (7) would come from England or Scotland, so much terrified were they by the disease *I have mentioned*.<sup>2</sup> By slow degrees it (23) became necessary to withdraw the Irish from the hills and woods, to rent them the land and to allow them to till it. In this way, the people settled on the land, and immediately they did so, they increased wonderfully. Thus it came about that there were nine million inhabitants in Ireland when the potato blight made its appearance. Though the people were settled on the land, no legal (34) rights were conferred on them. There was nothing to prevent the landlord evicting them from their holdings *at his pleasure*.<sup>3</sup>

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#### 48.—ÁR n-OIḠREAĆT.

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'Sé teapóar na rean-uḡóar go léim(eaó) ḡuimab é an nío iḡ mó (13) cúioḡear le tír cun a ppiopais aḡur a hincinn féin do cúm ar an rtaío cóim aḡur do cóimeáo ar an nóir poin ná a teangá, a lictuóeaćt, a béara

αγυρ α καίτεαμ-αιμριε φέιν το έλεατταό αγυρ το έυι  
ι οταίτίζε. Τά α φιορ ας αν υιλε ουινε ζονέ (καοέ)  
αν βεαιτ το μιννε μινντεαι να ηέιρεανν ι οταοβ να  
τεανζαν αγυρ ζονέ αν ραοτταρ ατά αρ bun ανοιρ έυμ  
να οίοζβάλα ροιν το λειζεαρ.

Αέτ ιρ 'μό καοι ειλε ατά ας νάιριύν έυν αν έεανζαιλ  
ατά ιοιρι μιννντιρι να ηαιμριε ρεο, αγυρ αν λυέτ το  
βί ανν να céαοτα\* βλiaoαν ό ροιν το ζιεαμυζαό αγυρ  
ο'φάρζαό νίορ λάιοιρε, αγυρ έυν εολαρ νίορ εμιννε  
αγυρ μεαρ νίορ μό το έαβαιριτ οόιβ ρεο ατά βεό ινοιυ  
αρ ιταιρι να τίιιε αγυρ αρ αν ρριοιαιο 7 αν ιντινν το  
βί ινντι ι η-αλλόο.

Νί φέιοιρι μεαρ νά ειον το βειέ αρ νιό μυια βφυιλ  
αιέιιε αγυρ εολαρ μαίε αιρι. Ζεόβαοό ουινε α μιάό ζο  
βφυιλ ζιιάό αιζε αρ α έίιι αγυρ αρ να κυμαοίβ τιμέαα  
αγυρ να ζαιρζιόιζ calma το έάιιιζ μοιιιιε αέτ μά τά  
ρέ αιιιεόλαέ αρ ιταιρι να τίιιε αγυρ αρ βεαέαιό να  
ζκυιαό 7 να λαοέ conur ιρ φέιοιρι οό ζιιάό νά ταιέιιεαμ  
το έαβαιριτ οόιβ? Νιλ έαν-έαοι αιζε έυιζε αγυρ τά ρέ  
έοιι μαίε αιζε φυιιεαέ ειύιι ιρ βειέ αζά έαέαιιιιτ ζυι  
τίιι-ζιιάόιιζέοίιι έαιι βαριι έ. Sin έ (53) οίιιεαέ αν  
μυο ατά ας οαλλαό αιζιιιιι να ηέιρεανν αγυρ ας κυι  
ζαέ νιό ας μεαέαό υιρτί, εαιιιιιι, εαιιιιιι, αγυρ ρίοιι-  
έαιιιιι, ι οταοιβ α ρεαβαιρ αγυρ α ηάιιιιεαέτ φέιι,  
αγυρ ζαν ρμαοιιιιιιι νά έίιιιιι αιζιιιι, νά εολαρ νά  
τυιρζιιιιτ 'οταοβ έιαρι οε'η έαιιιιιι, αέτ ί 'η-α μιάιιιιι  
μαρι α βέαό ζλόρι να ζαοιτε.

Πάοιιαιζ Mac Suibne.

A.

1. The big man was getting the worse of it. 2.  
The first two nights were nothing compared with the

third. 3. They could not get a sufficient supply of vessels for the water. 4. The lot fell on the young sailor. 5. He put them into the room and locked them up. 6. In a short time he saw the bull approach. 7. He defeated them in that battle.

## B.

These noble qualities are our own,<sup>f</sup> just as is the language. They are the heritage we derive *from our forefathers*.<sup>1</sup> But instead of *making them our own, and directing our conduct by them*,<sup>2</sup> we have allowed (17) them so to languish that the greater part of our people are *quite uninfluenced by them*,<sup>3</sup> or are ignorant of them.

How can we recover this tradition (3) we have lost? How can we learn nowadays of Fionn and Oscar, of Diarmaid and of Grainne, of Brian and of Red Hugh?

They have all departed, never to return (4). *Their world*<sup>4</sup> has disappeared, and will never be seen again. Yet, if we have not themselves, we have what was intimately connected with them. We have the language they spoke, and the books which contain the vivid story of their lives and *times*.<sup>5</sup> We have not the woods which sheltered and protected them, for most of these have been burnt or felled, but we have the green plains they trod, on which they fought and which they often dyed with their blood. The rugged mountains which looked down upon them when they fought and struggled for faith and fatherland are still unchanged: the rivers that separated them from their mortal enemies still flow through the same beautiful and peaceful valleys: and we still have some, but only a few, of the churches and castles they built.



49.—ḡleann fé ōraoirēact.

O'fíarpuig mé de'n bantmaict cneáso an fáct go maib  
 an oíheas roim ban ra uín 7 ḡan don fear 'na bfa-  
 maí, óir ní fácamar fear ar bict ann. O'fíeasair  
 bean de'n bantmaict mé, 7 aoubairt gur ḡleann Dub  
 uob' ainm do'n ḡleann ran, 7 náir fás don uine dá \*  
 utáinig ann é le tí cneas bliadain, 7 ná fásfáir an  
 fáir ir máirfead ḡruasac an ḡleanna Dub, “7  
 atáir deic míle ḡaircīrēac ḡalac ḡnīm-ēactac fé  
 ōraoirēact aige ran nḡleann ro, 7 níl fásáil fuar-  
 calta oíra féin ná oíainne cōirōce nó go utiocfáir  
 ḡaircīrēac éigin do bēairfáir buair ar an nḡruasac 1  
 ḡcomīac doirfīr, 7 annroin éirēcāir an ḡleann cōm  
 h-áir leir an utalaí ar ḡac taob de, 7 roillreocāir  
 an ḡruan air, óir níoir cāirēig an ḡruan ar an nḡleann  
 ro le tí cneas bliadain ac (I2I) an rprīr uob uoirā or  
 a cōinn, 7,” ar rīre, “níl laoc fé'n uoirā ioncōmīac †  
 leir an nḡruasac, óir ní uēairḡann air ar don bāl  
 dá bālāib ac amāin a fūil clé, 7 ir inḡean o'fearḡur  
 Ó Finn, áir-uí ulā, mīre 7 táir ceactair eile de  
 clannāib ‡ mīcē éirēann im fōcāir annro, 7 iomāo  
 eile o'inḡeānāib mīōḡ 7 mīō-cīḡeāina mar don linn, 7 ir  
 mōir an uioḡbāil do iunne turā uūinn tíe máirbāo an  
 éin (92) do cūḡ do'n ḡleann ro cū, óir ir é an t-éan  
 úo do cūḡ ná ḡaircīrōig do'n ḡleann ro, mar fūil go  
 utiocfáir le || ḡaircīrēac uioḡ buair do bīeic ar an  
 nḡruasac.”

Slīoct ar Eactīa Lomnoctāin.

A.

1. You had better go therē instead of him. 2. He put the pen and ink where he found them. 3. He

\* § 237.

† § 286.

‡ § 482.

|| § 643

asked him about his daughter. 4. How should I know where he has gone. 5. What's the advantage? 6. He wore a different suit. 7. Is it not more probable that he will come to-morrow as he came to-day?

## B.

For hundreds of years this beautiful maiden sat slumbering in that palace, and meanwhile her golden hair continued growing in flowing tresses about her, The old king and his nobles still sat around the table, with (122) their half-emptied glasses before them, out of reach of the noise and tumult of the outer world (4). The wood in the midst of which the palace stood had grown wild and been completely overgrown with briars and noxious herbs, while within reigned (3) the silence of the tomb.

At last when the allotted time was fulfilled, the young prince appeared. He forced his way through the *matted undergrowth*,<sup>1</sup> came to the palace and witnessed its condition. (6)

It was not long until he beheld the comely maiden peacefully slumbering, half concealed by her golden tresses. His heart beat with love for her, and he took her by the hand. Immediately the spell was broken. *Life and motion returned*.<sup>2</sup> The cocks began to crow and the birds resumed their songs. The king *yawned and stretched his limbs*.<sup>3</sup> "Why," said he, "I must have been sleeping."

By this time you may have grasped the meaning of my story and discovered a parallel to the events described in it. Has not our own country slumbered for more than a hundred years? We cast away all that was our own and bound ourselves down with the fetters of the foreigner.

## 50.—LEAS AR CÁIRDE.

Céard é bun príne an uile, mar sin? Sin í an fáob. Deir luét na poilitéadta dá mbeo go maib an talam ar feilb an feirmeora go mbeo an galair leigeara anghom láigheac. Níl don amhar ná go\* bfuil beann-lám de'n fíunne ra méio sin, ac má tá féin, níl iomláine na fíunne ann. Ní h-é amáin go bfuil na feirmeoirí ag imteac ó'n tóir, ac táio luét ceirve leir ag imteac 'na gcéadtaib † ir 'na míltib † (40).

Dá méir sin ir léir ná déanrao feilb na talman ar ngearanta go léir do leigear pé maitear a déanrao rí do rna feirmeoirib. Tá ionnta daoine, leir, angho i nÉirinn agáinn agur ir tóic leo ná cuirfeair veiréac leir an imteac nó go mbeo déanaim ar noliúte fúinn féin. Sin é baill 'ná bfuil breall ar a lán aca. Ár n-tóic má 'r éigin dúinn fanaimaint gan cor do corruige go mbeo maígalta na tíre ag bmao oiminn féin ní beo Éireannac ná móir ra tír nuair a bhionnar Home Rule oiminn. Cá bfuor (45) o'éinne caáin a beo maígluá na h-Éireann fúinn féin. b'féoir go noéarao na feirirí linn go bfuil an lá ag oiminn linn ar coranáirve 'na mbeo Éire ar ar feilb féin.

Liagán Luaimneac.

A.

1. I should like to find out if any of them is the writer of the letter. 2. He entered the room, took off

his hat and sat down. 3. I am five shillings short. 4. The doctor was sent for. 5. I will take this one, if you have no objection. 6. Would you be good enough to let down the window? With pleasure. 7. None of the books you sent is the one I want (101).

## B.

Let every one arise and lend a hand in checking this terrible exodus from Ireland. There is sufficient land in this green isle to support *four times as many*<sup>1</sup> inhabitants as are in it to-day; but the fair meadows grow wild, rust consumes the plough-share, the dew falls on fallow land that ought *to be cultivated*,<sup>2</sup> and the Irish race is melting away like hoar frost. This terrible fact does not *startle*<sup>3</sup> those (5) who remain behind. They are blind to it. Not so with the foreigner who has settled down in Ireland. He is delighted, for he sees the Irish doing of their own accord what Elizabeth, Cromwell and William failed to make them do—disappearing from the land. A short time ago I was one day coming from Donaghadee to Belfast on top of a coach. Two men beside me were talking in an undertone. “Is it not strange that these Irish are *disappearing so completely*<sup>4</sup> from the land?” said one of them. “Do you not see,” said the other, “that it is the ‘Papishes’ that are going. Our crowd are all right. I have not read for a long time anything that gave me more satisfaction than the Census.” They exchanged glances; they understood each other. They were Belfast Protestants. It is to such as these that Irishmen are handing over their native land without a struggle.



## 51.—IS MAIRG NÁ FÉACÁN ROIMIS.

O. “bíon, gan amhar, an tsonar ar na daoine ná féacán mómpa. Ac dár nuó tá fíor ag an rathal ná téiríon daoine anonn go h-América gan féacaint mómpa.” T. “I r dóic leir an t-é téiríon amú gur féac ré moimír go mair. Níor féac, ámtac. Dá bféacá, ní maíac ré amú.” “Ní féacáir é rin, a táirg. I r mó ruine féac móimír go h-ana-mair agur i n-amóeoín a dótíl gur táiní mu éigin na fíligé a cúir amú é.” T. “Dúairí ro mear air, a Dónnac, a mair ó. Na daoine óga ro a téiríon go h-América, i r dóic leo go mbíon féacá mómpa acu (70) go h-ana mair, ac tagan mu ra trlíge oirca a cúirean amú iac, agur ní h-aon mu amáin é. I r mó mu a bíon ag teac ra trlíge oirca agur gá gur amú. Air tóir; i r lag le mac feimeora i n-Éirinn uil agur lá oiríe ’óeanaí ro’n fear atá ar an t-aoib táll ro’n baile agur a pág lae gáca ar. Beac an pág mair go leor agur ní beac an obair mó óian. Ré pág a gáca ré ar an obair ní tácaíac ré le má (81) roí na comíraín go mbeac ré ag obair ar a pág lae. Sin uabair (52). Ní h-iníon ná iníe túraíag uabair ar óaoine ’cúir amú. Raíac an fear ran anonn go h-América agur maíac ré ag obair láiríac ar a pág lae, agur i r mó mair leir an pág ó’fagáil. Uabair, a Dónnac, agur éiríge ’n-áiríe íreac atá ag imíir ar a lán ro óaoíníb óga na h-Éiríean an amíirí reo agur gá gur amú.

An t-Áiríe reoair.

## A.

1. I met a brother of yours in Dublin. 2. Try if this shoe will fit you. 3. This is the very book I want. 4. I might have remained there. 5. The queen was instigating him to perpetrate the deed. 6. They continued firing at them till their powder was exhausted. 7. It is just as well for us to return home.

## B.

Another thing conspires (66) with pride and conceit to lead them astray. The young men and women who (16) were too proud and conceited (91) to *con-descend to*<sup>1</sup> work to earn a living in Ireland, and who emigrated to America, ten or twenty years ago, or even perhaps half a year ago, are either dying of starvation there for want of work or are killing themselves with labour that is too severe. Yet this same pride and conceit prevents them from telling the truth to their relatives who have remained at home. When they get a chance of sending a letter home, *the burden of their communication is*<sup>2</sup> such praise of the other side that one would be tempted to think it a heaven on earth. When the letter is read to the proud and uppish ones at home, they insist on going straightway to where they will lead the lives of gentlemen; and have eating and drinking and fine clothes; where the pebbles on the roads are gold and silver, so that one has only to stoop and pick them up. They emigrate, but only to discover ere long what sort of place this "earthly paradise" is.

## 52.—AÖÐAR BÍÐ ALLMURÐA.

Ní þúil don uatbár að a (57) vtaðann ve bíað 7 v'aðbár bíð irtað 50 hériunn. 'Sé iongnað 1r mó bíonn ornn-ra cá þfuiðtear an t-airsteao 50 léiri cun vól arta. Tá leabbar aðam 7 tá ré tíor ann 50 vtaðinn 50 háro or cionn tíí óáo míle tona ve plúri 7 ve éruítneact irtað éuðainn an bliaðain a ðab éarainn (1900), ar na vutaiðib 1 þfao 1 5céin, ðan tráct ar ar\* ðab éuðainn tíé éuantaið Sðarana. Ar tíí maðlaða an† éloc, éoruo' an méio rin ruar le éeítne milleoin airtio. 'Sé (48) mo éuarium féin 50 vtaðann þreir aður‡ oirao eile an méio rin ve plúri 7 ve éruítneact éuðainn ó Sðarana. Caiðtear an té 7 an riúitne leir a éomairéam, mar 1r beað an máit raðart ðan cléiréað.

1r móri an rðuor ar an nouðaið luac an méio rin ar fao v'airteao tíum að imteact amað ar ðað don bliaðain. Aður 1r beað 50 þrilleann pinginn ve'n airtaao raín orainn 50 veo, cé ður 'mó áit a ðabann curo ve. Lámríteann luct luingear 7 ceannaiðte móia a 5cion ve, bolðairí nári þfeairi leó áit 'na mbeað ðaeðil ná báitoe ra múri.

Feartur Finnbeil.

A.

1. He tried to remove the nail with the nail of his right thumb. 2. He set the house on fire. 3. They jumped out over the wall. 4. Put out the candle that is alight. 5. He pretended to be very angry that they had burnt the boat. 6. You must pay the money within three days. 7. The house began to burn.

\* § 235.

† § 473 (7).

‡ § 502.

## B.

Food was plentiful in Ireland formerly. We grew three million tons of corn in the year 1847, and of that amount 615,000 tons was wheat. The famine in this country at that time was due to the fact that those who inhabited the poorer districts sowed no corn. For years previously potatoes had been exceedingly plentiful, and since these were cultivated with the least amount of labour they were the staple food of the people from one end of the year to the other. They had not saved any money, so that when the blight came on the potatoes the English bought up all the corn *at a higher price than they could afford*.<sup>1</sup> At that time the Irish people were agitating to have a law passed by the English Parliament, forbidding the export of food stuffs (3) from Ireland, but in vain.

If we had a paternal government ruling us at the present time, it is my opinion that they would pass a law forbidding the importation of food to Ireland. Last year the wheat crop of Ireland amounted to only about 30,000 tons, that is, about one-twentieth of the produce of 1847, and including every description of corn there was not more than one-third of what was grown during those years.

## 53.—AN TINCÉIR MÓR.

Fear gásgaí rlinneánaí, buíde, tob' ead an tincéir mór. Fear lom láidir. Bí iapaí de mian na bolgaí de ann, agus ní maib puinn féaróige air. Bí ré iapaí bolg-fúilead. Bí ré faofhíónaí, faoleicnead, veag-cúmca 'na déal agus 'na cópán. Bíod fáilte m' gac



cuirteáctain nioimiy mair ní bíod ré coitöce ac as  
 oéanain rpoiyt asur ruilt asur caiteain aimirie (31)  
 o'á (57) mbíod láitireac. Úuail ré cúca irteac asur ní  
 túirge conaic ré an ragsairt ná tairainz ré riari beagán  
 (104). Do fnap ré an cáibín o'á ceann asur do noct  
 ré an t-éadan buíde maol a bí air. Asur ir air a bí  
 an mulcácan móir cinn (35) asur é go cíorouib asur  
 go car.

“Déin air t'asaidö, a páoirais, a míc ó,” aira n'  
 ragsairt, asur é as záiríde. “Ní baogal uirt,” air  
 reirean. “b'féiríu,” air reirean, “go b'féarfa-ra  
 tuairirz éirín do tairairt uínn 1 otaob an rárla ro  
 atá air riubal timpal áadöb Óairmuoa asur Óoirmaic  
 báille” (27).

“Fágaim le h-uadact, a áairí,” aira 'n tincéir,  
 “zurab íné (54) oíreac a eusz anro mé, asur zur las  
 a íleair go mbeao turac asat”<sup>\*</sup> onóir oim.”

An t-áairí poadair.

## A.

1. Don't conceal anything from him. 2. He extracted the extreme-inside tooth. 3. The rod became a serpent. 4. They did so, but, of course, failed. 5. We had our day's labour for nothing. The blacksmith became livid with anger at his second failure. 7. “I have no idea,” he said.

## B.

There was one man to whom Seadna gave a *decided*<sup>1</sup> refusal. *This was due to the appearance he presented.*<sup>2</sup> He wore a showy suit of clothes, and *was not only*<sup>3</sup> broad in person, strong and healthy-looking, but

sleek, full-blooded, and well fed. His hands were very soft (36), white and slender, and bore no signs of work of any kind (8). He addressed Seadna in these words (52): "Indeed, Seadna, I am extremely ashamed (8) that I should ever be so unfortunate as to be compelled to come to you to ask a loan of money. But a hundred pounds would be a great convenience to me just now, and, according to what I hear, it would be no serious inconvenience to you to give it to me. A person of my standing does not come every day to ask you for it." "I regret I have not a hundred pounds which I could conveniently give you," said Seadna. The gentleman looked at him in amazement. He had not been at all prepared for such an answer, and looked at Seadna as *if he were*\* some strange animal. Seadna, however, looked him steadily in the face. It was said he had an extraordinary penetrating glance when angered, and that there were very few who did not quail beneath it. This gentleman did so (5). He hung his head, then looked out through the door (14). Then he looked at Seadna again.

#### 54.—OIROCE 1 LONNOUIN.

Tré f'páirib cumāngā ir f'páirib leatāna, timceall  
 cigte com-éruinne, éar éúinnib doirca, ruar mar reo  
 linn ir ríor mar ríú linn, mire ir an gíolla (19),  
 eiréan\* ar toirac ir mire ar a fálaid; fear coir an

óúinne reo ir pur ari, beipt eile éall anhran ar pcat  
 lócpain ppáire, aigte pmeapita opita; bolaióte an  
 tpalaáair ir an alluir uata, ir rúile veapiga aca ar  
 nóir puill vóigte i gceairt. O'féac gac vuine aca  
 go cruinn opainn. "Ní fuil daonnaióe larmuic,"  
 aoirum-re, "ac an gadaíóe, an bíteamnac, pot-pear  
 póite (34) ir daoine opoc-iomcuiri." "Leo toil, tám-  
 ré larmuic," vo páio mo bioiánac gíolla (35) go mí-  
 céadotac, 7 o'nfíúic ré mé ré n-a fábráið. "Tá go  
 maið," aipra mire liom péin 7 o'éirtear mo béal  
 pearta.

O'opcail clog op áir gcionn a élab manntac, meiri-  
 geac 7 cuiri ré liúg ímánnac ar. "Cao é an t-am é  
 rin?" aipra mire. "Ir gearri uainn an tig; ir móir an  
 veabao atá oit," ar mo gíolla, marí ípeagria. Síor  
 linn (II3) tíe póirre opóca, ruar linn rtaigí bí ag  
 lúbað ré n-áir gcoraið, 7 ré veipeao vo rtaamari ag  
 oipar iatca. "Bfuil ré i n-éinpeact leat?" aipra  
 gut pui lairtig. "Tá," aipra an gíolla, go mín. Vo  
 h-opcað† an oipar, vo ríneað ríntiúr aiprio cun an  
 gíolla; "Amac leat"; vo h-iaipao† oimí oul irteað.

Conán Maoil.

# A.

1. He failed to obtain peace of mind until he had  
 asked me not to complain him. 2. You are being  
 eagerly sought for. 3. Their own statement is that  
 no criminal ever yet escaped from them. 4. He  
 became ill the day after the fair when he found

that his daughter had gone away. 5. With whom are you acquainted in that place? 6. We often pretend to forget what we don't wish to remember. 7. I suppose you will remain here until this man begins to improve or at least until he is out of danger.

## B.

I moved on slowly and the door was closed behind me. "The name of this place is the 'Lion's Den,'" said the man. "It does not belie its name," said I, for on looking about I observed the whole place, walls, ceiling, floor, door and window covered with lion skins; the paws stretched out showing the nails; the mane combed back over the body; the eyes preserved by some means in their sockets, as were likewise the front teeth, all grinning so that one would think he was in a gully with (122) a number of lions glaring at him with intent to tear him asunder.

I glanced at the proprietor. He was a small active old man, clean shaven, and of florid complexion. "You are welcome," said he. "Come near the fire." I sat on a chair—there were but two, and these strong, heavy and upholstered (3) in leather. "How did you like my servant?" "I did not feel very much at ease with him," said I. The little man laughed. "There is not a greater ruffian in the city of London: I pay him well when I require him, but I told him that you had no money and that it was not worth any one's while to kill you on the way." He moved over to the chimney-piece, on which (60) stood a brass lamp giving light to the room; he turned up the wick.



## 55.—CAINNT AGUS ZHÍOMH.

Tá mórlán daoine i n-Éirinn zup uóic leo ná fuil veirpuzead ar bit iori cainnt agur zhíomh. Táio na daoine reo le faǵáil inr zác éan-ball éoiri, éiar, éear agur éuar ar fuair na h-Éireann. Uá n-aireoáó uoine ag cainnt iao, rílfeadó ré zo bfuil tíri-zhíáó ríce fear i zcioróe zác éinne aca, agur nári veineao don ruo foǵanta i n-Éirinn le n-a linn ac pé ruo uo veineaoar féin. Tazann cuir aca le céile i zcruinnuzao éigin agur tar éir real ainriue uo éaitéamh ag cainnt iáiméire, preabann uoine aca 'na fearamh agur torruizeann pé ar óráio uo uéanaim mar reo:—

“A daoine muinntearíó, agur a éairíoe zo léiri, ir móri an t-ácar a éuireann pé oim beir anriro 'nbur meirc inriu; zo veimín uo éuirfeao pé ácar ar éinne an cruinnuzao bueáz ve muinntiri neamh-rpleaoac na h-áite reo ó'feircint. U'airuizeabair na rúin uo cuirfeao or bui zcomairi. 'Sé (48) mo éuaruim náó zábao uom ruinn uo iáo mar zéal i oiré. Tá fíor zo maic aguib zo léiri zup cóiri uo zác Éireannaac an teangaz zaeóilze u'fozluim agur uo labairt; zup (II7) cóiri uo uéantúrái na h-Éireann uo éeannaac agur uo éaitéamh; agur zup cóiri uo zan a fuaimhear uo éóga-int, oíóe nó ló, zo mbeir ar noliǵte féin u'á noéanaim agann airí i bfaicé na Coláirte i n-áé Cliaé.”

Domnall Ó Zualbáin.

A.

1. Do you mean to say that I was blind? 2. Every one believed that James was innocent of the

doings of the ruffians. 3. Notwithstanding the appearances of gentility of that man he was a rascal. 4. The youngest was the same age as John. 5. Those who suffered most (13) by the fraud spoke least about it. 6. They were getting five shillings in the pound. 7. It is my belief that he knew well what he was about and that he acted deliberately in what he did.

## B.

What advantage has been derived from all this? None. The people return to their homes, and next morning forget that on the previous day they had promised to do everything in their power to further the interests of Ireland in every possible way. They will not speak a word of Irish for any consideration, and if they require anything, they purchase articles which have been manufactured in any country except Ireland, although they had declared that every Irishman ought to purchase Irish-made goods in order to keep our people at home. It is no wonder then that poor Ireland is in her present state of depression (6). Look around and what will you see? Everywhere people talking nonsense, declaring that this and that ought to be done, while no one has any idea (3) of doing anything. They imagine that talk will make Ireland free. Indeed if that were the case, liberty would now have been hers for many a day. This is not so, and it is very doubtful if she will ever attain it, until people learn that there is a difference between saying and doing.

## 56.—CAO TÁ TÁLL RÓMPA?

Táio ná vaoine aš imčeačt 'na r'lóigčib (40) čari na řarigib ašur ní čuřaio řiao uain vóib řéin ari čuim-neam̃ i n-aon čori moim řé ari cao (56, g) tá rómpa čall: Vá mbeač řior acu cao tá čall rómpa ní beač oipeao vičiniř anonn ořča. Ir móři an řiuaz ıao; buačailli óřa náři voin řiam̃ řa baile oipeao ašur aon lá am̃ain v'aon obaři řo řřéaorí řclábuigčeačt vian a čabairc uirič,\* aš vail řiaři řo h-Ameyice ašur aš ľuigč ıřteač ľáičřeač i n-obaři maribuiğčeač řé řřéři mi-náovıřča řan řiuaz ná čaire vóib ač oipeao ašur vá mbeivır vέαnta v'ıarıan. Ní h-é řin an ceaon ıř meara v'e' bío řiao ari řřáivib na řcačarıač móři ašur ıao aš čuicim le h-ocřar ašur le čairc ašur řan an obaři maribuiğčeač řéin acu le řağáil čun bío vá viğč vo čuillčam̃ vóib řéin. An č-é řo mbíon řé ve řřearı aři an obaři maribuiğčeač v'řağáil (91) čuiriř v' řé řuar le h-aon řřağar vıoc-úrávve níor čúřře ná marı éıřeoč' řé ar an obaři le h-eağla náři b'řior cačain a řřeabá v' řé ařır í.

V'řağaoarı éıřie marı v'eač řo v'óaarıvır řavb-řřearı čall ašur řo vıiocřivır abáile 'na vaoine uairle (40). Ní v'ó-řava a bíoarı čall nuarı a bí a málairc ve řřéač acu, ıao vo maribá v' le h-obaři ašur ıao vo čaiččam̃ i bpolł, nú ıao vo maribá v' le h-earıba oibřie ašur le h-earıba bío, ašur ıao vo čaiččam̃ i bpolł (18). Ní řřeaoarı an 'neorřarı řo veo cao é an méio v'řuil ašur v'řeail ašur ve čnámıaib éıřeannac . . . ačá čuřča aš ľearığá v' an čailim̃ čall i n-Ameyica le † čáo blıan.

An č-áčarı řřeaoarı.

## A.

1. A change has taken place in Irish life, and not for the better. 2. Wouldn't you imagine that they ought to understand that by this time. 3. They think more of the clothes than of the man who wears them. 4. It is a curious fact that they did not understand that at first. 5. The fact of the matter is it cannot be done. 6. If I understood you properly you did not say that he spoke about the matter at all. 7. What then is the cause of the delay?

## B.

They have been often told what a life is before them over there, but they do not take time to consider it fully. The majority of them are young people. The young never worry about the hardships of life. The ardour of youth represents the future in a pleasing light. The hard life of an American artisan is not unknown to them, but they are not intimidated (3) at the thought of it. Being active, strong and energetic they do not shrink at the idea of work of any kind, light or heavy. In fact they have a predilection (6) for hard work, as they fancy the harder the work the higher will be the wages paid for it. They have been advised to stay at home and earn their livelihood in Ireland. Pshaw! they despise such advice. Exaggerated accounts have been sent home by young men who had emigrated five or ten years previously. They will not be satisfied until they have seen for themselves the country about which they have heard such glowing accounts. From time to time, doubtless, they have heard disconcerting (3) rumours which might give rise to some misgivings as to whether the other side really was as fair as it had been described, but they refuse to listen to such suggestions.



57.—ΑΝ Τ-ΣΑΨΑΙΛ.

“Cao é rin?” αἶψα βάρσαν. “Ní fεαοαῖ \* ’on τραιοῖδαι,” αἶψε mipe. Bί an oioṓce pṛéiri-ḡealaidge úo cómh ouḃ le pic. Tαḃḃaṛṛaṛinn an leaḃaṛi ḡuṛi cúalari liúḡ leimḃ. “Éipt!” αἶψα βάρσαν. Cúalamarí árí oṛiúṛi olaḡón ouḃrónac mṇá, 7 anṇṛan cneao 7 opṇaṓ! “Coṛc an ríamḃa,” αἶψα βάρσαν. “Caiocé rin?” Árí an mboṛo deaṛ uo connacamarí rāmḃail éiḡin 7 a ṓá láimḃ ḡo oluc árí imeall an b́aio. Uo pceinn an pcamall ó aḡaioḃ na ḡealaidge 7 tuit léaṛ árí aḡaioḃ na rāmḃa úo. O’fedaḃamarí ḡo ḡeap. Bί Oiaṛmuio Ouḃ aḡ cuṛi na rúl tṛínn, pcoilt ’na éaṓan marí pco, 7 a bṛiáḡaio 7 a ceannuiḡce clúouiḡce le fuil. . . . A leicéio rin de pcanṇiaṓ nioṛi táiniḡ mḃam im’ cṛioṛe.

“Cé h-é tú féin, a ainmíṓe, nó cao tá uait?” αἶψα βάρσαν le ḡuc árí ioḃtaṛi a cléib. Oein Oiaṛmuio marí a beaṓ cun laḃaṛiṓa; o’opcail pé a b́eal, ac nioṛi táiniḡ ḡioḡ árí, ac uo luaiṛc pé a ceann anonn ’ṛanaill.

“Buail leir an maioe ríamḃa é,” αἶψα βάρσαν, ac ní mḃaib luaoáil im’ láimḃ, ní mó ná b́i i ṇḡeaaḡaib an bailliḡceoṛia. Tuḡ βάρσαν féin foḡa fé Oiaṛmuio, ac nioṛi cúṛi pceṛean coṛi de. Bṛiṛ tonn árí an mboṛo clé uo lion beaḡ naḃ an b́aio. . . . Má muḡ an tonn úo Oiaṛmuio léi, nó cáṛi ḡaib pé ní fuil fṛioṛ aḡam, ac muḡamarí βάρσαν aḃaile árí bailliḡcṛiṓ 7 ḡan puinn pṛpṛiúṛ ionṇaṛinn féin.

Conán Maoḡ.

A.

1. Perhaps had you been there you would not have been disposed to laugh. 2. This must not be

the first time you have heard of that. 3. He quickened his pace. 4. Have I not just told you that there is no fear of my being seen. 5. He is in an awkward predicament. 6. I am afraid you are day dreaming. 7. I think you are doing yourself a very great injustice.

B.

*Banalassa*<sup>1</sup> raised herself on her elbow. The wailing sound was approaching; it was a mournful forlorn cry. First she heard it distinctly quarter of a mile *away*,<sup>2</sup> then a hundred yards away, then a hundred feet, at last under her very window where it suddenly ceased. She jumped up, and lit a candle; hearing a noise *like*<sup>3</sup> that of a garment rustling against the kitchen furniture, she glanced towards the door of her room. Just inside the threshold stood a tall emaciated haughty-looking woman, clothed in a grey mantle. Her complexion was sallow; her hair dark and wavy; she *wore*<sup>4</sup> gold rings on her fingers, and a brooch of bright gold at her throat, and in her hand she *carried*<sup>4</sup> a small green bag. "Whom do you want?" said Banalassa in a voice that made the rafters ring. The apparition *stared her through and through with piercing glance*<sup>5</sup> but uttered not a syllable. Banalassa snatched up her pistol and fired again and again. The smoke cleared away. The apparition remained where it had been, with the same penetrating stare. Banalassa fired once more, and then rushed violently forward to strike it with the butt end of the pistol, but she struck empty space. The apparition had vanished as if the ground had opened and swallowed it.

## 58.—COMHPÁIRTEACAS.

1ṙ fada tá ceannuigíteoirí aṡur ṡac luēt eile o'don  
 éirio aṡ obair marí reo 1 ṡcómhpáirt a éile inṙ na  
 caṡriacáib; aēt toirṡ muinntir na tuacṡa a beir níor  
 ṙṡairiṡṡe ó éile ná iao-ṙan, aṡur ṡan an oiriao  
 tabairt ruar (94) oo beir oirṡa 1ṙ tá oirṡa-ṙan, aṡur  
 ṡan an t-ṙeana-éiríonaēt ná an ṡéaricúiriaoēt inntine  
 a beir ionnta marí atá 1 luēt na ṡcaṡriac, níor éuaṡar  
 amaē cōm luac leo ar an mbúntáirte atá le bainṡ a'  
 cōmhpáirteacár. Siúo 1ṙ ṡo bfuil oircailt-ṙúl mōr  
 ṙaṡálda le tamall ṙa tír reo aca, tá a bṙomōrí ṙór,  
 —ar níor an Albanaṡ ṙa caṡ,—ṡac éinne aṡ bualaṡ  
 ar a ṙon ṙéin; aṡur, oála a leirṡeo ṡo reo, buille ór  
 ṡac (42) éinne oá bualaṡ oirṡa.

Seo (52) marí a éitear aṡ ṙeirimōirí oá o'éanaṡ 1  
 n-eairriac na bliacōna nuairí bíonn riol aṡur leaṙuṡaṡ  
 talṡan aṡ teapóail uairō. Buailéann ṙé 1ṙteac ṙa  
 triopa 1ṙ ṡoirie oo,—boṡán beaṡ ar éiror-bóṡar  
 b'ṙéirirí 1ṙ ead é,—marí, oarí leir an bṙeirimōirí, buō  
 náiriao oo uil éairir. Ní'l puinn tuirint ṙa triol,  
 ná éan blúirie tuirint ṙa leaṙuṡaṡ aṡe; aēt ó veir  
 ṙearí an triopa ṡo bfuil toṡa riṡ aṡur leaṙuigṡe\*  
 aṡe ṙéin, ceannuigéann an ṙeirimōirí iao. Oéineann  
 a cōmuiranna ṙa ṙairíoroe an cleaṙ céaṡna. Anoir,  
 ní'l don naṡaio aṡ ṙearí na tuacṡa 1ṙ meara ná ṙearí  
 riopa an cior-bóṡarí. Oe riérí marí tá an tír aṡ uil  
 1 mboṡṡaineaēt, tá na riopaiṡṡe beaṡa ṙo aṡ uil 1  
 n-iomaṡaṡaṡaēt. ṙaṡann ṙearí an éiror-bóṡarí an  
 eairriac ṙa triáio-baile, aṡur ṙaṡann ṙearí an triáio-  
 baile 1 ṡCoircaṡ í, aṡur ṙaṡann ṙearí Cōircaṡe ó  
 ṡarana í.

ṡruaṡac an Tobairí.

## A.

1. I had no idea of what had happened until I regained consciousness last night. 2. Nobody ever expected him to recover. 3. He completely failed to solve it and gave it up. 4. If it had been any one else but he you might have guessed what he would do. 5. I dare say you have all arrangements made by this time. 6. I wholly agree with the statements of each of the speakers.

## B.

If there were a co-operative association of farmers in a parish they might assemble and discuss their needs, and have entered in a schedule the amount of seed and manure they would require. Their secretary might then write to traders in Cork or England asking for quotations (6) for these goods, and also for samples of them *at the quoted prices*.<sup>1</sup> The samples might be tested at home by each *as opportunity presented*,<sup>2</sup> or they might be sent to experts in the city for this purpose (5). As the result of this co-operation, they would have goods of first class quality at cost price.

Whenever an attempt is made to explain this system to the farmers, the first question asked is "What about credit? The shop-keeper at the cross roads gives us long credit."

Credit is the farmer's second enemy. He has to borrow money from the bank at ruinous rates of interest or, more usually, he gets long credit from the shop-keeper at the cross-roads—who charges him the highest prices for the worst materials so long as he has him at his mercy.



## 59.—AN NUA-ĊREIWEAM.

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Nuairi éirigh muinntirí Sárana i gcóinnibh olíge na h-Eaglaise ir é an céad árḡ a ḡein uairle agus Ríḡ Sárana 'nā na mainirtirí agus na coinbintí do móbáil. Tógadair le láim láirirí an talamh a bair leir na manais agus leir na mnáibh maḡalta, agus pé olmádar eile a fuaireadair inr na tigḡtib oiaḡa. Anran bí oálda ḡad don bíteamhnaig oirḡa. Bí rḡannmaḡ oirḡa rair a maḡaḡ le himḡeaḡt na haimirre olíḡ na hEaglaise i bpeirḡm i Sárana airr agus anran ḡo mbairirí oíob an talamh agus an rairḡbpear a tógadair le láimh láirirí. Bí fíoir ḡ na bíteamhnaig ḡo mairḡ oá ḡuirirí olíḡ na hEaglaise i bpeirḡm airr ḡo ḡcairḡrḡir an rairḡbpear bmaḡaḡ o'airirḡ láirḡmaḡ. Tuirḡeadair 'na n-aighe ná beirir rairḡ cḡirḡce ó bmaḡal an airir a beir le oéanaimh acu ḡo oirḡ ḡo mbeaḡ an cpeirḡeamh rḡuirḡrḡa ḡlan acu aimḡa a Sárana agus a\* hAlbain agus a hÉirinn. O'érigh leo mairḡ ḡo leoir i Sárana agus i nAlbain, aḡ do bí ḡa teir oirḡa a cḡir fíaḡairḡ ar muinntirí na hÉirḡeann iompáil ó'n ḡcpeirḡeamh. Oeim-eadair a noirḡol le maḡllaḡaḡ agus le taḡairḡ agus le cimirḡ bairre. Ní mairḡ don mairḡ oíob ann.

An taḡairḡ pḡeadair.

## A.

1. We can all have matters to our liking. 2. He had his coat on inside out. 3. It would be useless for us then to remind them of their promises. 4. It is not for myself that I grieve and sorrow but for them also. 5. One of your friends was inquiring for you. 6. Let not one of them return to tell the news. 7. If they have made a mistake let them blame themselves now.

## B.

The English people told the Irish to choose between renouncing their religion and forfeiting their worldly wealth. The Irish chose rather to part with their temporal goods than to forfeit eternal riches; nor was it merely one or two who made this choice, but the whole nation. Only an occasional individual here and there was perverted. The spoilers had no fault to find with this (51), for they thereby continued in possession of the riches of which the Irish were dispossessed. At last they gave the Irish the choice of renouncing their faith or suffering death. The result was the same. The conviction of the truth of his religion was too firmly rooted in the Irishman's heart, and the grace of God operated too powerfully in his soul to permit of his renouncing (4) a religion he knew to be true, whatever sort of death he might have to suffer for it. Hundreds were put to death, but to no purpose. Ireland was as far removed from changing her religion as ever—nay, further, if that were possible. The good example of those who were put to death only strengthened the minds and hearts of the survivors.

## 60.—COMRAC.

U'féacastar ardaon go rriaoctha rriocnamac ar a  
 céile. Buaileastar báiri a gcora deara i gcoinnib a  
 céile agus o'ruideastar riari ó n-a céile, a lámha cléic'  
 oia \* éiar o'á noiom as o'ruim anonn 'r anall ar nó  
 rtiúir báio fé feol. Cúit an corrán gealaige inr an  
 oimán tiar léar fann-foluir triarna an éuin agus vo  
 éipeá rcáil na brear-gcomraic rínte ar an braitce;  
 an beirt fear agus an oá rcáil as faire éun faille  
 o'fagáil ar a céile. "Fuirc," áir a claióeam an  
 tSleagánais, nuair vo éug fé ruir fé uillinn veir  
 Oiamuoa. Coirc reirean é agus éug foza fé  
 bnaid an tSleagánais, ac bí rúo aicillíoe: p'neab  
 fé i leat-taoib. Lean Oiamuio coircéim ar azaio  
 agus o'fóbaire† go noiolrao ar, mar éug a namáo  
 triéan-buile fé oéin an muiúil. Claoon Oiamuio  
 a ceann, o'áruis fé bar a claióim go tiug i n-am  
 agus bain na claióimte fuaim 7 rriéacá ar a céile. . .  
 Éug an Sleagánac foza fé na rúilí le h-é 'oallao  
 nó meallao; éug Oiamuio an clea agus o'áruis  
 fé bar a claióim. B'in é vo teartuis ó'n Sleagánac.  
 Tiomáin fé munn a claióim le fuinneam fé oéin an  
 taoib íoctairi. (34) o'uillinn veir Oiamuoa, ac léim  
 reirean coircéim i noiaio a cúil. Lean an Sleagánac  
 air, ac má lean níoi éirí leir, mar vo iop Oiamuio  
 munn a claióim oá órlac ir breir fé énoiceann a cuir-  
 leann. Béic an Sleagánac le pian.

Conán Maol.

## A.

1. The cold is affecting us severely. 2. He declared that, that would not guarantee safety to the English in Connaught. 3. They were cousins-german. 4. I have no fixed residence. 5. He sent three hundred of the men to Templemore. 6. He was the first man to arrive. 7. Why are you so prejudiced against me?

## B.

The charger made a swift leap towards Richard; the rider bent his head *as low as*<sup>1</sup> the horse's mane, and Maurice beheld the glint of the sword *like*<sup>2</sup> a circle of flame. He saw Richard's stick raised above his head, he heard the swish of the sword through the air, he noticed Richard's sideward leap, and he heard the ring of his blow, not against the edge of the sword, but on the back of it. He saw the active steed wheeling round, he witnessed another spring, and this time he heard the ring of the stick on the flat of the sword. He saw the officer's arm bend with the mighty force of Richard's defensive blow, and though he thought the fiery charger had leaped on top of Richard, *he was mistaken*,<sup>3</sup> for the former had crouched and sprung out of the way. Just as he saw the steed flying past, the stick turned with the rapidity of lightning, and the officer was struck on the back of the head. He was hurled out of the saddle by the blow, and flung a *lifeless mass*<sup>4</sup> over the horse's head.



## 61.—CORMAC BÁILLE.

Éáinīs an báille irtead. hata bán ari. pluit  
 ari. Pur móir-cúiread ari. Caintín maíar ari.  
 Muineál beaúigche ari. Carós bhréire \* glar-éadrad  
 ari. Bolg móir ari. Colpaí ari. hata ttiom ttiadigin  
 tuib 'na láim. É as cneadraig asur as réiread. ní  
 fedaíir éighe maíar ari Séadán an donraig ac é!

“Cíor nó reilb, a bean an tige,” ari reirean, ttiiread  
 maíar a réarfaú Séadán an donraig é.

Do glairú rí ari a mac.

“Seo (51), a Míicil,” ari ríre, “comáirim é rin asur  
 tabairt do'n tuine macánta ro é.”

Do leat a fúile ari Míicil, maíar ní fedaíir ré  
 Séadóna as tabairt an ariigio t'á mátdair, asur do leat  
 a fúile ari an mbáille, maíar ní maib don éoinne aige  
 go maib don† leat-rínghe ariigio ra tige. Glac ré an  
 cíor asur ttiig ré a bótdair ari, asur iré do bí ctiáitde  
 cancdarad, maíar bí an áit geallta aige an máitioion  
 céadóna do ttiime eile ari brieib máit.

Tamall beag ttiar éir an lae úo a éáinīs ré as  
 éileam reallba ari an mbaintirig do ruair Séadóna amad  
 cúirpaí na brieibe asur bí fíor as Cormac go bfuair.  
 Do ttiir ari a aighe do cúir cun ruaimnir ná an oitde  
 do éotlad go ttií guri éáinīs ré cun cainte le Séadóna  
 asur guri iar ré ari gan gearmán do cúir irtead ari.  
 Dubairt Séadóna ná réarfaú (67) t'á ngeallfaú  
 Cormac do gan brieab do glacadú ariir. Ruo a geall  
 go ronnmaíar.

An t-Adair Peardair.

## A.

1. The man was standing with his hand to his ear.  
 2. Did you imagine I was in earnest. 3. Let us attack them suddenly, when they are least expecting us.  
 4. He would persuade them that black was white.  
 5. You are angry now because the true state of affairs has been made known. 6. They seem to think we are great simpletons. 7. You should not accuse him of a crime which he would not commit for the world.

## B.

The foliage moved aside and a man stepped out towards where Maurice stood. He scanned the open country, and then approached Maurice. Rarely is such a magnificent specimen of manhood (6) to be seen. He was over six feet in height, with thick curly hair, long finely-chiselled nose, narrow and sharp, but with full nostrils ; his eyes were bright yet tender and kind ; his mouth thin-lipped and firmly shut ; his chin square ; his brow imposing ; his complexion florid. The lower limbs were lightly made, the upper compact ; he had the shoulders of a hero of old, and the capacious chest of a greyhound.

Maurice held out his hand, which the other grasped with a hand powerful enough to restrain a mad bull. "Welcome home, Maurice," said he, "I heard you had returned." "Thank you," answered the other. "I arrived home the night before last, and was very sorry to hear you were outlawed." "No doubt, no doubt," replied Richard, "but it was inevitable."

## 62.—COM-0IBRIUGAÓ.

Ní maib faoṁar maṁ i nÉirinn go gcuirte níor mó ruim ann ná véanaṁ an ime, ac dálta gaṁ nóir fóganta bí agairn tá aṁarugaṁ air le tréimre, agus ní ar feabair é. Nuair a bí na reirbírigh ag éirge gan i nÉirinn agus an tuararal ag éirge dóib do imear an reirmeoiri gur b'feairi ir gur fadairiuge dó a cuir leamnaṁ do dóir amaṁ air uadair agus iocair. Bí buirdean ciallmair tal i Sarna, agus do connaṁar cao do bí ag teat. Do gluairear anall, agus ir móir an comair do cuirear ar an breirmeoiri. 'Do cuirear deag-cuic ar éadan na tíre le tighe breagta dolmair do cuir ruar cun an leamnaṁ do ceannaṁ ó'n breirmeoiri. Do coimearar an t-uadair ir do tugar an oirirair air n-air do. Ir é tuairim a lan oirine gurab é an reirair mi-folláir reo puiom-aṁar an milleaṁ do tairigh ar rtoe na h-Éirann ir do veir reairair ruaraca dóib. Má bí earba airigh ar na breirmeoiri (agus caṁar ná maib?), tugar do go cuirdeamair é; agus annair nuair bí an cuirreac faircige go daingean air agus é ráite i briaṁair leo; do tugar 'pé luac ba méinn leo do ar a cuir leamnaṁ'.

PARAIS Ó Súilleabáin.

A.

1. It is useless crying over spilt milk. 2. I came to hand him over to you that I might escape all blame. 3. He asked her the cause of her tears. 4.



I did not require to be told a second time. 5. They determined to go in full force to Boyle expecting to be able to go thence to Sligo without O'Donnell's knowledge. 6. He missed his aim.

## B.

It is a strange state of affairs that the foreigner can secure a comfortable livelihood in this country, while the Irishman has to travel the world to eke out a living. If the farmers co-operated, *they would be in a position to secure for themselves<sup>1</sup> the full value of their produce.<sup>2</sup>* They might insert advertisements in the newspapers announcing the quantity of butter they might have for sale, so that they should not be compelled to depend on the hucksters who have been (76) increasing in number in the country for the last few years. But if they wish to secure the best market, they must take care that all their goods are in first class condition, neatly and skilfully made up. More especially everything connected with butter should be as bright and as scrupulously clean as it is possible to make it. In this way they will keep up the high reputation which their butter has obtained, not to mention their own good name, and the honour of their country : and their profits will be proportionately increased. This then is the second advantage to be obtained by co-operation, namely, the securing of the highest price for all saleable goods.

Farmers would be able to secure a high price for their eggs, if they could send them out fresh, and in good time for the best markets. The laws in certain countries render it necessary to stamp on each egg the date of laying, as an assurance of its freshness.



## 63.—na sclábhúite.

Níorí mór\* dúinn go léir féadaint éun an rclábhúite. 'Sé an fear é a fadótuigeann an talamh, agus ir ar an talamh a tógann pé beagán raióbhuir atá i n-Éirinn. Ac tá talamh na h-Éireann as im-éadct éun fadóantair le tamall. Féar fan áit a mbíod cnuiteadct, agus bulláin mar a mbíod fhuir éreanta. Nuair a táinig an bliadain 1881 bí trí milliún de muinntir na-Éireann iméigct le fhuirge ir le fán, agus ní maib de rclábháitib ann an uair rin ac 300,000.

Do veinead meadta moim 1881 as cabruagad éun tigct a tógaint do rna fearaib oibre, ac níl don gábad le h-iaa a rcuruagad anoir. Le h-iaadct aigir do éigearnaib 7 do gabáltaitib do ceapad na tigct do tógaint. Níorí glac don rmeam aca leir an aigead. Bíodair go léir agus eagla oirca dá nglac-fairíir iaadct ná bead don éadai aca ar ball éun é 'óiol éar n-air. 1 rtrí† bliadna ríead, ‡ roir 1860 agus 1883, níorí caitead ar fad de bhuig na rligct reo ac £286,524. Ní maib ann ac mar a bead roir ra bfuirge.

Doinead rorruagad eile ra mbliadain 1883. 1 n-mead aigir a éabair ar iaadct do éigearnaib agus o'feirmeoirib tugad do rna comairlib ceanntair é. Nuair a éuiread an rceal or comair párlament Sairana níorí ríl éinne go noéanraí rligct de.

páorais Mac Suibne.

A

1. The same thing obtains with the Irish. 2. The evil that men do lives after them. 3. He asked him

what he was thinking of? 4. I assure you; James, that is what I was about to say. 5. He told them that John was not so ignorant of his own affairs as they thought. 6. Would you have any objection to staying a little longer? 7. If it is convenient I would wish to have a word with you.

## B.

That law had to be amended in many respects since, but nevertheless it was the beginning of the good work, and it is the foundation of all that has since been done. The District Councillors were empowered to offer the taxes as security for the repayment of whatever money might be raised on loan, and they had the right to get the money wherever they could get it cheap. The English Treasury was empowered to give them the money at whatever interest the Treasury wished to demand. It is not necessary to state that it was our own money they were giving back to us at interest. This arrangement, which has been in force for some time past, still continues and is likely to continue for some years to come.

However, at the outset the Treasury gave the money for thirty years at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., for forty years at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and for fifty years at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The councils who took the money had to pay back a fixed sum each year, which would pay off the principal and interest in a certain time. For example: by paying four pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence per year for forty years a principal of one hundred pounds, together with an annual interest of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., would be repaid. The Treasury varied the rate of interest from time to time according to the state of the money market.

## 64.—CEIST NA TALMÁIN.

Seo ceist agham oirib: Cé leir talmáin na h-Éireann le ceap? Déarfaió an tigeapna sup leir féin é aghur déarfaió an tionóntaíde sup leir-fean é; ac ir oíó liomra náó le h-éinne aca é; ac sup leir an náiriún go léiri é. Cuir i gcár go n-éanfainn-re caṡaoiri, baó ceap sup liom féin í, mar ir í toiraó mo faoṡairi féin í. Aghur dá mbeinn cóim oíccéille ir go n-éanfainn míle caṡaoiri, ir go gcoimeáofainn i rṡóiri iao gan úráio vo déanaí oíob níoir ceap go mbeaó don cur irteac agh éinne 'na ṡaoó oim, mar níoir óein mó curo oíccéille oíó ná oóairi voim cóimuirra(in). Aghur dá oteangmairéaó\* go mbeaó cóimuirra cóim mí-íeapúnta ann, aghur go otiocraó ré cuṡam-ra 'á iáó ná iaió don caṡaoiri aige-féin, aghur go gcaírfinn céann óe n curo vo bí ra rṡóiri agh vo ṡabairt vo, nó vo oíol leir o'féaofainn a iáó leir an bóairi vo ṡabairt air, aghur má ṡeartuiṡ caṡaoiri uaió ná iaió éinne dá córe air iuióe ríoir aghur ceann vo déanaí vo féin. Féac anoir, an mar rin vo'n talmáin é? Cuir i gcár sup míle acra talmáin vo bí agham i n-ionao na gcaṡaoiríeac úo, aghur go otiocraó cóimuirra cuṡam 'á iáó go iaió eairba talmáin air, ní féaofainn a iáó leir imṡeacṡ aghur talmáin a déanaí vo féin, mar ir é Dia ainiáin vo óein an talmáin, aghur ní vo tigeapna ná o'feirimeoiri vo óein Sé é, ac vo oáoinib an náiriún cun iao vo cócuṡaó.

ṡruaṡaó an Tobairi.



## A.

1. One man's meat is another man's poison. 2. The sheep is indifferent to the cold. 3. He might as well remain till to-morrow. 4. None of his children take after him. 5. I don't know whether the host or I should tell the first story. 6. Good words cost little and are worth much. 7. What is the matter, now?

## B.

If the law allows some to possess too much land while others have too little, the law is unjust. Yet that is exactly how land is distributed in Ireland. Broad acres, all but unoccupied, are in possession of the few, while the majority of the people are landless, some of them congested and crowded together like rabbits in a warren. This is no mere random statement. In the district surrounding Cathair na mBarc in Co. Mayo, there are 3,041 farmers who have each less than four\* pounds worth of land, while close by—indeed at the other side of the fence—80 persons possess between them 160,000 acres. As an English author says, alluding to this locality, "This unequal distribution is a crime against the moral (10) law."

When the debate on the Land Question takes place, the Irish should be on the alert to see that an end is made of this injustice. If the arrangement is left to Englishmen, it will certainly be mis-managed. Every time they have attempted to settle a question of this kind, they have succeeded only in muddling it. They are blinded partly by their ignorance of us and of our ways, partly by favouritism, partiality and bribery (6).



## 65.—bascad̃o aigne.

Nuairi a cuair̃o ré amac̃ fé'n rprẽi, do ceap ré gur  
 luig̃ r̃gamal anuar̃ ar̃ mullãc̃ a cinn. Samluig̃ ré go  
 maib̃ a c̃poiõe im̃tĩg̃te ar̃ a cliãb̃ amac̃, agur gur̃ b'é  
 juo a b̃i 1 n-ineao a c̃poiõe aige ná mar̃ beão clõc̃  
 móri c̃rom. O'féac̃ ré roiri fé õein a c̃ige féin, agur  
 má féac̃, táiñis g̃raín m̃ill̃teac̃ aige ar̃ an õtĩg̃, agur  
 ar̃ an áit . . . agur ar̃ a maib̃ or̃ cionn talaim̃  
 ann; ir̃tĩg̃ agur amuic̃. 1 n-ineao ag̃air̃ a tabair̃c ar̃  
 an mbair̃e, c̃us ré ag̃air̃ ar̃ an g̃cnoc. Nuairi a r̃poir̃  
 fé an r̃iaião b̃i ioñg̃não airi a luig̃eao tuir̃e do b̃i  
 airi, agur an cnoc cóm̃ oian. B̃i mãoair̃c ál̃uinn o'n  
 mullãc̃. Do c̃onnaic̃ ré an tr̃raio, agur páirc̃ an  
 donaig̃, agur tĩg̃ na baiñtir̃ge. Oá mbeão an mãoair̃c  
 reãc̃t n-uair̃e níor̃ doib̃ne, ní baiñreão fé an clõc̃ ar̃  
 a cliãb̃ ná ní c̃og̃rão fé an r̃gamal o'á ceann. B̃i  
 pláró̃g̃ b̃reãg̃ móri leãc̃an c̃únlaig̃ ar̃ bãiri an c̃nuic̃,  
 cóm̃ tir̃im le leabãio cl̃uim̃ éan, ar̃ur̃ cóm̃ bõg̃ ran go  
 mãg̃rão ouine go g̃l̃uim̃ib̃ iñti. Do c̃ait̃ ré é féin ra  
 pláró̃ig̃ rin ar̃ a b̃eal agur ar̃ a ag̃air̃, agur ní õóca  
 go maib̃ ar̃ talaim̃ tir̃im na h-éir̃ean an lá ran fear̃  
 eile cóm̃ b̃r̃uig̃te cóm̃ bárg̃aite aigne leir̃ (33).

An t-áir̃i r̃eaoar̃.

A.

1. He looked hungry. 2. The barrell is leaking.
3. The door was locked on the inside so that they could not enter. 4. That is what deceived me and others as well. 5. This is a great inconvenience to the people.
6. That is your usual excuse. 7. Rome was not built in a day.

## B.

As soon as they were gone, he crossed the hill, on the north side of which was a high cliff called Ravencliff. He went and sat on its summit. Looking down at the broken rocks at its base he pictured to himself what a mangling one would get if thrown down. Leaving this spot he went over across the hill till he reached the summit of another hill at the western side of the glen. Here he entered a cave known as Diarmaid's Bed, opposite which at the other side was another cave called Grainne's Bed. He remained in the cavern for a considerable time thinking of all the fascinating stories of romance he had ever heard, of Diarmaid and Grainne, of Fionn and Fiann, and of all their exploits. At nightfall he returned to the moss-covered sward, and lay down upon it. The weather was fine, and the sky clear. The moss was dry and warm, as the sun had been shining on the spot all the day long. The spot faced the south, so that it was sheltered from whatever gentle breeze there was, as the wind was north. He lay in the sward listening to the murmuring breath of the wind through the surrounding heather, he himself being completely protected from it. His exercise in walking over the hill, together with the warmth of the moss and the murmur of the wind, through the heather, soon caused the honest fellow to fall into a deep slumber.

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 66.—ΑΝ CÓISTE TEINNTREAC.
 

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Θ. Seo cóirte teinntreac anuas cúgáinn.

Α. Coḡar, a 'Diarmaid. 'Dá breicfeadú Seagán  
bán an cóirte rin, cábairfadú ré an leabair gurb' é an

“cóirte gan ceann” a bí ann. Agus an éleic móir iadainn úo as fár ruar ar, ir dealliaḁac leir an mbuailteán a bíoḁ ar fúirte Oḁḁai i.

O. Cao a cuireann na cóirḁí ar ruḁal? Cuireann teine an trāen ar ruḁal, agus cuireann an ḁaoḁ muileann ḁaoiḁe as caḁaḁ, agus cuireann rí báio agus luinḁear ar reol trío an fāiuiḁe, aḁt téioeann ré óiom a cuigḁint conur a cuirḁear na trucaillí reo as iut ar an mbóḁar ó ceann ceann na rḁáiḁe.

A. Tá eaḁla oim ná cuigim-re féin an ceirḁ i ḁcearḁ, a Óiaḁmaio. Aḁt féaḁ! nuai a bíonn an cailín aimirḁe amuiḁ ar an ḁclaiḁe as ḁlaḁóḁac oirḁ-ra cun bíḁ, conur a cloireann tú i?

O. 'S oóiḁ, cloireann mo óá cluaiḁ i.

A. Aḁt, a Óiaḁmaio, conur a cloireann ḁo óá cluaiḁ i? Ní buaileann rí ḁo cluaḁa.

O. Maḁa mbuaileann rḁe mo cluaḁa, buaileann a ḁuḁ iao.

A. ḁo oíḁeḁ! Aḁt cao leir ḁo mbuaileann an ḁuḁ ḁo cluaḁa? Sin i an ceirḁ.

O. Ir ceirḁ i náḁ féioir liom-ra a riéioḁeḁ.

A. 'Sé ḁeir na ḁaoine léiḁeannḁa ḁo ḁcuireann béal an cailín an ḁ-aei as boḁaḁ agus as ruḁaḁaḁ agus ḁo mbiaḁann ḁo cluaḁ an ḁ-aei as coḁuiḁe agus ḁuib in i an cúir ḁo ḁcloireann tú an cailín as ḁlaḁóḁac oirḁ.

O. Aḁt cao é an baḁnt aḁá aigḁ-rin leir na cóirḁíḁ reo?

A. An bḁeiceann tu an rḁaio úo na fḁearaḁ ar ḁaoḁ na rḁáiḁe maḁ a beaḁ maḁe an teleḁiaḁ?

O. Cím ḁo maḁi, agus an maḁe coirḁe aḁá fár amaḁ uaḁo.

beirḁ fḁear.

## A.

1. I am not exaggerating the matter, but rather minimising it considerably. 2. He hadn't time to think what he ought to do. 3. I knew him when he was only a child. 4. Don't mention his name again in my presence. He is a rebel at heart. 5. "You *must* do it." "I don't like that word *must*." 6. I have already given a written answer to your question. 7. Don't be offended with me if I presume to say that you don't quite understand the matter.

## B.

"Observe the wire going from pole to pole, and the large arm projecting from the roof of the car. When that arm is not in contact with the wires, the car stops. Now, I have been informed that there is a great fire a good distance away, which causes water to boil, and the energy of the fire acting through the violent ebullition of the water, turns a great wheel. It is from the revolution of this that the energy is derived which travels through the cables and the trolley-pole down to the machinery of the car." "I'm afraid I don't altogether grasp the explanation. I cannot quite understand it." "I should say you are not singular in that respect. But whatever the way may be in which it travels, the energy is transmitted through the cables. Observe the little wheel at the end of the arm. So long as it is in contact with the wire, you see nothing, but if they are separated for an instant, you will see a brilliant spark between them. Later on, when we are walking in the street, watch the wheels: if a small pebble or even a grain of sand obstructs them it will cause bright sparks to come from the rails."



67.—**an fuil.**

Fuill! fuill! fuilliliú! (soile, soile, sean-éailleadóirle i bpranntaí). Ar éumha ar bít, is airtedó an fuo an fuil 7 is ionganadó an fuo í ppeirín. Tá briaoinín beasó i anoir faoi'n mionbriacán agham 7 m'focail gupí fuí féadaint ari. Sílteá gupab amlaio óoirte leirpíeadóan éicint a cuio airtio ari fao amadó of comáirí oó óá fúil. Feicim anoir céario is fuil ann—flíche ari a otugtar Liquor sanguinis nó lionn na folá, 7 cuirpíní 'na míltib 7 'na míltib (40) ari ríadán ann. Sin iao na cuirpíní óá ngoiuro luét ealaóóan "na cuirpíní oearíga," 7 óari noóig ní bréas cuirpíní oó baírtedó oirta marí o'féadófaó oeré millliún ceann aca íearadán ari aon píginn amáin.

'Sé an gíraite bíor (bíonn) aca ríúo 'ná an gáirí-áóóari\* (gar oó beaóuigear an corp) o'iomóur ar na ríamógaib 7 a bpeit leo ari fuo an cuirp go léir, oíreadó marí iomóuiríear ríri an póirta na lírtíeada óairt ari fuo na caóíad.

Conall Ceapínad.

A.

1. I should be thankful to you for telling him so.
2. Before he had time to answer, a messenger ran in, in breathless haste.
3. We had the carriage to ourselves from Portarlinton to Maryborough.
4. Be sure to put on your blue tie.
5. Properly speaking, I dare say I cannot make any charge against her.
6. He will soon perceive that the horse is missing and will come to look for it.
7. Sixty persons had been invited.

\* nó 'gáirígeim.'



1 mbliaðain a 1811 fór vo tógad pcoileanna pé mar an Kildare Street Society cun an Cpeirdeam ġallva vo leačad ar fuaro na típe. Mar bapir opča rúv go léir vo bí ápo-pcoil báiie áča Cliač, nó Coláirte na Tríonóioe, áit ná fuigead Čaitilicead vul irtead ann.

Čad vo bí ađ muinntir na hÉirdeann mar málairt opča rúv? Bí Hedge-schools, .i. Scoileanna coir claiöe. Vo tuđad hedge-schools opča ve bpiđ žup ġnáčad na rđoláirí vo bailuđad le čéile ar pčait claiöe móir éiđin, mar a mbíči ađ pođluim, pé poineann nó voineann a bead ann. Vo b'éiđin fairve vo óeanaim ar eađla rpiéirí ir fairđoimí. Ir mó vaine o'pođluim laioean ir žpiéiđir i pcoil coir claiöe. Bí cuio ve rna máiđiririb ar feabdar, ar ion žup fairirč a mear ná maiö a čuillead aca ar maipe ná ar póđnam. Ní đábad a máo župib' éiđin vo vaine vul čar ráile a o'iairiaiö ápo-léiđinn.

Óa méio vúil ran eolar a bí maam ađ muinntir na hÉirdeann ní fuláir a máo žup čait ruaičeahtar aca a paodai đan léiđeann ná oioeadar le linn na pé rin na đeapleanaimna. Ní tógča\* opča é. Bí coirčte opča péin ađ an nołiđe pcoileanna a čoimead ar riubal; ađur čad é an t-ačairi nó an máčairi nar b'áil leo cpeirdeam a đcloinne vo čup i đconntabairt i pcoileannaib đallva? Tóina.

## A.

1. He has the property invested in different securities. 2. He ran as fast as he could, but in vain. 3. I asked him to see if they were upstairs. 4. In a short time the uproar subsided into complete silence. 5. Let an hour at least pass, and then come to meet me. 6. We suffered from the want of many con-

veniences. 7. The three tables were arranged in a line. 8. The blue dress becomes her.

### B.

Nevertheless, the Catholics of Ireland did not remain inactive, but made strenuous efforts to secure suitable education for their children. The penal laws were gradually relaxed, and they thought the time opportune for abandoning the "Hedge-schools." In the year 1762, Edmund Rice was born in Callan, Co. Kilkenny. He received a good education, and always displayed an upright and pious disposition. He devoted himself to the acquirement of a knowledge of mercantile affairs in the establishment of an uncle of his, who had a large business house in Waterford. Edmund was moved to compassion by the boys he saw on every side growing up without the rudiments of instruction or education. By this time he had started business on his own account, but so much was he affected by the deplorable condition of the youth of the place, that, having disposed of his business he opened a school for their benefit. This at first did not prove a great success, but we find that in 1802, by dint of strenuous efforts, he had, with the consent of the Bishop of Waterford, erected convenient school premises, while he himself and some companions were vowed to devote their lives to the education of youth. Thus was established the Congregation of the Christian Brothers. Some time previously Nano Nagle had founded the Order of Nuns of the Presentation. In a short time other congregations of religious men and women arose to co-operate with these pioneers. The Government, on seeing the trend of affairs, considered it opportune to initiate some scheme, and in the year 1831 Lord Stanley gave us the "National Board."



## 69.—sinn féin, sinn féin.

'San gcogadó milltead míadómaraó úo vo bí ari  
riubdal le déiðeanaige ioiri an Ríadáltaí Saranaó  
asur na feirmeoirí úo 'ran gceann éar o'Áiríic, bí a  
óian-fíor as na bómaíghib vó mbeoir as bmaó ari go  
maóad don náiriún vo cómhac le Sarana éar a gceann  
go mbeaó cion a nvearímaio oíeá féin, asur sur  
gearri go bfuigíreá Sarana an lám uadtaí oíeá.  
Tuirgeadai reanfocal náó é go h-álunn leir. Com-  
aiile na báiorzolóige vó mac é:

“ An<sup>o</sup> té náó triaó leir vo óar  
ná véan vo gearián leir:  
ná noótuig vo vo rún,  
'S na bíoó don tnu 'gat ar.”

Níoi éugadai don blúipe ionntaoibe leir an bpeari éall  
(ve réiri doimála an áirí-éaoirig De Bet), bíoó a' go  
bpuaríeadaí maínt cúngham uaió i nveiríe báirí. Ba  
ríuaraó a bpuaríeadaí ámhac. Cuiríeadaí a noócar  
asur a maingín go léiri ionnta féin, asur b'in é cúir  
sur éiriú toíad cóm líonmaí roin ar a raócar, asur  
sur iú leo cóm faoa asur vo iú, asur go maóadaí  
ábálta ari an b'róo vo íearam i n-ágaíó na nSallapoc  
ari feaó trí mbliadán. Bíoó geall ná féaofaó vól  
leo i b'rao vó mbaó go maóadaí ari an b'peaó ran as  
triuaigínteacé ari a gcairíuib 'ran éoiriur teacé as  
ríoiríeínt oíeá i n-ineao tabairíe fé'n obairi uacá féin.  
Vó gíoraéc vo ílóigíuib ari má na Saranaó as  
buaécainí oíeá asur gá gsuríe fé cóir, ba éúirce ná  
ran vo maóad acu oíeá vó mbaó ná maib ír na  
bómaíghib (100) ac oíeam leirgeamail tamáilte.

Liaóán Luamíneac.

## A.

1. It is not the first time he did it. 2. For goodness' sake don't disgrace me before the public. 3. It was kind of you to think of me. 4. *You* shall not have to bear the expense. 5. There was not an unbroken egg among them. 6. He lost patience and broke them all. 7. He did it to spite you.

## B.

The Gaelic League was founded about twelve years ago. Had the American or the French or any other nation a share in it from the first? Had its founders unlimited wealth at their disposal? There is scarcely any one in Ireland who cannot answer these questions, so there is no necessity for me to do so. We all know that the only possible answer is that when the founders of the League began to restore and revive the Irish language, they had nothing to rely on but their own eagerness and enthusiasm in the cause, courage, resolution, firmness of purpose, and more especially unlimited confidence in God, and in themselves. Have they succeeded? They have to a wonderful extent, and that with practically no help from outsiders. I acknowledge, of course, that they received assistance after some time—considerable assistance, but by that time the continued existence of the League was assured. The influence of the Gaelic League has been extending and growing more powerful ever since; and the enthusiasm of its members, far from suffering any diminution, is rather augmenting with time. The consequence is that the people in every part of the country are setting earnestly to work to learn Irish and to have it spoken again from end to end of Ireland.

## 70.—cuiream le céile.

Óiríó éinne léigiríó rtaíri na hÉiríeann go roiléiri  
 supí ríor-annaí bí olút-éangailt toilteanaó i meairc  
 ári rínníeapí. Anoir a supí aírí, gan aíríapí, vo olút-  
 éanglaíapí go toilteannaó; anoir a supí aírí vo olút-  
 éanglaíó fé rmaóit íao; ac ní maíó don olút-éangailt  
 maíó eapóitá, toilteannaó nó neam-toilteannaó, pé  
 fáoa gaeirí (124) supí íeapí fé nári fáas a maíó go  
 tairíbeaó ari ááil na tíre. Cúairí an tíri cómí móri cun  
 cinn gan uairí aca ío vo méiri na gcomáitáí acá agáinn  
 go bfuil fé maóitanaó oíainne féin anoir ári noíceall  
 vo óéanaí cun olút-éangailt buan vo cúri i bfeíom  
 aírí cómí fáoa 'on voíman 'ríri féíoirí linn é.

1 meairc ríorí-Šaeóeal an lae iníu tá, ari a laigíeó,  
 ceitíre veaš-buíóeana náiríúnta anníro i n-Éiríinn. Ír  
 ari éigín supí gábaó a cúri i n-íúil supíab íao ío luóit na  
 polaitíeacá, luóit na teangán, luóit feabruigíte \* na  
 noéantúr, a supí Cumann na nŠaeóeal. Níl don  
 cúmann aca ná fáapíarí obairí tairíbeaó vo óéanaí  
 cun leapí na tíre, a supí v'á inéio a óéanpíarí maíó tá  
 oían-gábaó ag Éiríinn le n-a noíceall a supí a cúilleaó.  
 Aitíbeoóaint teangán 7 lírpeacá na tíre, íeo príoim-  
 gno cinn aca; maíalíar 7 taláí na h-Éiríeann fé  
 maíarí muínníre na h-Éiríeann, íeo príoim-gno cinn  
 eile; feabruígaó oéantúr na h-Éiríeann, íeo príoim-  
 gno an tíríarí cinn, a supí rmaóit an tŠaríanaig vo  
 tíeapíarí ve ínap, íeo vóóarí an ceatímaíarí cinn.  
 Šnó íoíanta, Šnó Šaeóealaó 'íeavó ganó Šnó aca.

Seagán Ó Cealllaig.

A.

1. He wrapped it in brown paper. 2. There was

nothing he detested more than to be told so. 3. The middle table was round, the other two were square. 4. That's a likely story of yours! 5. He took the halter which was hanging behind the door, put it on the horse, and sprang on his back. 6. Turn towards the light, and let me get a good view of it. 7. Early as I had reached the bridge, the three others had anticipated me.

### B.

Nationality is not synonymous with the land-question only: neither is it with the improvement of Irish manufactures *in its narrow sense*<sup>1</sup>; though of course each of these is a national movement. We must always keep this clearly before our minds. Too seldom do we ask ourselves in what nationality really consists. If we put ourselves this question more frequently our minds would become clearer, and more keen, yet at the same time broader. The *parliamentarian*<sup>2</sup> would see more clearly that there are things of value in Ireland other than the land: the Irish language revivalist would feel the pressing necessity of the land-struggle: the manufacturer would understand the importance of the work being done by the parliamentarian and by the language-revivalist, and would assist them to the best of his power. If they were more sympathetic they would have a higher opinion of "Cumann na nGaele" and its aspirations, would have more confidence in it, and each class would be more and more desirous of the cessation of English domination. In this way *each group would pursue its own object in its own way*,<sup>3</sup> and all would co-operate *with earnestness*,<sup>4</sup> good feeling and charity for the well-being of the country as a whole.



## PART II.

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71. I went on a visit to my grandfather's house last Saturday (108). He lives in the country near a small town. I spent the day in the fields watching the men working. *When I was coming home,*<sup>1</sup> I stopped at the forge and talked to the blacksmith—Tom O'Brien is his name (30). He is a big strong man. *While*<sup>2</sup> I was at the forge, I saw him *shoeing*<sup>3</sup> one of Hugh Daly's horses, and putting a *tyre*<sup>4</sup> on a wheel.

72. When Aodh was coming home from the well he saw a dog and a cat playing together in the pasture field. He hurried home and left the water on the floor. Then he went out to the garden *to*<sup>1</sup> his mother. "Mother," he said, "look! did you ever see a dog playing with a cat before?" "I did, often," said his mother. "I had a cat myself that used to play with the rabbits. But that is a long time *since*."<sup>2</sup>

73. I remember well one day (107) we were going to school together. As usual, we did not know our lessons very well. We saw the huntsmen and hounds *approaching*,<sup>1</sup> and off we set after them (55). They turned into Cnoc-na-Grafaighe,<sup>2</sup> and they were not long there when a hare *started up*<sup>3</sup> before them. Away they went (113) and we followed. We did not notice where we were till we reached Michael O'Byrne's field.

74. One day in springtime (107) Una was in the meadow down by the river. The day was bright (36) and she saw a speckled trout in the water. "I would like to bring home that trout," said Una to herself. But when she stooped down *to catch* (89) *it*,<sup>1</sup> she fell into the water. There (26) was a man working in the field *on the other side of*<sup>2</sup> the river, and when he saw Una falling, he jumped in and saved her.

75. When evening had come and the sun was setting, Michael raised the basket on his back and proceeded down the lane (113). The load was a heavy one, yet he (5) *was not long in reaching*<sup>1</sup> the high road, down (113) which (60) he proceeded. *Scarcely*<sup>2</sup> had he reached the corner of Doyle's (28) field when he heard a cart approaching. He thought it was Stephen's and *went on a short distance farther*.<sup>3</sup> Suddenly he stopped and *listened intently*.<sup>4</sup> He recognized the *jolt*<sup>5</sup> of the cart and *the quiet easy trot of the pony*.<sup>6</sup>

76. *In o'lden times*<sup>1</sup> there (26) was a prince in Ireland called (30) Lir. When *his wife Aobh*<sup>2</sup> died, he married her sister, Aoife. But *she soon became jealous of*<sup>3</sup> her husband's affection for Fionnghuala and (5) her three brothers, the children of her sister. So<sup>4</sup> one day she struck them with an enchanted (34) wand *as they swam*<sup>5</sup> in Loch Dairbhreach in *West Meath*,<sup>6</sup> and *changed them into*<sup>7</sup> four beautiful white swans.

77. The pair went on side by side till they came to the place *where*<sup>1</sup> the pillar stone had been (75) knocked down (63). There was a large number of *the little discs*<sup>2</sup> in the place where it had stood (64). They gathered up *as many as*<sup>3</sup> they could see and

brought them (12) home. They had an old chest in the house—*there was little else in the way of furniture in it*<sup>4</sup>—they opened it (5) and put all the gold into it.

78. Michael lighted his pipe, and went *on*<sup>1</sup> home. When he (5) left the forge, Tadhg, as he had nothing else to do (81) went in to (79) shave and clean himself *for*<sup>2</sup> the fair. He was only half-shaved when Philip put his head inside the door (104) saying (41) “God save all here.” “God save you kindly,” said Tadhg, but not from his heart, as he *guessed*<sup>3</sup> that Philip *had come with some object in view*.<sup>4</sup> “*I daresay*<sup>5</sup> you are going to town.”<sup>6</sup> “Indeed, I am not: I have *something else to do*”<sup>7</sup> than *loiter about town*,”<sup>8</sup> said Philip.

79. Some time ago there was a large shaggy wolf, that used to live in a cave by the side of a wood. He had laid up a large quantity of food, and *kept himself very much at home*,<sup>1</sup> lest any one should rob him (66) when he went abroad.

A fox, *by some means*,<sup>2</sup> had *learned*<sup>3</sup> that the wolf’s den was full of *good things*,<sup>4</sup> so he much desired to *get rid of*<sup>5</sup> the wolf, in order to have his fill of them. At last, he thought of a man *who kept sheep*<sup>6</sup> in a field not far distant; so he went and told him where the wolf lived. The shepherd took (55) his gun and killed the wolf.

In a few days after, the shepherd, *by chance*,<sup>7</sup> passed by the wolf’s den; he looked in, and who should be there but the very same fox that *told him of*<sup>8</sup> the wolf!

“Ah!” said he, “*you are here*.”<sup>9</sup> you told (17)



me of the wolf that I might kill him, and that then you might have his store. Now, *Mister*<sup>10</sup> Fox, if you do not *like*<sup>11</sup> sheep, as you told me, I know you like lamb. He then struck him on the head and killed him.

Do not tell tales of others *to serve your own ends*.<sup>12</sup>

80. She went out and *set fire to*<sup>1</sup> the stable, as soon as she perceived that her father and his assistant had gone *to look for*<sup>2</sup> Stiabhna. When the stable began to burn and to *collapse*,<sup>3</sup> the pony *kept*<sup>4</sup> leaping from side to side (123) to *escape*<sup>5</sup> (80) from the fire, till he saw an opening, *when*<sup>6</sup> he jumped out over the wall. His hair was on fire when he got out, but he rolled in a field and extinguished it. When the gentleman and his assistant had returned home in the evening *with nothing to show for their day's exertion*,<sup>7</sup> she told Stiabhna to go boldly in to them and pretend to be *very angry*<sup>8</sup> with them *for*<sup>9</sup> burning the pony.

81. I overtook Niall Mac Eoin on Monday last (108) as I was coming (122) from the fair of *Ardee*.<sup>1</sup> "Did you see the new mill at Baile Beag," said he, "it is on the way home." "No!" said I, "but I would like to see it." "*Be patient*,"<sup>2</sup> he replied, "we shall *soon*<sup>3</sup> be at the top of the hill, and then you will see it." "*Is there much oats in it?*" I asked: "There is, God be praised," said he, "and we are all glad *of that*."<sup>4</sup> Three years ago there (26) *was only* the wall of the old mill *to be seen*,<sup>5</sup> and the river ran slow *as if it were*<sup>6</sup> lonely. But now the mill-wheel is turning fast, and there is the noise of work and the *sound*<sup>7</sup> of talk and laughter about the place."



We came in sight of the mill just as the sun was setting (65). "A great change has come *over the world*,<sup>8</sup>" I said, "and it is a happy change for Ireland."

82. An old man had *many sons*,<sup>1</sup> who (60) often *quarrelled*<sup>2</sup> with each other. *This made*<sup>3</sup> the old man sad and unhappy. He *tried by many means*<sup>4</sup> to get *them*<sup>5</sup> to live in peace but *in vain*.<sup>6</sup> At last he thought of a *good plan*.<sup>7</sup> One day (107) he *had* a number of short sticks *brought to him*.<sup>8</sup> These he tied firmly together in one bundle. He then called all his sons *before him*,<sup>9</sup> and ordered the eldest to break the bundle, but though he *exerted himself to the utmost*<sup>4</sup> he *could not*.<sup>5</sup> Then the next son tried and *so on, each in turn*; <sup>10</sup> but all failed to break the bundle. The father now told one of his sons to untie the bundle. When this (51) was done, he gave them a single stick apiece, and each one broke the stick *given him*<sup>11</sup> with the greatest ease. "Ah! my sons," said the old man, "behold the *power of union*.<sup>12</sup> If you are united, men can do you no hurt, but *when disunion exists among you*,<sup>13</sup> *you are every moment in danger of falling a prey to your foes*." <sup>14</sup>

83. The three young men met a man, who asked them whether they had seen his horse. They replied that they had not. "Was he not a white horse?" said the eldest of the three. "Yes," said the second, "a lame white horse." "Yes," added the third, "a white horse, *blind in one eye*."<sup>1</sup> The man who met them then declared (5) that (17) they had killed his horse,<sup>2</sup> and he brought them (11) *before*<sup>2</sup> the judge. The eldest then said he had not seen <sup>3</sup> the horse at all, but that he had seen *horse-hair*<sup>3</sup> on the

road. The second said he had observed (5) the *hoof-marks*<sup>4</sup> of a horse, but there were marks of only three feet, the fourth was hardly visible. The third added (5) that he knew the horse was blind in one eye, as he had *cropped*<sup>5</sup> the grass on one side of the road only. So the judge was obliged to *set them free*.<sup>6</sup>

84. "God reward you," said Séamas, "I shall not forget your *kindness to me*."<sup>1</sup> "It is not worth while talking of that," said Peadar.

"Good-bye, and *may you succeed in life!*"<sup>2</sup> "That is as *God wills*<sup>3</sup> it," said the other; "however, I must be *shortening the journey*<sup>4</sup> now."

The night was still and calm. The moon was high in the heavens. The road was dry, and beneath his feet the *dead*<sup>5</sup> leaves rustled. *In the silence*<sup>6</sup> he could hear his heart beat loudly. He dared not look back. Behind him was home and peace: before him the wide world.

85. He came quickly in, but no sooner did he see the priest than he drew back a little, and *pulled off*<sup>1</sup> his hat. "*Come forward,*<sup>2</sup> Pat, my good fellow," said the priest, laughing. "*There's nothing to be afraid of.*<sup>3</sup> Perhaps you might be able to give us some information regarding this rumour that is in circulation about Sadhbh and Cormac." "I *declare,*<sup>4</sup> Father, that that's (54) just what brought me here now, though I did not suspect your reverence *would have anticipated*<sup>5</sup> me."

86. The King of England having forced 2,500 of the peasantry, whose (60) houses he had burned, to

cut a way for his army through the woods, pushed on (4) determined to overwhelm the little body of *mountaineers*.<sup>1</sup> But he was soon *beset with difficulties*<sup>2</sup> of all kinds;—bogs, fallen trees, hidden gullies and quagmires in which the soldiers sank up to their middle. At the same time the Irish continually attacked him and killed great numbers of his men.

87. A wolf saw a flock of sheep grazing on a hill-side. He wished to have some of them to (81) eat, but he was afraid to (91) attack them as the sheep-dogs were guarding them. At last he thought of a plan. He procured a sheep-skin, put it *on*<sup>1</sup> and so was able to devour the sheep *at his pleasure*<sup>2</sup> in secret.

The shepherd could not discover (41) what (56, g) became of his sheep, but at last he observed one sheep *as he thought*,<sup>3</sup> catching another by the throat. He knew at once that it was really a wolf, and immediately he caught and hanged him.

Some other shepherds, who were passing by, asked him what (56, g) *he meant by*<sup>4</sup> hanging the sheep, but *he merely*<sup>5</sup> stripped off the sheep-skin and showed (41) them it was not a sheep (100) but a wolf.

88. Some of our troops fell at the beginning of the *action*,<sup>1</sup> when the two armies were face to face. Then at a given command (4) our *light infantry*<sup>2</sup> opened out on both sides of the road, so that (117) when the English came up, in close column (40) to where the stones and *felled*<sup>3</sup> trees had been placed, they were fired upon from both sides by our men and *mowed down like grass*.<sup>4</sup> The English perceiving (4) this (5) and (119) not knowing where to make a stand lost (17) their heads. Their general tried to rally them, but



they rushed past unheeding. They flung away their arms, *and not satisfied with this*,<sup>5</sup> threw off their cloaks to increase their speed (37). *But this was the worst thing they could have done*,<sup>6</sup> for the (112) faster they ran the sooner they became exhausted.

89. When I was at school *in the old times*<sup>1</sup> I had no worse enemy than a barrel. This (52) is how that came about. The master (15) we had was a very small man, but he had *a voice like a donkey's bray*,<sup>2</sup> and what was worse, a frightfully long rod. "Now," he used to say, pacing (122) up and down (9) with the rod pressed under his arm, "there is a certain barrel which (60) has two apertures, provided (3) with corks. If the barrel were full of water and (119) the cork were withdrawn from the lower aperture, the barrel would be emptied in ten minutes, but if it were empty, and (119) water were *introduced*<sup>3</sup> through the upper opening it would be full in twelve minutes. Suppose now, that the barrel were full and both corks were withdrawn simultaneously, when would it be empty?"<sup>4</sup>

90. *I do not propose*<sup>1</sup> in this place to enlarge on Malachi's conduct. But *there are certain points which must be made clear*.<sup>2</sup> The times were extremely turbulent. It *was a consequence of*<sup>3</sup> his own misgovernment that Malachi's adherents were few, and his opponents numerous. The chief causes *of his deposition*<sup>4</sup> were the extent of the opposition to him, and the unfortunate jealousy and consequent disunion which existed (18) in his family at this period. This jealousy prevented them from assisting Malachi, when hard-pressed by Brian; and led to their turning



their arms against each other at Craobh<sup>¶</sup> Tulcha. *It must not, however, be imagined<sup>5</sup>* that Leath Mhogha was free from strife: it was not: but if Brian had enemies as a result of his quarrels, he compelled them to submit, when it suited him.

91. He heard this terrible news from Munster. He reflected long, considering and pondering *with a view to finding how<sup>1</sup>* he could remedy the evil. *As a result of his<sup>2</sup>* reflection he settled on his course of action (3) but he afforded no information to anyone of his intentions (6). Whatever he had determined on doing, it was necessary for him to proceed into Munster to carry it into effect. He accordingly *gave it to be understood<sup>3</sup>* that he was weary of study: that his learning had brought him nothing<sup>¶</sup> but hunger and poverty, and that he would have to adopt some other profession.

92. There once lived a comfortable farmer whose (60) sons *were inclined to lead an idle sort of life.<sup>1</sup>* He was advanced in years, and in a delicate state of health (6).

One day he became very ill, and perceiving *that he had not many days to live,<sup>2</sup>* he called his sons to his bedside.

“My dear children,” said the dying man, “I leave it to you as my last advice not to part with the farm which has been *in our family for many years.<sup>3</sup>* Your grandfather,<sup>4</sup> a short time before his death, confided to me a secret, which (60) I am now anxious to disclose to you. He told me that in this farm there is a treasure hidden somewhere; though I never could discover the exact spot where it lies concealed. Therefore, as soon as the harvest is got in, spare no

pains in the search, and I feel assured *you will be repaid*<sup>5</sup> for your labour."

The advice of the old man was not forgotten. As soon as the corn was all cleared off the land, his sons went (55) to work with great diligence. They *turned up*,<sup>6</sup> again and again, every foot of ground on the farm.

They did not find *what they expected*;<sup>7</sup> but to their great surprise, their crops, the following year, were far more abundant than those of any of their neighbours around.

At the end of the year, when calculating *the large profits*,<sup>8</sup> one of the brothers who was more acute than the others said, "I think this must be the hidden treasure my father *meant*."<sup>9</sup>

93. Tadhg was a good tradesman. There was not in his own parish, or perhaps in Kerry, a man *better able*<sup>1</sup> to shoe a horse or put a board on a plough. Nevertheless, Tadhg was not faultless. A fair or market day probably never *occurred*<sup>2</sup> that Tadhg was *not to be seen*<sup>3</sup> on the *streets*<sup>4</sup> of Killarney (31), and very seldom did he come home in the evening *otherwise than*<sup>5</sup> tipsy or perhaps intoxicated. If anyone said to Tadhg on the morning of a fair day, "Are you going to Killarney, to-day, Tadhg?" the answer he would get was, "I don't know," or "*Perhaps I may*,"<sup>6</sup> he at the same time striking a blow with his hammer on the iron or (5) the anvil, as much as to say, "*How anxious you are to know!*"<sup>7</sup>

94. Once in the old times, when the laws of the country were not so severe as they are now, there lived two brothers named (29) O'Sullivan in the

barony of *Dun Kieran* in<sup>2</sup> the Kenmare district of<sup>3</sup> County Kerry. They had abundance of riches and many possessions. One of them—the elder—resolved to build a castle, and told his brother he would do so (67) if he assisted him. “I will,” said the younger. “If you do,” said the elder, “I will help you when you want to build a castle, but do you assist me first.” The elder brother set to work and *started on his undertaking*<sup>4</sup> and persevered at it till he had completed the castle. Then the younger began to build a castle, but the elder did not *keep his word*.<sup>5</sup> The other (5) continued till he had finished the castle on his own account; and it was much finer than the first (5). The elder brother became jealous that his younger brother’s castle was *far and away*<sup>6</sup> finer than his own, and *in consequence*<sup>7</sup> a war *broke out*<sup>8</sup> between them.

95. While the *evening’s amusement*<sup>1</sup> and story-telling were in progress at the Lios, work of a different kind was going on in the churchyard.

Two thieves, father and son, lived in the neighbourhood. They had arranged that night, to go and steal a sheep from Sean an Leasa himself. When midnight came, they set out. There was no place, they thought, *in which they were likely to be more free from disturbance while*<sup>2</sup> flaying the sheep, than the very corner of the churchyard *I have mentioned*,<sup>3</sup> owing to the evil reputation the place bore.

“Do you go,” said the older man, “as you have the *advantage of*<sup>4</sup> youth, and get the sheep; I shall go to the corner of the graveyard and *wait for you*.”<sup>5</sup>

The young man set off for the sheep, while the older man proceeded on his way, and lay down in



shelter in the corner of the churchyard, and soon *fell into a doze*.<sup>6</sup> (9).

In a short time he heard something which awoke him—it was a man approaching *breathing heavily*,<sup>7</sup> as if he carried a burthen. He *naturally*<sup>8</sup> thought it was the man *with*<sup>9</sup> the sheep, but he was mistaken. (5)

96. On the following morning, when he arose, the mistress told him to go and bring in a basket of turf. He said the only thing in his agreement was the herding of the cows. "*Morcover*,"<sup>1</sup> he added, "you would not give me my supper last night." When he had eaten his breakfast his master said, "Come along, John, *and let me show*<sup>2</sup> you where to drive the cows." They both went out, and John did not fail to bring his stick. The master then showed him where he *was to herd*<sup>3</sup> the cattle. "And now, John," said he, "*there is one thing I want to impress upon you*,<sup>4</sup> no cow is to be allowed into that wood over there, *for*,<sup>5</sup> if it were (5) you should recover it no more, nor I either." "What is in the wood," said John, "to keep it?" "There are three giants," replied the master, "and no cow ever goes in to them *that*<sup>6</sup> they do *not*<sup>6</sup> keep. They took twenty cows from me during the past year, and have nearly ruined me." "All right," said John. He drove the cows on till he reached the wood: the latter as well as the fence he examined closely. Letting (4) none of them into the wood that day he brought them all home, *without a single one missing*.<sup>7</sup> His master was very grateful to him for *the excellent care he had taken of them*.<sup>9</sup>



97. I used often see the other boys *playing truant*,<sup>1</sup> and there was not one *among them*<sup>2</sup> more *desirous*<sup>3</sup> than myself of spending a day pursuing birds or looking for nests or standing on the river-bank watching the anglers. But I was exceedingly afraid of my father. He rarely punished his children, but when he did set about it, his hand was not *over*<sup>4</sup> light. Hence, if I was afraid to go to school without having learnt my lessons, I was still more afraid of playing truant, as I well knew there would be a rod "*in pickle*"<sup>5</sup> for me at home, if my father knew I was not at school.

There was a farmer living near us who (60) had an only son, a boy *of my own age*.<sup>6</sup> He set no limit to his pranks. He would stand on the back of a galloping horse. I have often seen him stand on his head on the parapet of the bridge. There was not a bird's nest in the place unknown to him.

98. Toward the end of the *bad times*<sup>1</sup> a middle-aged man lived alone in a nice little thatched house. There was neither house nor *habitation*<sup>2</sup> near him, and *not a human soul passed that way*<sup>3</sup> from year's end to year's end (123), but he cared little for that. Late and early he worked industriously for himself, *with no interference whatever from any one*;<sup>4</sup> and he thought this gave him quite enough to attend to, without having other people bothering him. He was a good provider for his little house, and *as a natural consequence*<sup>5</sup> the cold and the rain were kept outside. He did not depend on his neighbours for a loan of implements for his work in spring, nor for storing up the crop of his little garden against the bad weather.

99. There was once a widow who (60) had three daughters. Two of them were *grown up young women*;<sup>1</sup> the third was smaller and younger than the other two, and was called Moirin. Her daily occupation was to tend goats the old woman possessed.

The mother had *far greater*<sup>2</sup> affection for Moirin than for either of the others, and in consequence *they became*<sup>3</sup> madly jealous *of*<sup>4</sup> her, and whenever their mother was from home, would quarrel with Moirin and beat her. The mother discovered this, and it *caused her*<sup>5</sup> such anxiety and anguish of mind that Moirin, when she came home every evening, would (73) see her (5) weeping. She imagined that *this was because*<sup>6</sup> they were giving her mother the same ill-treatment as they gave herself. Moirin and her mother were in this *state of*<sup>6</sup> distress for *so long a time that*<sup>6</sup> neither remembered having heard a *pleasant*<sup>6</sup> word from the others.

100. "Why," said he, "*as I have the great good fortune*<sup>1</sup> to have the villain *in my power*,<sup>2</sup> I will put him in again, and give him *a little more*<sup>3</sup> on my own account—you can't be in a hurry?" "My dear fellow," said Pat, "wreak your vengeance on him, while you have him." He *turned on*<sup>4</sup> twice as much (40) water *to*<sup>4</sup> the mill-wheel as the first time, so that what he *suffered*<sup>5</sup> at first was nothing in comparison with his suffering the second time. Pat threw his sack on his back again, and when he had proceeded a short distance he asked the man was he weary of him yet. "*Indeed I am*,"<sup>6</sup> he answered. "Well, I'm glad to hear that," said the other, "*so much the more*<sup>7</sup> will I *continue to harrass you*,<sup>8</sup> till I *have tamed you somewhat*."<sup>9</sup>

101. Moirin *mounted*<sup>1</sup> the steed, proceeded on her way and went to the fair. When she *dashed*<sup>2</sup> in through it (5), everyone was looking at her. They had no idea who the *exceedingly*<sup>3</sup> beautiful lady was. The young gentleman, in *particular*,<sup>4</sup> observed her closely till she went in round the fair, and was approaching the gate *again*.<sup>5</sup> *He did not neglect*<sup>6</sup> to be at the gate *to meet her*,<sup>7</sup> and just as she was passing him (65) he asked her "Where do you come from, please ?" "From Glovetown," she answered, and away she went. The young gentleman sprang up on his own horse, *to* (79) overtake her, in order to (79) get *more satisfactory*<sup>8</sup> information from her. But it was little *advantage*<sup>9</sup> to him : she was out of sight before he had mounted his horse.

102. When they had been a short time on the road said Tadhg to James, "Did you meet young Philip ?" "No : why ?" "He was here a short time ago with his plough. I promised him a week ago that I should be ready on Wednesday ; but he would not be satisfied *but came*<sup>1</sup> to me this morning, *although I had just*<sup>2</sup> allowed Michael to go away, on account of having no coal. *One word borrowed another*<sup>3</sup> until we were both angry. Philip took away his plough, and I daresay *he will not stop*<sup>4</sup> till he reaches little Owen O'Leary's forge." "Was Michael at the forge this morning ?" "Have I not just told you that he was, in order to *have something done to*<sup>5</sup> his plough." "*I'll wager*,"<sup>6</sup> said James, "it was Michael *suggested*<sup>8</sup> to Philip to come to you."

103. Those attacks were directed from Tara, and on that account the Romans *every other*<sup>1</sup> year *pur-*



*posed*<sup>2</sup> to invade Ireland and bring it into subjection. There were six thousand men *quartered*<sup>3</sup> on the *Isle of Anglesea*<sup>4</sup> opposite Howth Head from year to year waiting for *additional help*<sup>5</sup> to (79) attack Ireland, but the *Roman Empire*<sup>6</sup> throughout the world was too extensive to be defended, and the Romans were unable to muster a *sufficient*<sup>7</sup> force to subdue Ireland. They were afraid to venture with a small army, for they knew very well what kind of warriors those ancient Irish were. According to the Roman account the (44) chieftain who fought against Agricola in Scotland, and whom they called Galgacus, was an Irishman. Gibbon in his history says it was Fionn MacCumhaill, but I think it was Conall Cearnach, for Fionn was not born *for more than*<sup>8</sup> one hundred years after that period, and the ancient writings mention that Conall Cearnach used frequently *cross the sea*<sup>9</sup> to fight (80).

104. It was nightfall. Cormac and his followers *had not returned*.<sup>1</sup> Those who had gone with them, but who could not keep *pace*<sup>2</sup> with them, were coming back *one by one*:<sup>3</sup> some asserting that the thieves had been caught (70), others that they had not. A group which (60) had gathered in the middle of the road opposite Diarmaid's house, were arguing and disputing with one another.

Seadna started from his reverie. "Diarmaid," said he, "shut the door when I have gone out and fasten it securely." He went out (55) and passed into the middle of the talking group. "Have they been caught?" he asked. "Yes," said *one*,<sup>4</sup> "No," said another. "Why, I tell you they have," said the first speaker. "Did I not *with my own eyes see*<sup>5</sup>



Cormac's hand at the throat of the big man who was walking through the fair (104) to-day with *Diarmaid's daughter, Sadhbh?*<sup>6</sup> *Do you wish to make me doubt the evidence of my senses?*<sup>7</sup> "By the way,"<sup>8</sup> said a<sup>9</sup> third, "I wonder what *was the reason that Sadhbh was*<sup>10</sup> going through the fair with him?" "I don't know, either," said a fourth, "nor do I know what *brought*<sup>11</sup> them to Diarmaid's house at all."

105. Before the bad times came, the townland belonged to six persons *in common*,<sup>1</sup> each having grass for two cows, but it was never divided. The townland *consisted of*<sup>2</sup> large fields, and *the arrangement was*<sup>3</sup> that each person was to have the grazing of his own share of the pasture, as well as his share of the cultivated fields—from ten to twenty ridges, according to the size of the field. Each one was at liberty to sow potatoes or oats or whatever he liked in his own part of the field. Part of the townland was under meadow, and they mowed and saved the hay with one another's assistance, and divided it among them when it was dry and in cocks. Each one had a right to the use of a pony they had, for one day in each week; but the neighbours never heard any *dispute*<sup>4</sup> among them on account of it. Each housewife had a spinning wheel for wool and one for flax, and a small hand mill. They spun their frieze and ground as much as they wanted of their own oats; and although they had not much wealth, they lived in contentment, not so much money being spent in shops as at present.

*But all this was changed for*<sup>5</sup> the poor people when

the potatoes failed. Soon they began to depart, and farms were to let in different parts. Some of them went to other places, some emigrated, until all the houses in the place were vacant, but two.

106. She went to her brothers with their dinner. When they had eaten the meal, *she did not fail<sup>1</sup> to produce<sup>2</sup>* the apple, which (60) she gave to the eldest brother. He looked at it and scrutinised it closely. "This is an extraordinary apple," said he, "where did you get it?" "From my stepmother," she answered. "Wait a moment," said he, "while *I divide (77) it into four parts.<sup>3</sup>* I will give my own part to the dog here, and if it does not affect him, you *may<sup>4</sup>* eat your portion." *Suiting the action to the word<sup>5</sup>* he gave his own share to the dog. Scarcely had he eaten it when *his legs began to twitch,<sup>6</sup>* and he lay down and died. "There now," said the brother, "*what a plight<sup>7</sup>* we should have been in had we eaten that apple; and I warn you," he added, turning to his sister, "*to be on your guard against<sup>8</sup>* your step-mother for *she intends<sup>9</sup>* to kill us or to inflict some other injury on us."

107. "The water is very cold," said I. "I don't feel it cold, and *if only you would<sup>1</sup>* jump in as I did, you would not be cold." "The hole is too deep, John." "How nervous you are!<sup>2</sup> Look at me." John got out on the bank, gave a *short run<sup>3</sup>* and jumped into the middle of the hole. He rose to the surface like a duck, swam a few strokes and was standing on the gravel by my side. This gave me courage, and I got out on the bank, but I was afraid to run. I plunged in, but when I felt the water going

into my nose and (5) eyes, I *made no attempt*<sup>4</sup> to swim, but kept putting my feet down. The place was rather deep; the water was as high as my chin, and the gravel was slipping from beneath my feet. I became terrified when I perceived the water rising up and going into my mouth. I called to John and saw him coming to me, but I remember no more. John told me the rest. *It appears*<sup>5</sup> that I *caught him as a drowning man will*,<sup>6</sup> and that we should both have been drowned, only that providentially (10) James the (27) steward was passing near the river, and heard *my*<sup>14</sup> screams.

108. One Sunday evening about twenty-one years ago, a crowd of young men were assembled in Nora Liath's "Inch" to play hurling. Nora had been dead for close on a hundred years, yet it was Nora Liath's Inch still; I never heard it called by any other name.

Near the "Inch" is a high tapering rock, called "School-Rock," from the fact that in a hovel at its base, Murty Beg used put forth his endeavours to teach English, before the English schools were established. If the accounts we have are true, Murty's own stock of English was rather limited (3), a favourite expression of his, when a difficult word occurred, being "Don't mind that; it's a Latin word." It is certain, at all events, that Murty did not succeed in teaching much English, for on the evening of which I speak, not a word of it was spoken or thought of.

"Well boys," said Conn O, "let us not stand here like icicles any longer. My fingers are becoming numb with cold already. Will the cross-roads men *play*<sup>1</sup> those of the Glen, or would you prefer a *mixed*<sup>2</sup> match?"



109. "Séadna," said he, "you need not be in the least afraid of me. I am not *going to*<sup>1</sup> injure you. I should be glad *to benefit you in a certain way*,<sup>2</sup> if you *were willing to take*<sup>3</sup> my advice. I heard you say, just now, that you had neither food, drink (5), nor money. I should be willing to give you *all the money you need*,<sup>4</sup> on one trifling condition."

"*Why, confound you*,"<sup>5</sup> said Séadna, as he recovered his speech, "could you not have said that without *frightening a fellow out of his wits*<sup>6</sup> with your staring, whoever you are!"

"It is a matter of indifference to you who I am; but I shall give you now *an amount of money sufficient to*<sup>7</sup> purchase as much leather as will keep you working for thirteen years, on this condition: that you come with me then."

"And if *I enter into this agreement*<sup>7</sup> with you, where shall we go then?"

"Will it not be time enough for you (45) to ask that question when the leather is exhausted, and we are setting out?"

"You are sharp; *have your own way*."<sup>9</sup> Let's see the money."

"You are sharp. Look here," and putting (4) his hand in his pocket, he drew out a large purse from which *he took and*<sup>10</sup> displayed in his hand a little heap of *bright*<sup>11</sup> yellow gold.

110. If my mother wanted someone *to* (79) go to Milltown for a half stone of salt, *on* the day (107) she was (72) salting butter, *there was no occupation I liked*<sup>1</sup> better than being a messenger, and *you may be sure*<sup>2</sup> I was in no hurry home.

On a spring or summer morning (107) when they



were busy sowing, ploughing and harrowing, I might perhaps be sent to the forge with the horse. My father would (73) expect me home in an hour or so. If I saw anyone else on the road approaching the forge, there was no fear of my being before him. There was nothing I liked better than to blow the bellows *for*<sup>3</sup> the smith, and listen to him and the other men talking, and *discussing public affairs*.<sup>4</sup> "What kept you so long?" my father would say to me. "Oh: *so and so*<sup>5</sup> was before me, and he had a great deal to (81) do."

111. Moirin did so, and some time before she came in sight (40) everyone was watching anxiously to see if the lady who (108) had been there the previous Saturday would come. It (23) was not long until they saw approaching the gate, a lady who, they imagined, was twice as beautiful as she who had come the Saturday before. She came in and made the circuit of the fair. When she was approaching the gate, the young gentleman, in order to become better acquainted with her, made all the haste he could to overtake (79) her, but in vain: he had no possible chance of doing so (5).

Moirin came home, and as she had the best possible means of doing so, she was not long about it. Her mother was there to meet her, and took away the horse and the clothes as she had done (67) the previous Saturday. She told Moirin to keep her own counsel, continue doing her work, and come to her again on the following Friday.

112. Tadhg the blacksmith (27) had no children but one daughter. She was only (100) a little girl

going to school when Owen was an apprentice with her father. She was very fond of Owen, nor was this surprising. He was an affectionate, good-natured young fellow, who (60) rather than associate (3) with young men like himself, preferred to be in the midst of a troop of children, whose (60) uproar was deafening. Consequently there was not a child in the village who was not fond of the young blacksmith, and they all felt very lonely when he left Tadhg O'Byrne. Little Nellie, the blacksmith's daughter, was much more lonely than the rest when Owen went away, and she wept bitterly for him.

113. "What do you want there? Do you think we have nothing (81) to do but talk (64) to you." "I don't want anything," said Pat, "but I should like to look (64) at the men mowing, as I once did myself; but, that time, alas! is past." "Now, then," (55) said the man, "let us have no more of this, but be off at once, for no matter how long you remain here, you'll get nothing by it" (51). "You need not show your churlishness, you brat," said Pat, "I am not asking you for anything: perhaps, indeed, you have not such great wealth that you can afford to reproach me with my poverty; but," added he (5), blazing up with anger, "I am as good a man (102) as you; don't imagine I am not" (121). "Well now, a beggarman like you as good as a man as I—do you hear that, friends?" "Yes, yes," said Pat, "every whit, and I would convince you of it on the instant if I had a man to see fair play (92), as you have around you." The farmer honourably offered to see fair play, and told him to have no apprehensions on that score.

114. He went before the king, and said he wanted to see his daughter in order to cure her. "It is little use for you to undertake to cure her," said the king, "seeing that (122) hitherto such a task has always surpassed the power of doctors; you shall have your way, though; but if you don't succeed, you shall be beheaded as all your predecessors have been" (67). "I am satisfied," said the doctor, and the door of the king's daughter's room was opened for him. She was lying in bed, well nigh at the point of death. The doctor ordered the place to be left completely at his disposal, which was accordingly done (5). He took out the herb, boiled it, extracted it like tea, and then gave some of the water in which it had been boiled to the sick woman. No sooner had she drunk, than she was in perfect health again. She went to her father, and indeed she herself was not more joyful than he. He called the doctor to him instantly.

115. Another morning, I would have (73) a headache, and one would think I was exceedingly unwell until ten o'clock or so came. Early in the morning I had no appetite, but I was much better at ten, and half-an-hour later, there was nothing whatever the matter with me.

My poor mother was very indulgent to me when I was suffering from this sham-sickness. She would warm (73) milk for me, and, when I did not get relief, would prepare me a cup of tea.

I think now my father suspected I was not so unwell as I pretended. I remember well one March morning (107) that I did not know my lessons and I was very sick until the morning was far advanced.



My father was passing in and out, trying to be everywhere, as usual. He came in while (122) I was in the kitchen taking bread and milk. "Is the pain gone?" said he, in a soft and gentle tone. "Yes, father," said I. "When you have finished (77) your meal, go down and see to the cows, and pick the stones out of the end of the narrow field. The grass is coming up and it is high time to do so." "Will there be anyone with me?" said I. "Not yet," said my father. Now, there was nothing I detested more than this work. It would not have been so bad if I had had anyone with me, but the worst of it was that I was to be left alone.

¶116. Night was falling when he reached the guest-house. It was winter (97) and the weather was bad (36) even for that season of the year (5). During the day it had been raining and snowing at intervals, but blowing all the time, so that his teeth were chattering audibly when he entered the large bare house (35). The door was wide open and fully exposed to the biting blasts: the wind was blowing the wisps of straw about the floor. He stood still and looked around. It would naturally occur to one that if he had gone to the monastery, and made known his presence, every accommodation would have been afforded him at once. He did not do so (5) however. That was not what he desired and he knew his own mind (3) clearly. He looked around for the bed, and at last saw it. All the bedclothes were tightly folded (18) in a single bundle in the middle of it: he unfolded them. They were not over-clean, and it need hardly be said they were not over-warm.



There was no telling how long they had been folded thus without being warmed or aired. He arranged them on the bed to the best of his power, and lay down. As might be expected he did not sleep.

117. When Jonathan Swift wrote the witty tale which he named *Gulliver's Travels*, it was universally believed that it was the spontaneous offspring (3) of his own fancy and genius. This, however, is a mistaken idea. The truth is he stole the story which (60) is one of the traditional tales of Ireland. In Swift's time there were many in Dublin who knew Irish well, and who were familiar with a large number of the old tales which had been told (64, 87) and retold in Ireland for centuries. Swift could scarcely help stumbling occasionally on such old people, just as Atkinson happened on John Fleming. A man of Swift's capacity needed no more than a hint of the story. If he was himself ignorant of Irish, he had nothing to do but give a half-crown to some poor old man to induce him to give an outline of the story in English. However, that may be, he got hold of it. He changed and modified the tale in many respects, and told it in his own fashion, but it can scarcely be said that the alterations improved it.

118. It happened that there was a poor Connachtman in the English army. Grief oppressed his heart when he thought of the fate in store for his compatriots: they were Connachtmen and Catholics (97), and he considered that more than sufficient reason for friendly feelings towards them. He was seized with a terrible loathing (8) on perceiving (4) the desire for blood which possessed the army around him. But what was he to do (81) with (122) English

soldiers on every side? He could not steal away, nor could he escape by flight in any direction. He was hemmed in on every side, but he chose rather to die himself than to have the blood of his friends upon his head.

Just as the army was deploying to surround (79) the wood, the Connachtman raised the muzzle of his gun and fired in the air. The echo resounded from the neighbouring hill. The birds in the wood were startled, and rose screaming in the air. The English immediately turned about, and went back by the way they had come, without even waiting for orders from their commander. They wished to deal with sleeping (83) men (99) that night, not with men on the alert (3). The Connachtman was instantly seized by the throat, and dragged off by a dozen soldiers. When they were some distance from the wood, they hanged him from a tree, and riddled his body with bullets as (122) it hung (83).

119. What else could they think? You did not tell them why you came to speak to them, but you did say that the doctor requested you to go and speak to them in his favour; from which (60) they naturally concluded that you intended doing so (5). They were very glad to be able to tell you that they would very willingly do what they imagined you desired. What else could you want, man! They will have a conversation with the doctor before many days elapse, and will tell him that they cast their votes for him. They will speak to him with effusion somewhat to this effect: "Indeed, Doctor, there was no necessity for your sending D. to interview us (97), and (5) request us not to oppose you. We had all

unanimously resolved to support you with our votes, before D. spoke to us." They must say that in English as the doctor does not know Irish. It will give them an opportunity of showing (41) that they know enough English for the purpose. Then the doctor will make answer (5) in English. "I am very grateful to you, my good friends. I was confident from the beginning that you had too much good sense and discrimination to reject a competent doctor, merely because (121) he did not happen to know Irish."

120. We were assembled early the following day at the school door. Donal Cronin, with (122) his back against the door, was chanting couplets of a kind of poem. Some one snatched off his hat, another kicked it, and we soon made a football of it. This did not please Donal, who (60) caught me angrily by the back of the head. "Let me go," said I. "Not (5) till you give (77) me satisfaction," he answered. I was astonished, for Donal and I had always got on very well together: now, however, we faced (64) each other fiercely, as the other boys were urging us on: we were of the same age. At last we struck each other determinedly, but in the middle of the fight, Michael na Meire happened to come round the corner of the school and surprised us. He caught Donal and myself by the ears, and forthwith separated us. "Go home now," said he, "and make it up between you: let me not hear of any more quarrelling or I will punish the delinquent most severely next week." Donal looked at me with disobedience and rebellion apparent in his countenance and I returned his look (5), but the master put a broom in my hand, and in



order that Donal and myself might not have another "round," told me to sweep out the ashes and dust.

121. Peg lived in Glengariff—by day, that is : where she spent the night is another question. According to her own account, it was many a long and dreary mile away. At the time that I saw her, she was a small, bent old woman, with two wonderfully bright and piercing eyes, very close together. There was something queer about those eyes of Peg, for however long you scrutinized her, no other characteristic (6) impressed you. I never heard any one mention whether she had ears, nose or brows ; or speak of her feet or hands ; but a day never passed without my hearing allusions to Peg's dark eyes.

122. " Where can Maire Ghearra's equal be found ? (81) She is a remarkably handsome and noble-hearted woman : she is prudent, intellectual and well educated, and is popular with rich and poor. She is so pious and edifying that the congregation in which she hears Mass is the better of her presence (37). She is revered by good and bad. If two women quarrelling see her approach, they (72) cease till she has passed, just as they would for the priest himself." " I wonder," said the mother, " if Sadhbh were quarrelling on the road would she stop on seeing Maire coming ? " " Why ! upon my word, (118) mother," said he, " I saw her doing so with my own eyes, and nothing ever surprised me so much. I was going over to Burke's on an errand. As I approached (64) Diarmaid's house, I heard Sadhbh shouting and violently abusing some neighbour.



Maire Ghearra happened to pass near (109) the house at the corner. No sooner did Sadhbh see her than the shouting ceased. She hung her head and retired sullenly into her own house."

123. I have a vivid recollection of one wild and bitterly cold afternoon, on which I was making my way on foot, at top speed, to Kingsbridge. I knew that if I lost a moment I should miss the train, in which case (5) I should have a long and uncomfortable wait for another. Unluckily I did lose a minute and more, and consequently missed the train.

For three days previous to that evening wind and rain, snow and rain had succeeded each other unceasingly from morning till night. In consequence of this every river in Ireland overflowed its banks, floods covered the lowlying plains, cattle were drowned, and goods of all kinds were swept down to the sea all over the country. No part of Ireland suffered more than the district drained by the Liffey. The river was choked with farm-produce and drowned cattle, and every bridge in Dublin was crowded with people watching the wreckage and *debris* being whirled past. It was (99) one of these crowds that delayed me and caused me to lose the train, but another left the same place soon after, in which I had provided myself with a comfortable corner.

124. "God bless the work: is the mistress at home?" said a beggar-woman to the servants. Just then the "mysterious woman"\* appeared in the doorway. She looked at the beggar-woman: the monstrous hound (35) by her side gave a deep bark and stood

\* *Dean an Ueapa.*

rigid, while the hair rose on his neck. "Faol! lie down instantly," said the mysterious woman. The hound did not heed her, but barked again. "Lie down, I say!—don't be afraid, my poor woman." The hound did not seem to hear her. The "mysterious woman" put her hand into her breast, drew out a pistol, and shot the hound through the heart. "I will teach you to disregard what I say." She put a cane under her arm, along with the book, and went out on the mountain, calm and gentle as usual, though secretly her heart was heavy. The dairy-maid trembled (83) with terror. "There now! what a nice young woman she is!" said the poultry-maid. "Indeed, upon my word," said the dairy-maid, "it (23) is not safe to be in her company. Such a deed was never seen before! I will fly from this house instantly."

125. I heard that a man was hanged unjustly over (109) near Rathmore long ago, when the Whiteboys wrecked the stage coach, and killed the man who was acting as guard. This was how it happened (18). They thought that the man in charge of the coach had a document containing the names of all the leaders of the Whiteboys, so that when the coach reached Tralee a detachment of soliders would be despatched (117) and everyone whose name appeared in the document would be arrested and hanged. They therefore determined to intercept the stage-coach and obtain possession of the paper at all hazards. When they demanded the document, the man who was acting as guard, made no answer but (121) fired on them. They, who (60) had firearms as well as he, fired at him, and he fell dead on the road.

On the following morning, a poor old man who was herding in the neighbourhood, came out on the road (15), and on seeing the corpse of the murdered man, stopped to look (80) at it, with (122) horror depicted in his countenance (6). Just then the red-coats arrived on the scene. The poor old man was seized, and a gallows was immediately erected to hang him (79). He asked to have the priest brought to him, and his request was granted (5). When, having made (4) his confession, they were bringing him to the scaffold, he was powerless from terror: he could neither walk nor stand. Then the priest spoke: "There is no reason for your being in such a state (6) of terror. No sooner will your soul be separated from your body on the scaffold, than immediately you will be in possession of the happiness of heaven." "Do you assure me of that?" said the old man. "Most certainly," replied the priest, "Jesus Christ and His Blessed Mother are awaiting you on high." He gained strength and confidence instantly. "Move back from me," he said to those accompanying him (3). He ascended the ladder without assistance and was hanged: he was eighty years old.

126. When the poor people saw they could get (81) no other consolation from England but law, and that it was in vain for them to expect (64) any respite from the landlords, they came to the conclusion that the future had nothing in store (3) for them but misery and want, unless they could unite to (122) defend themselves.

Michael Sheamais was in no alarm (6); he had a lease, and what (57) was better, he had the rent. Nevertheless he distinguished himself by his vigorous



exertions on behalf of the poor people. He gave an excellent piece of advice to his neighbours, saying : " If any poor man is evicted unjustly, let no one among you have anything to do with the place, and if any mean fellow comes from elsewhere and takes (116) the place have nothing to do with him either. Let the landlord have the land, if he pleases, but be assured that (117) if you follow my advice, he will be without his rent for many a day. He will have the land, but his pockets will be empty, and," he added, " I confidently assert, that we shall soon have the land question settled, and that, in spite of the people of England."

This counsel was followed (6) not only in Kerry, but throughout Ireland. The landlords were furious. Poor people were being evicted in all directions, but in vain : the rent was not paid (64).

127. " I daresay you have heard of Black Diarmaid of the Cove? It is twenty years ago : I remember perfectly well the night he was evicted. His wife was lying ill when we arrived. ' Dress yourself, woman,' said I, ' you'll need your clothes ; there is harsh weather without.' She cried and screamed, as a woman will. Black Diarmaid was ashy-pale. I think he contemplated attacking me ; he went so far as to threaten us ; however, we were prepared for him, there being seven of us present. The night was cold and wild enough, and they suffered from insufficiency (3) of clothing. The woman was trembling in every limb (83). Her husband wrapped the old bed-clothes around her, and took her in his arms. It was said that he gathered leaves and moss to make her a bed, and that she fainted. At all events,



we heard rapid footsteps behind us—we had paid two or three more visits—and were surprised to see Black Diarmaid with fire in his eyes and his hair standing (83) on end. He spoke in a guttural voice (3). ‘Alas! my wife! alas! my child! Dead! dead! Warden, Warden, where are you?’ ‘Don’t come near me, madman (34), or I’ll shoot you!’ said Warden, but Diarmaid rushed towards him.”

128. When he had finished the two pairs of shoes, although the pound’s worth of leather was not all used, he went for two pounds’ worth, and later on for four pounds’ worth. Then he procured two journeymen shoemakers, and some time afterwards two more. In a very short time he had acquired a reputation (6) in the district for the excellence and cheapness of his shoes. The best tradesmen came to him (96) because he kept and paid them best. The wealthiest people and those of the highest rank (6) came to him to (80) buy shoes, for his shoes were of the best material and most skilful workmanship (6). The poorest people, who had a difficulty in finding money to pay for their shoes (3), came to him, because he gave them long credit, and when the bills fell due (3) and the debts were not paid, he did not press them too hard. Shoemakers, who had not money to buy leather, frequently came to him for a loan of money, so that they might be enabled to work (64) and earn something and not be compelled to remain idle. It need not be said that he never gave any of them a refusal.

129. After their father’s death, the two young men and their mother began to feel the pinch of

poverty (6), and were so hard pressed that they could scarcely pay their debts, much less the rent. The landlord had been threatening them for a very long time, but they could not do anything the more on that account (37) to satisfy his claims (3). At long last he sent the sheriff and his underlings to knock down the Dalys' (29) house. The day before they came, John and Pat held a consultation, and in the course of their conversation said they ought to let the wretches know that they had spirit : (they had the reputation of not being quarrelsome).

The spoilers came early, as was their custom to their work of destruction. They all entered the house, as the doors were wide open, and there was no sound from anyone within. However the Dalys were in concealment inside, and as soon as they perceived that all had entered, they instantly sprang up, drew their swords, and wreaked destruction on the ravagers. In the combat John O'Daly was shot through the heart.

130. After his sixty years as ruler of Ireland, Dathi was struck by lightning at the foot of the Alps. His brave men did not abandon him in a foreign land (3). His son, Amhalghaidh, took over the command of the army, and they brought off with them on a bier the Ard Righ's body. The Roman soldiers were all around watching them, but Dathi had terrified them to such a degree (3) during his life that they were afraid even of his corpse. He was brought at the head of his army across France, just as if he were alive. The Romans attacked them eight or nine times (38) on the journey, but Amhalghaidh and his Irishmen trampled them under foot as his father had done (5) before him.

Dathi's grave is shown to this day (15) under a red pillar at Cruachan in Connacht, where Queen Meav sleeps (83). History does not record that any Ard Righ of Ireland, after this Dathi, fought a battle on the Continent of Europe.

131. At this time the land question was in everyone's mouth. Things were going ill with the farmers. Not only had the potatoes failed, but whatever they had to sell was cheap, and whatever they had to buy, dear. The landlords were grumbling as the rent was not coming in: the poor people had not the money to give them. The landlords were threatening the tenants with legal proceedings, and a poor man here and there was evicted. Evil was brewing.

The Irish Members of Parliament asked the English Government not to permit any landlord to throw a poor man out on the roadside, for not paying his rent, when everyone knew that he had not money to pay it.

It was useless for them to talk. The answer they received was that such was the law, and there was no help for it: the land belonged to the landlord, and if he could not get the rent, he must have the land; but that perhaps in a year or so they might have time to do something.

132. Having left the wood, I ascended to the summit of the hill, where I lay down close to a hillock. The valley lay before me, with Loch na hEornan sleeping peacefully in its bosom. The sun was shining brilliantly on the lake, and millions of points of light, like stars of silvery radiance were dancing on the water, as if the lake were trembling



with pleasure under the play of the sunshine ; but on the western side there was a slightly angry swelling, where the shadow of the black cliff was upon it, and the little waves were lapping in the crevices, as if murmuring at the sport of the sunlight at the other side.

As often happens in similar circumstances, my contemplation of the lake developed into a reflection on our native land—for so long a time oppressed by the foreigner ; most of her children wanderers through the wide world ; the remnant of decadents remaining with her, disunited, quarrelling and contending among themselves ; the brave men who have arisen within her shores, who have devoted and are unselfishly devoting to her their lives and energy. This reflection must have induced sleep, for I remember no more.

133. Upon my word, my fine fellow, you are right there, at all events. Nothing pleases the dog with the bone in his mouth so much as to have the other dogs remain quiet, and allow him to pick his morsel undisturbed. You did not renounce your faith, you say. What do you think is the difference between denying the faith, and taking part with the enemies of the faith ? You are a Catholic, you imagine. Yes, and if you happened to be alone in Protestant company on a Friday, you would eat meat, lest it should be said you were a bigoted Catholic. You lived undisturbed as long as no one took any interest in you. You had “two strings to your bow.” The Catholics of Ireland were being robbed and ruined, while you fawned on the robbers, in the hope that some morsel of the plunder might possibly be thrown



to you occasionally. You wish now that matters should remain in their present position ; that peace and concord and Christian charity should subsist among all classes in Ireland. That would be a pleasant arrangement for you. Truth is bitter, mister ; but I can assure you that, before long, there will be no escape from a recognition of it in Ireland. The light of Irish Ireland is increasing rapidly. The thief, and his accomplices, do not want the light : their reliance is on darkness ; under cover of night, they perpetrate their crimes. But the sun rises, in spite of them : the light comes bright and resplendent : it illuminates dark corners : then ugly things try in vain to conceal themselves.

134. It is unnecessary, and indeed it would be impossible, to give here a detailed account of the numberless authors the country has produced, from Cormac Mac Art to Cormac Mac Cuilleain ; from Seachnall, St. Patrick's nephew, to Mac Liag, Brian's chief *ollamh* ; from the primitive poet Torna Eigeas and his contemporaries down to the sorrowful time when Eoghan Ruadh (O'Suilleabhain) was forced to exclaim, " Now is the poet helpless indeed, when the pen falls from his grasp." Directed by the wisdom and enlightened by the knowledge of all these distinguished men, education and learning made such progress, that no scholars on the Continent of Europe could be compared with the Irish. Indeed in the Middle Ages, when Charles the Bald was unable to find in any part of Europe a man possessing a knowledge of the rudiments of Greek, he was obliged to send for John Scotus Erigena to translate the works of Dionysius the Areopagite. Greek was taught at

that time in every monastery and school in Ireland, and, notwithstanding the ravages of the Danes, our ancestors so far surpassed all neighbouring nations in enlightenment and genius that finally the country was called, and with good reason, the "Island of Scholars."

According to Spencer, the English first received an alphabet from the Irish; hence Keating testifies that "the English had no knowledge of letters till it was imparted to them by the Irish." As Darmesteter says, "Celtic literature is the key which unlocks to us the Celtic world." Every young Irishman should acquire a broad and extensive knowledge of this literature. It is impossible for one intimately acquainted with it not to reverence and love his country's history.

135. I have often been told that English is very useful to those who have emigrated to America and elsewhere. This statement is partly silly and partly false. Many cross the sea from European countries completely ignorant of English, and I have yet to learn that English-speaking Irishmen are in more comfortable circumstances in America than the French, the Italians and others. A short time ago, I made a calculation, based on the American census returns, with a view to finding out the circumstances of the Irish in America so as to be able to institute a comparison between them and the Germans. It was impossible for me to attain any great accuracy in this calculation as some of the books are not published on this side of the Atlantic, but so far as I was able to make out, the Germans possess six times more wealth than do the Irish. If this estimate is

accurate, I am sorry for the state of affairs it reveals; for their possession of English would seem to be of little advantage to the Irish. The Germans struck to their language and customs; they had no desire to imitate any outsiders. There are six hundred newspapers in German published in America. The Germans have no great love for English, though they learn as much of it as is useful for transacting business with those who know only that language; but German is the language of their affections, of their intimate intercourse, of their firesides.

136. "The good has surpassed the evil," said she. "The evil of this day," he replied, "has surpassed all the good together." "How is that?" she asked. "If I had done my business on the day you mention with that shilling and the other two I also had, I should never have thought of Maire Ghearra nor she of me. I should never have come to know this day's anguish. My heart would not be like a stone, my head addled and my mind like a furnace, as they are. My life would not have been limited to thirteen years; and half even of these already past." "Look here, Seadna," said she, and opening her hand, she showed him in the middle of her palm a small sphere of crystal, of extraordinary appearance. It was so bright that it was impossible to look directly at it without being dazzled. Brilliant beams of light, as from the sun, proceeded from it in all directions. It was encircled by a small band of gold, from which depended a golden chain. "What is that?" said Seadna, endeavouring to look at the sphere, but dazzled by the intensity of the radiance, "It is yours," she said.



137. The birds began to scream out at sea, and clouds in dark masses to scud across the western sky. Here and there white crests appeared on the sea, and the water surged with a thud against the black and polished rocks which serve as a break-water to the islands at the mouth of Kenmare Harbour.

Brigid O'Sullivan, Mac Finghin Dubh's only sister, looked out at the sky from the great house of Doirin. She had come 'from her own home in Glenflesk to bid farewell to her brother, before he started on his journey to the Continent of Europe. The rain was falling in torrents. White streams were ploughing through the ravines in the hills: huge green waves were pursuing each other out at sea, and breaking with thundering force against the coast. These rocky-based islands have endured that same noisy shock for thousands of years: they bear the trace of the conflict for the granite and quartz in their dark flanks have been hollowed out by the violent action of the waves.

138. Not alone did Munster get no help, but what was worse a considerable number of the Leinster chiefs helped the Danes between whom and themselves there existed an alliance and friendly feeling. Four or five of the Munster chiefs showed a like sympathy, but Brian's sword made an end of them. He threatened the King of Leinster with the same punishment, but the latter paid little attention to him, until he invaded his province unexpectedly, and marched on the Danes and Leinstermen encamped near New Ross. He overwhelmed and routed them, and, as was his custom, hotly pursued the fugitives. "Let the Leinstermen escape, but do not spare the Danes,"



said he to one of his captains in the rout ; from which it would appear that he was unwilling to kill an Irishman from any province.

Brian was not long alone in his antagonism to the foreigners, for there arose as his ally young Malachy of Meath—the most lovable character of his time.

“ If we cannot subdue that wild beast of Munster,” said the Danes of Dublin, “ we shall have Meath at all events.” Malachy, however, gave them something else to think of. The Danes pushed forward again more boldly than ever. Malachy retreated, drawing off to the slopes of Tara where he waited for them. “ Men of Meath,” said he, “ remember your ancestors. Do not shirk the battle, but think that the hundreds of kings who sat enthroned in Tara are looking upon you to-day.”

139. I am not a poet, but when a thing pleases me I know it. Now while nothing is more difficult than to write good poetry, nothing is easier than to write bad verse, and in the whole range of literature there is nothing worse than bad poetry. *Corruptio optimi, pessima*. (The perversion of the best becomes the worst). What is most excellent when good, is most worthless when bad.

I have never yet seen poetry by any of our modern Irish writers, from Dr. MacHale until very recent times, that did not cause in me a feeling of irritation and disgust, for I felt that the instrument hurt the hand that tried to use it, and that the attempt was wholly unsuccessful.

It may be taken for granted that we desire to preserve our native language. We propose to do so, by cultivating it as a literary medium. To succeed

in attaining this end, we must graft this new literature on the living language, as spoken by the people. No form of literature is better suited for this purpose than that dealing with every-day life. Some of our learned men, I believe, consider the writing of such literature beneath them; it is a more honourable thing in their eyes to write poetry. Open Shakespeare, and what do you find? That the most powerful lines consist of the simplest and commonest words. The most familiar style is always the most effective: the more a work betrays laboured composition, the weaker it invariably is. Poetry is doubtless a good thing in its own time and place, provided it is good poetry; but however excellent it may be, it is, after all, only an ornament. It is the blossom of speech, as it were. When we are laying the foundations, it is not the time to think of ornament: while we are sowing the seed, it is not the time to look for flowers.

140. The black Caha Mountains had put on their cloud-caps for the night. The pure cool wind of spring blew across the cove at the base of Doirin.

It was almost nightfall, but the weather was bright, and there was a crescent moon in the west. The swell moved noiselessly over the sand of the beach, stealing up the slope, then drew back with a sighing sound: a puff of wind whistled as it blew through the empty corners of the castle, and returned with a moan; the sand-piper flew up from the harbour, spread his wings and extended his legs within a yard of the lintel of the old castle as if about to settle there, but flew up into the air with a scream, and out again over the harbour.

141. "He who depends on others for the doing of his work will have his work undone." A very wise, profitable and wholesome lesson is contained in these words, and it would greatly benefit the people of this country to realise fully the meaning of this lesson and to reflect well and carefully upon it. The advice contained in this maxim is well calculated to benefit us, for if there is one thing more than another we continually hear from friends and enemies, it is that laziness is one of the vices most deeply rooted in the Irish people, old and young. If there were not some semblance of truth in these statements, the opinion they express would not be so commonly heard nor so unhesitatingly accepted. The people themselves admit their correctness: what further need have we of witnesses? It seems to me that laziness exercises an unrelenting and implacable tyranny over present-day Irishmen in general, and particularly over the young. It is a violent and ineradicable disease which is, with the exception of drunkenness, our most fatal enemy.

142. Courage is a good thing: so is self-confidence. No people ever advanced a movement without self-confidence, just as a faint heart never won a battle. It is, therefore, right and fitting that Irish revivalists should possess a great and confident belief in themselves. This does not mean that we should not reflect on the trouble and difficulties which confront us: on the rough paths we have to travel: on the friends with us and the enemies against us: on the weakness of our allies and the strength of our foes.

When the Greeks burst the chains by which Turkey



had been strangling and stifling her for centuries' their language was all but lost, and what was retained of it was corrupted and intermixed with Turkish and Slav words. There were *soi-disant* enlightened men among the Greeks at that time such as we have now : their advice was : " Abandon Greek : it is a worthless language : it was well enough once, but that was long ago and it is quite useless to you at the present day. The majority of you are Slavs racially now : use the Slav language, which will give you influence and distinction among the Russians, in that mighty empire which has never been equalled in ancient or modern times."

143. I tell you it would be impossible to find a better instance of the truth of what I said, than those fine songs of Davis and his associates. The poems are magnificent, but they are English poetry. There were people here and there throughout Ireland at that time who appreciated the poetry. It may possibly have laid hold of their hearts, and stirred their blood. But how did matters stand with the vast bulk of the people of Ireland ? For one who could appreciate English poetry, there were hundreds who understood neither the language nor the poetry. There were thousands who understood the language tolerably, perhaps, but did not understand the poetry to such an extent that it could lay hold on their hearts or stir their blood. One of Eoghan Ruadh's or of Sean Clarach's songs would have set their blood boiling, and sent it in warm torrents through all their members. Then indeed would have come enthusiasm, and strength, and bravery : then would deeds have been done if they could possibly be accomplished.



144. We have no account of any spontaneous rebellion of the people against the Ard Righ except on one occasion. The account we have of this single rebellion is not very detailed. It happened in the first year of the Christian Era. We are told that the plebeians of Ireland rose against the nobles, and we cannot doubt that they got reason, for the Irish people had always a great respect for their nobility. The nobles were harassing them and the Ard Righ either did not or could not restrain them from doing so. The plebeians were provoked to such a degree that they met in secret council and determined to massacre the nobles. Whoever guided them must have possessed a powerful influence over them, for they kept his secrets well. Their leader was styled "Ceann Cait," but his family name is unknown. He was an extraordinary man; though a peasant, he possessed a power of mind which governed the people, directed them, and compelled them to obey. According to the pre-arranged plan he prepared an entertainment and feast, sparing neither trouble nor expense, and sent invitations to all the nobles to be present with the King of Tara at their head.

145. Who are they who have been chiefly instrumental in improving the condition of the human race, and in rendering it service? Not those, surely, who have devoted their energies to amassing wealth, and whose aspirations have not risen higher than having a large balance at the bank. But why waste time in discussing this point? Many a man, justly regarded as a hero after death, has been the butt of insults and abuse during his lifetime.

I have heard these questions reiterated *ad nauseam*. "What is the use of learning Irish?" "Will it pay?"—just as if we had been sent into this world for no other end than to accumulate money. If that were everyone's object in life, the world would be nothing else than a hideous nightmare.

There are certain people who will never give one credit for upright intentions: they imagine that the universal motive of action is self-interest. For my own part, I have a higher opinion of the human race: it were a sorry world if the majority passed their existence slaving for their livelihood and with nothing higher to look forward to.

146. Preparations for the banquet lasted a whole year, yet not a single individual breathed a word to the nobles of aught being in store for them except food and drink until that haughty assembly had sat down to table, when in the midst of the revelry, Ceann Cait and his swordsmen sprang on them and did not leave a single being alive in Tara except a child whom they overlooked. Ceann Cait was appointed king, and the young prince in company with a nurse was hurried away over the sea. Tacitus says that this young prince from Ireland met Agricola, the Roman general, at the head of his victorious army in Scotland at the end of the first century A.D., and that he asked the Roman to give him help to recover the kingdom of Ireland. The same historian, Tacitus, adds, that the harbours of Ireland were better known at that time than those of Britain; and that this Irish prince declared he would require only one Roman legion to subdue Ireland. From this it might be understood that Ireland was in a weak state at that

time, and that this young prince who was exiled from it intended to sell it to the Romans, but this was by no means the case. The young prince was Tauthal Teachtmhar who was afterwards a powerful and popular King of Tara, and when seeking Roman aid he knew what was happening in Ireland, for no sooner were the plebeians victorious than some of them became repentant and began to conspire secretly against Ceann Cait and to beseech Tuathal to return.

147. There is no man worthy of the name, who does not experience a feeling of pleasurable pride in looking back on the illustrious deeds of his ancestors. Their noble character inspires him with the courageous resolve so to order his life as to make it beneficent and morally excellent, and teaches him how to deport himself in all the relations of life.

As with individuals so with kingdoms. It will always be observed that nations possessing vigorous life are remarkable for their knowledge of all relating to their ancestors, of the state of the times in which they lived ; of what they accomplished in the advancement of civilisation ; of the exploits they performed ; of the wars and struggles they endured for country, faith and nationality.

Just as no one can be said to possess manhood, who is not endowed with a manly spirit and courage and self-respect, so no country possesses nationhood which is destitute of the spirit and soul of nationality, and which does not show honour and reverence to those who first enabled her to proclaim herself a nation.

148. The true effectiveness of poetry consists in



its material being derived from language which is natural and familiar without thereby losing in strength. Those who read poetry know the feeling of admiration and delight they experience on seeing how a poet, takes a thought expressed in ordinary speech, transforms it, clothes it in suitable language, and so imparts to it a wonderful beauty. But those who are not intimately acquainted with the living language which serves as the vehicle of the poet's thoughts cannot appreciate the excellence, beauty and exquisite melody of the poetry.

Go into a school in which French is taught and listen to a schoolboy reading French poetry. Can he impart any poetic feeling to the words that fall from his lips? Assuredly not. For him there is no difference between poetry and prose. The labour, and the technique of the poet, his command of language, and his poetic genius which caused his fame to resound throughout the length and breadth of France, are, for such a reader, non-existent. And why is this? Simply because he is not familiar with living French. Send him to France, and let him spend some years there, so that he may acquire a knowledge of living French, and then put that same book in his hand, and I warrant it will stir his blood. When he had "learnt" French at school, in his own country, his idea was that he could easily write poetry as excellent after a fashion as that of Corneille. But after a few years in France, I scarcely think it probable he would attempt it.

Is there a man now living competent to write Latin poetry? Of course there are some able to make hexameters, but what think you would be Vergil's idea of the result of their efforts?



149. We must possess the patience and ingenuity displayed by the spider, when his web is torn and broken, and he sets about repairing it. The Irish have often been racked and scattered, but have never been subdued. We are as bold and as determined to-day as ever. We have our own language and civilization. If the contemptible *seoinin* has lost these, let him bear the consequences. He is not one of us, but a descendant of those serfs employed by our ancestors as stable-men and swine-herds. We gave them a noble language, and finally, we bestowed freedom upon them. They were unworthy of such a benefit. They did not know its value, and soon flung it away. At the present day they imitate the foreigner as the ape does his master. From such a herd we cannot expect true and forceful men and women, but rather from free citizens who have never yet been reduced to submission. These freemen are to be found in the ranks of the Gaelic League, and, painful and laborious as is the path they have to tread, with God's help there is no fear, that they shall fail. It is essential for us to harbour kindly feelings towards all who are labouring in the cause of Ireland, whether outside or inside the League. Whether their efforts are for land-reform, for home manufactures, for Irish music and customs, for temperance among our people—they all deserve our ungrudging support : for the language is the heart of the nation, and as the heart pours the blood through the arteries and veins of the human body, so does the native language—the nation's heart—give vigour to its members, genius to its intellect, clearness to its mind, and magnanimity to its character.

150. "Lords and nobles of Ireland—I have listened with close attention to all that has been said in favour of peace. I have great respect for the speakers, yet I would presume to differ from them—I would tell them, and with truth, that there is no one here more desirous of peace than I, or in more perfect agreement with all who have spoken, as to the evils of war and the advantages of peace. But there are different kinds of peace. I am desirous of peace, but not of a delusive peace. I say, and I am certain of it, that our enemies will not respect the peace longer than it suits them. This peace is a mere expedient for gaining time to bring over and let loose upon us, in the midst of such peace, the dregs of the London slums. I am desirous of peace, but not peace of that description. "But," someone may say, "it is possible that they may really respect the peace: they may be as weary of war as we are." Mark well my words! Does anyone living remember a single occasion on which these English ever made peace, without treacherously violating it, when they were strong enough to do so? Can we believe they will now do the right they have never yet done? With the intimate knowledge we have gained of their character, as well within our own memory, as within that of our ancestors, can we rely on such an improbability? If peace is made, what will the consequences be in our regard? Our forces will be dispersed, and how difficult it will be to reassemble them! Our enemies will sow discord among us, as they have always done. When we are weakened and scattered, we shall be annihilated piecemeal. No! my friends, nobles of the Gael! offspring of Conall and Eoghan! sons of

Milesius of Spain ! Rather let us unite, let us concentrate our forces, let us draw closer in the bonds of friendship, let us abandon our old discord, let us keep our own counsel, and pay them off in their own coin. Let us collect our armies. Let us attack them, suddenly, when they least expect it, and rid the land of Ireland of them in one sweeping rush. Then, we shall have peace."

## PART III.

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### GENERAL NOTES ON GRAMMAR & TRANSLATION.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

1. Irish and English being such utterly dissimilar languages, a literal translation from one to the other is impossible. The nearest approach is a 'phrase for a phrase' translation, and even this is rarely satisfactory. For the easy pieces in this book it will, however, generally be sufficient.

2. The piece for translation should be read through first, so as to fully grasp the meaning. The translation may then be attempted, care being taken to render the *meaning* rather than the *individual words*.

3. This does not mean, of course, that individual words may be neglected, but that their *force* rather than their *literal equivalent*, should be expressed in Irish.

He knew his own mind.

bí fíor aige féin go maíe cao  
do bí uairé.

They suffered from an insufficiency of clothing.

bí earba éasdaig oiréa.

They had a difficulty in finding money to pay for the books.

ní raib aipeas na leabap  
oiréannaé aca.



4. If an English sentence is long and complicated, involving many dependent clauses, the beginner had better *break it up into simple sentences* before attempting to translate it into Irish:—

The man having replied that he was a blacksmith, the far- mer asked him . . .	Doibairt an fear gur gába é 7 d'fáirpuiḡ an fearmeoir oe . . .
He carried off the money with- out the man's seeing him.	Do ruḡ ré leir an t-airgead aḡur ní féadaiḡ an fear é.

5. Repetition of *important words* is usual in Irish, and no effort need be made to avoid such repetition, as is done by certain stereotyped phrases in English: ('do so,' 'for this purpose,' 'former,' 'latter,' etc.).

Some of them must emigrate. If they did not <i>do so</i> .	ní foláir do cuio aca gluar- eadt. Uá mbadḡ ruḡ é ná ḡluair eadḡ.
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**N.B.**—The definite article, possessive adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions must be repeated in Irish with each word or phrase to which they belong.

John, James and Peter.	Seagán aḡur Séamaraḡur Peadar
We went to France and Ger- many.	Cuadamar cun na Fraince aḡur cun na Searmáine.
My father and mother are both alive.	Tá m'áair aḡur mo mháair 'na mbeadaiḡ, Oia 'á mbean- nádaiḡ.

6. *Abstract modes of expression* are not common in Irish, except in their proper place, *i.e.*, in abstract and philosophical discussion. Hence Irish is much *more simple and direct* in style than contemporary English:—

He saw the condition in which it was.	Connraic ré gac níó mar a bí.
He had acquired a reputation in the district.	bí a ainm i n-áiríe ra tuéadg.
They began to feel the pinch of poverty.	Uo éruaib an raogal oréa.
Favouritism and bribery.	fabar agus breab.
According to the state of the money market.	Uo réir mar atá an t-airgead.
They would be in a position to secure for themselves . . .	tiocfaid leo . . . a beir fúda réin.
Such a magnificent specimen of manhood.	reap éoin veallraetac leir.
Asking for a quotation for . . .	as fiafruige luac . . .
They have a predilection for hard work.	'Sí an obair éruaib ir reapp leo.
. . . which might give rise to some misgivings.	. . . a cuirfead 'na luige ár . . .
What advantage is derived from all this?	Cao a éagann ar go léir?
In a state of depression.	go raon lag.

### 7. The general is sometimes used for the particular and *vice versa*.

Skating is a healthful exercise	ir veap an puo beir as pleam-nužad ar an lic oirir.
A great number of <i>visitors</i> resort there.	Taagann móir-éirí oadine ann.
The native language.	an gaeilinn.

### 8. *Two nouns* sometimes represent an English *noun + adjective*, etc.

No trace of work of <i>any kind</i> .	gan pian oibre ná gnóta.
I am <i>exceedingly</i> ashamed.	tá ceirce agus ceann-ré orm.
A terrible loathing.	Uírtin agus reirbtean.

### 9. Notice the opposition in usage between the Irish and English in the following :—

up and down.	Síor (ir) ruar.
backwards and forwards.	anonn ir anall.
north-east wind.	gaot anoir doctuib.
upside down.	bun or cionn.

from head to foot,  
high or low.  
good, bad, or indifferent.  
for your life.  
a hand of flesh and blood.  
trust *in*.  
I fell asleep.

Ó bun bádaí.  
tíor ná tuar,  
Olc, maí, ná donaíde,  
ar do báí.  
láim foia ir feola.  
ionntaoid ar.  
Do éuit mo éolaíó oim.

10. There is an increasing tendency in English to omit all reference to the name of God ; this is not the case in Irish :—

If he were granted a long life.  
It providentially happened that..  
It's a fine day!

Dá ntuḡad ṽia ré fada do.  
b'é leamnuḡad Dé, ḡo . . .  
ir breáḡ an lá é, buídeádaí le  
ṽia.  
ṽia 'r muipe thúit!  
baíl ó ṽia ar an obair.  
Uliḡe Dé.

Good morning !  
—  
The moral law.

## Order of Words.

11. The normal order of words in an Irish sentence is : (1) predicate ; (2) subject and enlargements ; (3) object and enlargements ; (4) extension of predicate ; (5) unemphatic prepositional pronouns ; (6) accusative pronouns :—

He left me the withered part of  
the wood.  
He brought us across the river.

U'fás ré a bfuil 'críon de'n  
éoil aḡam.  
Cuir ré daí an abaim anonn iom.

12. Temporal clauses often precede the verb, as do other adverbial clauses occasionally :—

He was seated at the fire when I  
entered.

nuair a éanaḡ irtead bí ré 'na  
fuíde coir na teine.

13. A *superlative adverb* is always placed *before* a relative clause in Irish.

I met John when (= the hour that) I *least* expected him.  
These are the books which I know *best*.  
It was not in that she was *most* interested.

buaíl seaḡán liom an uair ir  
l u ḡ a b́i coinne aḡam leir.  
Sio is na leabair ir fearr  
go bfuil eolair aḡam ort. a.  
ní ann ir mó b́i ruim aici á  
cup.

14. Observe the order in the following :—

He looked out of the door.  
Proceeding up the floor.  
That house yonder.

Ó'féad ré an dorair amad.  
aḡ ḡabáil an t-úrleir ruar.  
an tig annuoin éall (sometimes  
éall annuoin.)  
Simí annuoin irtig aḡat í.  
tá ré annuoin irtig.  
níor b́fearr ruo a réanraí  
leir.  
cuir ré an oréimire ruar oe.

15. A DEPARTURE FROM THE NORMAL ORDER OCCURS IN :—

(1) In order to keep closely related words together :

\* We met the man to whom you were speaking yesterday.  
A poor old man who was herding in the neighbourhood came out on the road.

Do buail linn an fear go rabair  
aḡ cannt leir inoe.  
Do buail amad ar an mbótar  
reannuine boet oo bíot aḡ  
aeóreacéigcomhgaruad-áite.

(2) When the subject of the sentence is long, or is qualified by a phrase, it is generally placed *first* for clearness, and a suitable pronoun used in the usual place to represent it. In these cases the sentence is *not* put in the *relative form* :—

Let those boys, who followed the hunt yesterday, come out.  
Is it not surprising that a people so intelligent as the English could be so tricked ?

na buacailli oo lean an riadea  
inoe, t aḡat oir amad.  
nác mór an iongnad, daoine  
éóim tuigrioad le muinntir  
ḡarana, a ráo go b́fearraí  
bob a buacáo ort a ?



**16.** A similar construction is often used when any member of a sentence (*e.g.*, the antecedent of a relative, etc.) is *long* :—

The man who sat at the other side of the king had long grey hair.

I have always heard that those who are thus consecrated to God hold the Evil Spirit in subjection.

Δη φειρ Δ βί ηδ 'φuirōe αρ δη  
 οταοβ ειλε τε'η ρί, βί ζρυαις  
 φαια λιατ αι ρ.

Օ՛ձԻՐՅԵԱՐ ՐԻԱՌ, ՆՈՏՈՒՆԵ Ա ՆՅՈՒ  
ԵԼԵՐԵՏԱ ՐԱՐ ՄԱՐ ՐԻՆ ԱՐ  
ՔԱՏ ՆՈ ՆԻՃ, ՇՈ ՄՆՅՈՒՅ ԽԱՆՈՒ  
ԱՇԱ ԱՐ ԱՆ ԱՆՈՐԻՐԱՅՈՒ.

**17.** If the verb is to be emphasised, the sentence or clause is begun with  $\text{יְ$   $\text{אִם־לֹא־יִבְרַח}$ , followed by the verb in the relative form, and the rest of the sentence as usual :— (See 96).

He plagiarized the tale.

He tried to extricate himself, but  
sank deeper and deeper.

17 Διηλδο το ζοιο ρέ δι ρέελ.

τὸς ρέ ρέ ρέιν Δ τάρραδ Δρ, Δς  
 ἱρ ἀνιλαῖο ἑυαῖο ρέ νίορ  
 νοῖννε ἱρ νίορ νοῖννε.

Might not some one have taken  
them ?

CΑ ἄριστον οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλλὰ ἀντιθέτως το  
 ὅς οὐκ ἔστιν εἰς τὴν ἰσότητα?

18. In descriptions ११ अम्लायो or some equivalent is used and the verbs become *verbal nouns* :—

This is the manner in which they were executed: *they were given* three days to conceal themselves, and if they were discovered during that time, *they were beheaded.*

ὁ ἐὼς ἀν ἐϋμα ζο ζευρεταί ἐν  
 βάρη να σδοιμε αἰον: τρι λα  
 ’ε δ βαρητ οβίβ ἐν ουλ ι  
 βρολαδ εζυρ οά η-αμπεοδ-  
 παι αον λα σο ρνα τρι λαε-  
 θεανταιβ ιαθ, αν ceann Δ  
 βαρητ οιοβ.

19. In Irish the first person precedes the second, the second precedes the third :—

You and I.

more or turd.

## The Subject.

20. As in English the subject may be a *noun* or *any word or phrase used substantively*:— $\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\varsigma$   $\alpha\eta$   $\rho\epsilon\alpha\mu$   $\alpha\eta$   $\sigma\omicron\mu\iota\alpha\varsigma$   $\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ ;  $\beta\acute{\iota}$   $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\alpha\eta\eta\gamma\omicron$   $\alpha\eta$   $\lambda\acute{\alpha}$   $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$

óeipead: ní oipeann r an dóib: oipeann dóib le an-  
 a m h a n t a r a n éagcóir: b éad oiréa bea r t a  
 ó é a n a m o o p é i r n a f í p i n n e.

21. When the English verbal noun in —ing is subject it must be rendered by the simple verbal noun, not by the usual equivalent of the English present participle.

*Asking is easier than answering.*    1r f u i p u r t e f i a p p u i g e n á f r e a g -  
 a i r t.

22. The English subject often corresponds to an indirect object in Irish:—

I am sleepy.	t á c o o l a d o o i m.
They are angry.	t á f e a r g o i r é a.
They were greatly terrified.	b í f c e o n i o n n t a.
We succeeded.	o' é i r i g l i n n.
She has a mind to cry.	t á f o n n s o l ( a ) u i r é i.
I wonder.	1 r i o n g n a d l i o m.
I do not begrudge it to them.	n í m ó r i l i o m d ó i b é.

23. *It* is sometimes used as an Introductory subject in English, when the real subject in a phrase: this is generally *not* represented in Irish.

It was not surprising that it was so.	n í o i r b' i o n g n a d é b e i t m a r r i n.
It is a pity he is not here.	1 r t r u a g s a n é b e i t a n n i o.
It will be impossible for me to be there.	n í b e i t a r m o é u m a r b e i t a n n.
It suits them to persevere in their course of injustice.	O i p e a n n d ó i b l e a n a m h a n t a r a n é a g c ó i r.

24. Unless with 1r, a pronoun may be used in these constructions:—

Would <i>it</i> not be as well for them to act as they have always done?	n á b é a d f é é o m m a i t a c a o é a n a m m a r a d b e i m e a d a r m a m?
<i>It</i> gave me great pleasure to learn . . .	é u i r f é á t a r o i m a é l o r . . .

25. N.B.—In the following the subject is not *é*, but the phrase beginning *so* . . . (See *§ 592*).

It is my opinion that Tom is right.      'Sé mo tuairim so bfuil an ceart ag Tomár.

26. *There* is sometimes used as an introductory word in English: note the following:—

<i>There</i> is a boy at the door.	Tá garrún ag an nboird.
<i>There's</i> the rub!	Sin í an fáth!
<i>There</i> you have an example.	Sin foluio agat.
<i>There</i> was once a king.	Bí ní ann fáthó.

## The Article

See *Práiméar na Gaelige* § 473.

27. The article is *omitted* in Irish, but not in English:—

(1) Before a noun followed by a definite genitive.

*The* son of the man.      mac an fíor.

Except when a demonstrative adjective is used.

<i>Those</i> words of my father.	na focail úd m'áthar.
<i>This</i> Irish Language movement.	an obair seo na Gaolúinne.

(2) When a noun is defined by a succeeding relative or other clause:—

The first thing he did was . . .	1r é céad ruid a d'bhí pé ná . .
In the year 1800.	i mbliadain a 1800.

(3) When two nouns are in apposition:—

Tadhg, the blacksmith.	Tadhg d'áda.
Cormac, the bailiff.	Cormac báille.

## Nouns.

## PROPER NAMES.

See Ὕπαρχος καὶ Ὑποβίβλος §§ 483, 491.

28. Note that in ordinary cases :—

O'Neill	}	is translated by	{	ἀν ηὐλλᾶς
or				or
Mr. O'Neill				μαρ υἱοῦ νεῖλλ.

Ὁ νεῖλλ, ἀν τ-Ὁ νεῖλλ, means *The O'Neill, i.e., the Head of the Clan.*

29. Proper names in the *plura'* are translated by *μυνηται* + *genitive of family name.*

Do you know the O'Briens?      Ὑφυλ ἀνὲν ἀδελφῶν ἀν μυνηται Ὀβριαν?

30. Note :—

What is your (sur)name?	Τί πο' οἰὸς σου?
O'Brien.	Ὁ ἐ μυνηται Ὀβριαν.
Is your name O'Brien?	Ἀν σε μυνηται Ὀβριαν σου?
What is your (Christian) name?	Τί σου ὀνομασθήσῃ;
Tom.	Τομάς (ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ).

## COMMON NOUNS.

31. A noun followed by a genitive (*not having the force of an adjective*) is in most cases treated as a compound or phrase-noun, and is hence *invariable* :—

In a short time.	ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ.
At midnight.	ἀν ὥρῃ ἀν μεσσημέριου.
He was speaking to the woman who owned the tavern.	ὅς ἐς ἀνδρῶν τὸν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας.



32. Note the absolute use of the *adjective* + *noun* in Irish, equivalent to English *genitive of quality* :—

A man of great strength.  
Two men of greater learning.  
A scientist of eminence.

féar ir mór neart.  
beirt ba mó foghlaim.  
féar ealaðán (ealaðántóir) ir  
mór cáil.

33. Also in many other cases :—

A man more broken in mind.  
I need you as much . . .  
However excellent the attention.

féar ba barcaíste aigneas.  
táim dó mór gábas leat . . .  
Ó'á feabhar aine.

34. The genitive singular is often equivalent to an English adjective :—

A gold hoop.  
A drunken man.  
A mad man.  
Fore leg.  
Hind leg.  
The upper hand.  
The middle one.

ronnra óir.  
féar meirce.  
féar buile.  
cor toraig.  
cor veirné.  
an lámh uachtair.  
an ceann láir.

35. Note also the following examples in which the English adjective is rendered by a noun :—

The murderous villain.  
A big "mutton" head.  
A monstrous hound.  
Through sheer idleness.  
Such an evil wish.  
He was foolish enough to tell it  
to them.

an mordaíre bíteamhaig.  
miltacán mór cinn.  
uillléirt éon.  
le corp síomhoir.  
a leiteir ve gurbe le h-olcar.  
bí ve dícéille air é ó'mhínt  
sóib.

## Adjectives.

36. *So* is often used for emphasis before a predicative adjective :—

He was strong and healthy.

bí ré so láirir seaghláinteas.

37. Observe the use of a *comparative* + *oe*. See  
 51, § 163 :—

You are the better of it.	1r fearr oe tu é.
The leather is the softer for the grease.	1r buige oe an leathar an rmeas.
It is not the heavier on account of her.	ní truime oe é í

## NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

See 51áiméar na 5aeóilge §§ 500-518.

38. When two numbers separated by *or* qualify a noun the following construction is used :—

Seven or eight miles.	(a) readt nó (a h-) oet oe mílrib.
Three or four screams.	Δ τρι nó αρεάταιρ oe béiceannairb
Eight or nine years.	(a h-) oet nó (a) naoi oe bliab- antairb.

In the last example the *oe* is often silent.

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

See 51áiméar na 5aeóilge §§ 519-527.

39. The *definite article* is often used for the possessives, when the possessor is obvious :—

We took off <i>our</i> shoes.	5aineamar oinn na bróga.
Do not covet <i>your</i> neighbour's goods.	ná ranncuig cuio na comarran.
How is <i>your</i> family ?	Conur tá an cúram?

40. Observe the use of the possessives in the following :—

Divided into three parts.	Roinnte 'na oepí pannaib.
He told them to break the bundle in two.	Oubairt ré leo an oórnán Δ brireas 'na óá leat.
They are going in crowds.	Τάτο ριασ Δ5 iméadēt 'na rlóig- tib.
They came in one by one.	Éangasair iréad 'na 5ceann 'r 'na 5ceann.
Twice as much money.	Δ óá oipeas airgic.
He is rich enough.	Τά ré raióbir Δ bóéain.

## PROLEPTIC Δ.

41. When the object of the verbal noun is a *phrase*, it cannot be put in the genitive case, but the possessive adjective Δ is placed before the verbal noun :—

He could not discover what be-	níor íéao íé Δ óéanaíí amac
came of . . .	cao o'imeííí ar . . .
He was saying . . .	bí íé 'íá íáó . . .
Can you tell me who was there ?	an íéioir íeat Δ innínt dom
	cé bí ann?

## DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES.

See Γράμμάρι na Γαεθίλζε § 201.

42. Γάε generally takes the form of the preposition ending in í :—

In every spot.	ínr γάε baíí.
With each boy.	íeir γάε buacáííí.
Before each man.	íoimíí γάε íear.
From every land.	ór γάε tíí.

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

See Γράμμάρι na Γαεθίλζε §§ 195, 196.

43. The article is omitted with the demonstratives in the case of proper nouns :—

On next Monday.	óé luain íeo cúíáínn.
Our James.	íéamur ío Δíáínné.
This Seadna.	íéaona úo.

44. “ *The* ” in English followed by *noun* + *defining clause* or referring to a *noun* already mentioned is often translated by a *demonstrative* :—

The priest, whose bones lie . . .	Δη ραδαρε ροιν, σο βφυιλ Δ ἐνάθηα ριντε . . .
Seven horsemen had overtaken him . . . the horsemen were a mangled mass.	ἑτάμης μόρ-ῖειρεαρ μαρκαδὲ ρυαρ λεϊρ . . . βί να μαρκαδῖς ἦτο 'να ἑκορδιρ ἐρό.

## INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES.

45. Note the use of *cá* in such places as :—

Will it not be time enough for you . . . ?	Ḳá beaḡ ουιτ Δ λυαίτε . . . ?
What was the necessity for your . . . . ?	Ḳá móρ ουιτ . . . ?
How do you know ?	Ḳá βῖορ ουιτ ?

## Pronouns.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

See ἑράιμέαρ να ἑαεὐίλῃε §§ 528-535.

46. When a thing is pointed at, pronouns referring to it must agree with the gender of the corresponding noun :—

Is that a stool ? (pointing to a chair.)	Δη ρτόλ ἰ ριν ?
It is not a stool ; it is a chair.	νί ρτόλ ἰ ; ιρ κατᾶοιρ ἰ.

Here *ἰ* refers to κατᾶοιρ in both sentences.

47. Where the gender is doubtful use the masculine :

What is that you have in your pocket ?	Καο ἑ ριν ιο πόκα αḡατ ?
---	--------------------------

48. When a pronoun represents a *clause* it is always *masculine* :—

The end of the affair was that . . .	β'έ ἐρίοδ Δη ρτέιλ ḡ . . .
--------------------------------------	----------------------------



49. In some other cases also the sense rather than the words rules the gender :—

This is the most beautiful place	ἵρ ἐ ρεο ἀν ἀίτ ἵρ ἀίλνε οὐά
I have ever seen.	βρεαα μιὰμ.
What is your way of living ?	αοο ἐ ἀν τρῖζε μαίρεαμῖνα ατά
	αζατ ?

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

See ἡράιμέαρ να ζαεὐίλε §§ 238-240.

50. Ἐ ρεο, ἐ ριν, ἐ ρύο are more definite than ρο, ροιν, ρύο.

That will do. That is enough.	{Οέαραιὸ ροιν ἀν ἡνό.
	{ηί βεαζ ροιν.
That is the case.	'σεαὸ ροιν.
Take that one.	τόζ ἐ ριν.

51. So, ροιν, ρύο are often used in reference to statements, etc. In this case ροιν refers to what *precedes*, ρο to what *follows*, ρύο to a circumstance of some time before, but well known to speaker and listeners.

That is all we had for our trouble	Σιν α μιὰβ οὐά βαρρ αζαίον.
He did not succeed <i>in doing so</i> .	ηίορ ἐάιμιζ ριν λειρ.

52. So, ροιν, ρύο at the beginning of a phrase are often equivalent to "here is (are)," "there is," "yonder is," etc.

That is the length of winter.	Σιν ραίο ἀν ζειμήμιρ.
Here is how they obtained.	Σεο μαρ ραδραοαρ.
There you have an example of pride.	Σιν υαβαρ.
Here is the book for you (i.e., take it).	Σεο ούιτ ἀν λεαβαρ.

53. *Sio é, rin é, ríúo é*, are preferred to the "normal" forms *ir é reo*, etc. Note that *rio é* is used for *reo é*.

That is the man.  
That person (yonder) is he.  
This is she here.  
Those are my two wings.  
These are the seven days of the week, Sunday, etc.

*Sin é an fear.*  
*Síúo é é.*  
*Sioí annro í.*  
*Sin iao mo dá ríadán.*  
*Sio iao reáct lá na reáctmáine,*  
*an Domnag, an Luag, 7rú.*

54. In the negative, interrogative, and dependent forms these become *o*, *in*, *íúo* (sometimes written *íó*, *íin*, *ííúo*) respectively.

That was the bargain.  
I declare that that was exactly what induced me to come.  
I say that is the man for you.

*b'in é an marḡad.*  
*rágaim le h-uadéct supab in é*  
*oírleáct a éug mé.*  
*Deirim-re supab íúo é an fear*  
*oíb.*  
*b'in é críoc an reáil.*  
*an in é an borca?*

55. Note the use of *reo*, *rin*, *ríúo* in such phrases as :—

Off he set.  
Out he went.  
He proceeded southwards.  
Here they come one after another.  
Now, then, let us have no more of it.

*Síúo éun ríubail é (leir).*  
*Sin leir amac,*  
*Síúo ó deap é.*  
*Seo i nnoíad a ééile iao,*  
*Seo, reo, ná raigmir a éillead*  
*de fearca.*

## THE RELATIVE.

56. (a) *Nominative case* : *á* (aspirating) —

The man *who* sees me.

*an fear á éionn me.*

(b) *Accusative case* : *á* (aspirating) :—

The man *whom* I see.

*an fear á éim.*

To avoid ambiguity the following construction is used :—

The man *whom* James struck.       $\Delta n$   $\pi eap$   $\zeta up$   $\beta uail$   $\xi eamap$   $\acute{e}$ .

(c) *Genitive Case*:  $\zeta o$ ,  $\Delta^*$  (eclipsing) + *possessive* :—

The boy *whose* mother is ill.       $\Delta n$   $\beta uacail$   $\zeta o$  ( $\Delta$ )  $\beta ruil$   $\Delta$   
 $\acute{m}atair$   $\beta reoitē$ .

But note :—

The book *which* I am reading.       $\Delta n$   $leabap$   $\Delta t\acute{a}$   $\Delta \zeta am$  '  $\acute{A}$   $l\acute{e}igean$   
 (see 85).

(d) *Dative Case*:  $\zeta o$ ,  $\Delta^*$  (eclipsing) + *prepositional pronoun* :—

The boy *to whom* I gave the book.       $\Delta n$   $\beta uacail$   $\zeta up$   $\acute{e}u\zeta ap$   $\Delta n$   $leabap$   
 $oo$ .

(e) The preposition may precede the relative, in which case  $\Delta$  (eclipsing) must be used.

The man who has the horse.       $\Delta n$   $\pi eap$   $\Delta \zeta$   $\Delta$   $\beta ruil$   $\Delta n$   $capall$ .

This construction is unusual at present, at least in conversation and in familiar style, except with  $\iota$ ,  $le$  (= by) and  $\tau\pi\acute{e}$  :—

That is the deed *by which* you       $\zeta in$   $\acute{e}$   $\Delta n$   $\zeta niom$   $le$   $n-\Delta p$   $\beta ruigir$   
 crushed and vanquished me.       $\Delta \zeta up$   $le$   $n-\Delta p$   $\acute{m}illir$   $m\acute{e}$ .  
 The place *in which* he is.       $\Delta n$   $\acute{a}t$  '  $n\acute{a}$   $\beta ruil$   $\pi\acute{e}$ .

(f) **The negative relative** for all cases is  $n\acute{a}$  (or  $n\acute{a}\acute{c}$ ).

The man *who* does *not* see me.       $\Delta n$   $\pi eap$   $n\acute{a}$   $\pi eiceann$   $m\acute{e}$ .  
 The boy *whose* mother is *not* ill.       $\Delta n$   $\beta uacail$   $n\acute{a}$   $\pi uil$   $\Delta$   $\acute{m}atair$   
 $\beta reoitē$ .  
 The boy *to whom* I did *not* give       $\Delta n$   $\beta uacail$   $n\acute{a}p$   $\acute{e}u\zeta ap$   $\Delta n$   
 the book.       $leabap$   $oo$ .

---

\* These become  $\zeta up$ ,  $\Delta p$  (aspirating) before past tense, as usual ;  
 '  $n\acute{a}$  ('  $n\acute{a}p$ ) may also be used for  $\zeta up$  where ambiguity might arise.

(g) **N.B.**—In indirect questions the interrogative, not the relative, pronouns must be used:—

He asked me <i>what</i> I had seen.	U'fíarruiḡ ré díom cao a éon- nac.
No two were agreed as to <i>who</i> the woman was.	ní naib don beirt rocair ar cé n' b'í an bean.
He had no idea of <i>what</i> caused it.	bí ré daile ar cao ré noéar é.

### COMPOUND RELATIVE.

57. Δ (eclipsing) = *all that, what*. See § 235.

He left me all the withered part of the wood.	U'fás ré Δ bfuil cñion de'n coille ḡam.
All who were present burst out laughing.	Do rcair Δ naib láirpeac ar ḡáiríob.
He bought all the horses I had.	Ceannuig ré Δ naib de capalluib ḡam.

58. *What* often = *an* puo Δ:—

<i>What</i> a man thinks the worst is often the best for him.	An puo ir meara le roune ná Δ bár ní fedaair ré ná supab é láir Δ leara é.
--	--

59. Notice the translation of *what* in exclamations:—

What rain!	Cao é mar fcairtáinn!
What fun!	Cao é mar fult!
What conduct!	Cao é mar obair!
What a fright he would give her!	Cao é an fceit Δ baifrpeac ré airt!

60. The relative is sparingly used in Irish. The following show some equivalents:—

A man who was blind of an eye.	feair ḡur é ar leac-fúil.
The water is covered with ice, to skate upon which is pleas- ant.	bíonn leac oibhir ar an uirce ḡur ir deair an puo beir ḡ fleannuḡac uirtí.
There are some who would prefer . . . .	tá daoine ann ḡur b'feairr leo . . . .
He approached the table, on which stood a lighted lamp.	Do ḡruio ré leir an mboro, mar Δ naib lampa ḡ é ar larae.



## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

61. The interrogative pronouns are invariable. They are always followed by the relative particle (which disappears after a vowel). This relative and not the interrogatives themselves suffer the changes which mark the different cases:—

## NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

Who is there ?	Cé t <sup>á</sup> ann <sup>roim</sup> ?
What is this ?	Cao é an <sup>ruo</sup> é seo ?
Which of these books do you prefer ?	Cioc <sup>a</sup> de r <sup>na</sup> leab <sup>raib</sup> seo ir fear <sup>ru</sup> leat ?

## GENITIVE.

Whose book is that ?	Cé leir an leab <sup>ar</sup> roim ?
Whose book did you take ?	Cé h-é sur glac <sup>a</sup> ir a leab <sup>ar</sup> ?

## DATIVE.

To whom do you allude ?	Cé oo go bfuil <sup>ir</sup> 'á t <sup>a</sup> g <sup>a</sup> ir <sup>te</sup> ran ?
Whom did he ask for the book ?	Cé a <sup>ir</sup> sur i <sup>a</sup> ir <sup>ir</sup> ré an leab <sup>ar</sup> ?
What did you strike him with ?	Cao leir sur bua <sup>i</sup> l <sup>ir</sup> é ?
Who has the book ?	Cé a <sup>ise</sup> go bfuil <sup>ir</sup> an leab <sup>ar</sup> ?
Who wants the book ?	Cé u <sup>a</sup> ir <sup>o</sup> go bfuil <sup>ir</sup> an leab <sup>ar</sup> ?

Note position of prepositional pronoun.

## Verbs.

See *Ṣráiméar na Ṣaeóil* §§ 247, 252.

62. The form *molaim*, etc., in the present tense in Irish (and to a less extent the corresponding form in English) has an *habitual* meaning, except with verbs relating to the *senses* and the *mind*: *óim*, I see; *cloim*, I hear; *creim*, I believe.



Perhaps they would learn other  
things better than the rest.

b'féioir gur fearr foghlaim-  
eoúaoir nuaí eile ná mar  
a óéanad an cúro eile.

Give me that ! Do please !

He asked Seadna not to make an  
accusation against him. The  
latter said he would not.

Tabair dom é rin ! ac oein !  
Ó'iair ré ar Séadna gan gearán  
do éur irteac air. Dubairt  
Séadna ná óéanad.

## VOICES.

68. In translating the English passive voice care must be taken to find out the real meaning.

(1) If the action is expressed simply, use the *autonomous* :—

The letter is written.  
The house was burned.

Scríobtar an leir.  
Óóigeat an tigh.

(2) If the action is represented as *in progress*, use the so-called progressive passive form :—

The letter is (= is being) written. Tá an leir ó'á scríobad.  
The house was (= was being)  
burned. bí an tigh ó'á óóigeat.

This is sometimes expressed in English : The letter is writing  
(dial. 'a writing'). The house is 'a' burning.

(3) If the action represented is completed, the verb *tá* + *verbal adjective* is used :—

The letter is (= has been) written. Tá an leir scríobta.  
The house is (= has been) burned. Tá an tigh óóigte.

69. N.B.—The last form must be used only *when state and not action* is expressed. It is generally equivalent to a *perfect* tense in English.

## 70. Note the following :—

We are caught now.	τὰ λειπτε οραίνν ανοίρ.
You have not begun the day's work.	níl toρνuιḡte aḡaib̄ ar̄ obair̄ an̄ lae.
They imagine they have considered the matter most carefully beforehand.	ir̄ oóiḡ leo go bfuil̄ féad̄ta nompa go h-ana-m̄aiē aca,
You have conquered me.	τὰ buair̄te aḡac op̄m-ra.

71. Some Irish verbs have *active and passive* meanings :—

He was swallowed up in the tar.	Dō fluis̄ ré rā tapraō.
The pieces of slate were turned into money.	Dō ðein̄ airḡeō oē r̄nā licin̄í r̄linne.
The mouse was changed into a steed.	Dō ðein̄ ead̄ oe'n̄ luic̄.

## MOODS.

See ḡráiméar na ḡaeóilḡe § 253.

72. The *conditional* is employed much more frequently in Irish than the corresponding mood in English :—

He told him to prevent the wheel from revolving while he was going past.	Dōbair̄t̄ ré leir̄ ḡan̄ leigim̄t̄ oo'n̄ pōt̄ capāō an̄ f̄aiō a beāō ré aḡ oul̄ t̄air̄ir̄.
I should like to find out if he is there.	bā in̄aiē liom̄ ā ðéanaim̄ amac̄ an̄ mbeāō ré ann̄.
What can you want it for ?	Cāō é an̄ ḡnō beāō aḡac̄ oē?

## 73. (1) The indicative is sometimes used for vividness when the conditional would be expected :—

If you had bought the horse you would have violated the contract.	Dōā ḡceannuiḡteá an̄ capāll̄, bī an̄ maḡsāō b̄ir̄tē aḡac̄.
---	--

(2) The auxiliary *would* is frequently employed in English to express *repeated* action ; in Irish the *imperfect indicative* is used :—

He would often say to me . . .	ir̄ minic̄ āoeir̄eāō ré liom̄ . . .
Early in the morning I would have no appetite.	ar̄ māroim̄ gō mōc̄ b̄inn̄ ḡan̄ goile.



## TENSES.

See *ḡráiméar na ḡaeóilḡe* §§ 594, 597.

74. The English Perfect Tenses may be translated in two ways :—

He has broken the window.	{ 1. <i>Ṫá an fúinneog bhríte aḡe.</i> 2. <i>Ṫá ré tar éir na fúinneoige</i> <i>'bhrítead.</i>
---------------------------	--

75. But the English Perfect Tenses are often translated by the corresponding simple tenses in Irish :—

Might not some one have taken and hidden them ?	<i>Cá bḡior dúinn náé aḡlaib ṵo</i> <i>éḡs ṵuine éḡin iad éun iad</i> <i>a éur i bḡlaé ?</i>
--	--

76. The Present and Past Tenses in Irish regularly correspond to the Present Perfect and Past Perfect tenses in English, where the action is still going on at the time specified :—

He <i>has been</i> here for a fortnight.	<i>Ṫá ré annḡo le coicéib.</i>
He <i>had been</i> there for a fortnight when I came.	<i>Ḵí ré annḡoin le coicéibḡ nuair</i> <i>a éanaḡ.</i>

77. The present tense is often used in English in dependent clauses, when the *future* is meant : this is the case in Irish.

When you <i>approach</i> the gate, he will be there.	<i>nuair a beir aḡ véanaḡ ar an</i> <i>ḡḡeata, beib ré ann ḡoḡat.</i>
---	--

## The Verbal Noun.

The Irish verbal noun either alone or with various prepositions corresponds to the English *infinitive*, *verbal in -ing*, *gerund*, etc. It is besides often used where an ordinary *subordinate clause* is employed in English.

**78. (1) English infinitive** == simple verbal noun in Irish :—

He told me to come.

Thugairt ré liom teacht.

He asked me to buy the horse.

D'iairí ré orm an capall a ceann-  
nád.

**79. (2) English infinitive of purpose** = *cun* (etc.) + *verbal noun* :—

He did it to make you angry.

{ Thug é ré é cun feirge 'cun ort.  
Thug é ré é o'fonn feirge cun  
ort.

**80. Sometimes** *as* + *verbal noun of motion* is used :

He went to buy a horse.

Chuaigh sé as ceannad capall.

**81. Note the translation of the ENGLISH GERUNDIAL INFINITIVE** :—

Something to eat.

Rud le n-ite.

The view to be seen.

An radarc atá le feiceint.

A little to say.

Beagán le rá.

**82. (3) English verbal in —ing** = *as* + *verbal noun* :—

I am closing the door.

Táim as dúnao an dorais.

**83. But if state not action** is intended use *ar* + *verbal noun*.

It was hanging from the rod.

Bí ré ar criois ar an tirla.

I was trembling.

Bíor ar cruí.

The door was open.

Bí an doras ar oscailt.

A drawn knife.

Scian ar tarrainn.

N.B.—I am standing.

Táim im fearfaim.

**84. The following construction** is generally preferred to (3). Observe the *order of words* :—

I am closing the door.

Tá an doras asgaim o'á dúnao.

85. This construction is always used with *relatives* and *interrogatives* :—

The book which I was reading.  
What are you doing ?

Αν λεαβαρ Δ βί αζαμ 'Α λείγεαμ.  
Οαο τΑ αζατ 'Α θέαηαμ ?

86. (4) English Gerund = preposition + verbal noun.

On his entering.

Δρ έεαέτ ιρτεαέ νο.

He would effect more good by keeping his door open than by shutting it.

Ιρ μό αν ταιρθε θέαηαό ρέ λε  
η-α όοηαρ Δ έοιμεάο Δρ  
ορκαίτ νά μαρ Δ θέαηαό  
ρέ λε η-α όύηαό.

87. (5) English verbal in —ing passive το (Δ5) + possessive + verbal noun.

The house is building (= is being built).

τΑ αν τιζ 'Α έυρ ρυαρ (έόζαίτ).

The trees of the wood were being rent.

βί ρηαηηη ηα κοίλλε ο'Α ηαοβαό.

It is being made.

τΑ ρέ ο'Α θέαηαμ.

88. (6) English dependent clause = verbal noun clause

As the sun was setting.

{ Δζυρ αν ζήηαη αζ ουλ ρέ.  
{ Δζ ουλ ρέ νο'η ζήέηη.

The agreement was, that I was to give you money, and that you were to accompany me. She said nothing but walked out.

β'έ αν μαηζαό, ηηρε νο έαβαηρε  
αηρζιο ουιτ-ρε Δζυρ τυρα  
νο έεαέτ λιοη-ρα.

It was known to everyone in the place that he was in a state of abject poverty.

ηί ουβαηρε ρί ραίε Δέ ριυβαλ  
αμαέ.

Why do not these people remain at home? Because they have no commonsense.

β'αίηηη νο'η ούέταίς έ βείτ βεο  
βοέτ.

Why are you standing here idle? Because I am unwell.

Οαο 'ηα έαοβ ηά ραηαίο ηα  
οαοηηε ρεο ρα βαίλε? ιαο Δ  
βείτ ζαη έίαλλ.

Οαο έυιζε όυιτ βείτ ιο ρεαρη  
αηηρο Δζυρ τύ οίοηαοηη?  
ηέ 'βείτ βρεοιτε.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE VERBAL NOUN.

89. A verbal noun or verbal noun clause may be in the nominative, genitive, dative or accusative case.





92. The complement of the verbal noun may :  
(1) **Follow it**, when it will be in the *genitive* case.

The bargain was that I was to give you <i>money</i> .	b'é an maḡḡadḡ mḡre do éabairt airḡisḡ doḡuit-re.
In order that you should cut off his head.	Ċun tú 'bairt an éinnḡe.
The pretty girl who milks the cows.	an cailín deap cḡrúirḡte na mbó.
If I had a man to see fair play.	ḡá mbeadḡ fearḡ deanta cḡrt ḡḡam.
There was not left a man to tell the tale.	níorḡ fḡḡadḡ fearḡ innirḡte rḡcáil.

The construction of the *first two* examples is unusual, except when the *subject-complement precedes* the verbal noun, *and at the same time the object-complement follows*.

93. (2) **Or precede it**, joined to the verbal noun by a preposition. Observe that in this case the complement when a noun is *governed by the word preceding it*.

He did it to make you angry.	ḡein ré é ċun fearḡe 'ċur orḡ.
He has just broken the window.	ḡá ré ḡ'éirḡ na fḡinneoirḡe 'bḡirḡadḡ.
He tried to break the window.	ḡuḡ ré iarpadḡt ar an bḡinneoirḡ a bḡirḡadḡ.

94. An Irish *verbal noun* + *preposition* (or *adverb*) often = English noun.

There was no <i>escape</i> for him.	ní ḡaibḡ ḡuḡl ar ḡiḡe.
He asked <i>lodging</i> .	ḡ'airḡ ré beirḡ iḡrḡiḡḡ.
The <i>entrance</i> to the house was . . .	ḡé bí marḡ ḡuḡl iḡrḡe adḡ ċun an ḡiḡe . . .
Catholics had no chance of getting an <i>education</i> .	ní ḡaibḡ don bḡreirḡ ḡḡ caitḡilicḡiḡb ar éabairḡt rḡuap ḡ'fḡḡáil.

95. The English infinitive, etc., *passive* is often rendered in Irish by the verbal noun *active*.

You allowed me <i>to be injured</i> .	Do leigir mé 'gortuḡad̃.
A very different state of affairs ; they <i>are being killed</i> by hard work.	Δ ἡλαιρητ̃ οὐ ρεῖαλ : τὰσ Δ ἡδρηβὰσ λε ἡ-οβαιρ.
He jumped for joy that he <i>had been chosen</i> .	Do léim ré le ἡ-ḗτ̃αρ τοιρ̃ ε 'τ̃οḡad̃.
You do not deserve that any- thing should <i>be given</i> you.	ἡ ριύ τυρ̃ εἰννιῶ το ἔδβαιρη ουιτ̃.

## 1S.

See Ὡρίμ̃ε Δρ̃ ἡδ̃ Ὡαεῶιλḡε §§ 584-563.

96. The verb *ir* is used :—

(1) In sentences of *identity* :—

James is the man. *ir* é Séamar̃ an fear̃.

(2) In sentences of *classification* :—

James is a man. *ir* fear̃ Séamar̃.

(3) For *emphasis* :—

We went to Cork *yesterday*. *ir* m̃oé Δ ḡuad̃amar̃ ḡo Corcaig̃.

97. In Munster the normal forms for (2) and (3) are not generally used in affirmative sentences, the following being preferred :—

James is a man.	fear̃ 'reḗd̃ Séamar̃.
Aesop was a slave.	ḡaor̃ το b'eaḗd̃ aeḡop̃.
We went to Cork yesterday.	im̃oé 'reḗd̃ Δ ḡuad̃amar̃ ḡo Corcaig̃.

98. These forms are also, though not so universally used, in *interrogative* sentences : they are rarer in *negative* sentences, and scarcely ever used in *dependent clauses* :—

Is that a book?	leab̃ar̃ an eaḗd̃ é ρim̃?
That is not a book.	ἡí leab̃ar̃ é ρim̃.
He says that is not a book.	Ueḡeanñ ré ñáḡ leab̃ar̃ érim̃.

### 99. 1ṛ is often omitted :—

We went to Derry yesterday.  
Written by "Torna."  
He will come tomorrow night.  
I took it from you.

1ṛoé a cúadāṁḁar zo ʊoipe.  
Tóṛna ʊo rḁrṁoḁ.  
1ṛto1ṛóce amá1ṛeacé a é1ṛoḁra1ṛo ré.  
m1ṛe ʊo é0ḁḁ uait é.

### 100. Tά . . . 1 is used instead of 1ṛ :—

(1) When we wish to express that a person or thing *has become* what he is from some different state.

He is a priest now.

Tά ré 'na 1ḁḁarṁ ano1ṛ.

(2) In sentences like the following, containing "only" :—

He was only a poor shoemaker.

n1 1ḁa1ḁ ann ac ḁṛéarḁa1ṛo boḁt.

(3) In certain moods, etc., in which 1ṛ is defective, *e.g. imperative and verbal noun.*

Be a good boy.  
You must be a man.

b1 ro ḁarṁán mḁa1ṛ.  
Ca1ṛṁ1ṛ be1ṛ ro 1ḁar.

### 101. Note the following in which Tά . . . a1ṛ is used for 1ṛ :—

He is the richest man in Munster.

Tά ré a1ṛ an bṛear 1ṛ 1ḁa1ḁ1ṛe  
1ḁ m1ṁmḁn,

I'm inclined to say that the  
money I gave you was the  
best I ever invested.

n1 ʊe1ṁm nā zo bṛu1ṛ an méro  
a1ṛḁro a éuḁar ʊu1ṛ a1ṛ an  
a1ṛḁeao 1ṛ 1ḁar1ṛ a éu1ṛear  
1ḁa1ṛ.

Your son is one of them.

Tά ʊo mḁac a1ṛ éeann acā-ṛan.

The above construction is sometimes valuable in complicated sentences like :—

I should like to find out if any of  
them is the writer of the  
letter.

bā mḁa1ṛ liom a ʊéanā1ṛ amac  
an mbeaḁ an té rḁrṁoḁ an  
le1ṛ1ṛ a1ṛ é1ṁne acā.

None of the boys here is the one  
I want.

n1ḁ an buacā1ḁḁ acā uaim a1ṛ  
é1ṁne acā 1ṛo.

102. Observe use of the preposition *oe* in sentences like the following :—

I am as good a man as you.  
He was a bigger man than the  
other.

τάσιν ὅσῳ μαῖτε οὐρεᾷ λεαυ-ρα.  
ὅδε μὲν οὐρεᾷ ἐνὰ ἀνρεᾷ εἰλε.

## Adverbs

103. Adjectives are often used adverbially :—

Late at night.  
He spoke *angrily* to me.

Ὁ ἐὶς ὁ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ὀρθῇ.  
Ὁδε λαβαίρ ῥε ῥεᾷ ῥεᾷ ὅδε ὅδε

104. The noun is sometimes used adverbially, without a preposition :—

He was walking along the road.  
He paced up and down the floor.  
I must have been *somewhat* out  
of my mind.  
The evening is *a little* chilly.

ὅδε ῥε ῥε ῥεᾷ ἀν ὀρθῇ.  
ὅδε ῥε ῥε ῥεᾷ ἀν ὀρθῇ.  
ὅδε ῥε ῥε ῥεᾷ ἀν ὀρθῇ.  
ὅδε ῥε ῥε ῥεᾷ ἀν ὀρθῇ.  
ὅδε ῥε ῥε ῥεᾷ ἀν ὀρθῇ.

## TIME.

105. "*Time how long*" is often expressed by the noun used absolutely :—

They remain a few days.

ῥεᾷ ῥεᾷ ῥεᾷ ῥεᾷ ῥεᾷ.

106. Various prepositions are used to express duration of time under different aspects :—

He is working at it during the  
(= the whole) week.

τά ῥε ῥε ῥεᾷ ὅδε ἀν ῥεᾷ.

He was here twice during the  
week.

ὅδε ῥε ἀν ῥεᾷ ὅδε ἀν ῥεᾷ.

He will be here for a week.

ὅδε ῥε ἀν ῥεᾷ ὅδε ἀν ῥεᾷ.

I shall have it finished during  
(= within, before the end  
of) the week.

ὅδε ῥε ἀν ῥεᾷ ὅδε ἀν ῥεᾷ.

He had been here for the past  
week.

τά ῥε ἀν ῥεᾷ ὅδε ἀν ῥεᾷ.



107. "*Time when*" is often expressed without a preposition :—

On a summer evening.  
I was coming home *one night*.  
One March morning.

Ἐπὶ ἁτὴν ὁππότε ῥαῖνῃμαρ.  
Ἦϊορ οἰθόχε ἀστῆρ ἀβδαίλε.  
ἠ ἀϊσε ἀν λὰ μάριτα.

108. Note the following :—

On Monday.  
On Monday night.  
On next Monday.  
On last Monday  
At that time.  
At the end of the year.  
At midnight.  
Sometimes.  
In the evening.  
In the morning.  
This day week. *{past,*  
Next Monday week. *future.*  
This year.  
Last year.  
A year ago.

Ὁ ἐ λυαίν.  
ἵρτοιθόχε ὁ ἐ λυαίν.  
Ὁ ἐ λυαίν ῥεο ἐϋζαίνῃ.  
Ὁ ἐ λυαίν ῥεο καίττε (ἀστῇνῃ).  
'Σαν ἀμ ῥοῖν.  
ἵ νοεῖρεσθὸς ἡ βλῖσθῃ.  
ἀρ ὑαίρ ἀν ἡεσθῶν-οιθόχε.  
ἀρ ὑαίρῃ; ὑαίρεσθῃτα.  
ἡμ ἐπὶ ἁτὴν ὁππότε (ῥα ἐπὶ ἁτὴν ὁππότε).  
ἀρ μαίρῃν.  
Σεσθῇσθῃν ἵρ λὰ ἡνσῃν.  
Σεσθῇσθῃν ὁ ἡνσῃν.  
Σεσθῇσθῃν ὁ ἡν λυαίν ῥεο ἐϋζαίνῃ.  
ἵ μβλῖσθῃ.  
ἀνῃρῃ.  
βλῖσθῃν ὁ ῥοῖν.

## PLACE AND DIRECTION.

109. Ἐοίρ, ἐίρ, ἐεῖρ, ἐυαίρ and their derivatives are used very much more frequently in Irish than *east*, etc., in English : they are often used where *left, right*, etc., would naturally be used in English, hence equivalents of these latter are rarely met with in genuine Irish :—

He took the path to the right.

Ḃαίβ ῥε ἀν εῖρᾶν ῥιάρ (ἡρῃ).

110. Note :—

He went *down* the hill.  
She got *up* on the horse.

Ḃυαίρ ῥε ἡ ῥᾶναιρ ἀν ἐνῃε.  
Ḃᾶνῃς ῥί ἵ ἡ-ἀίρῃε ἀρ ἀν  
ἡεῖρᾶν.

Anyone *alive*.  
He overtook him.  
Come here!  
Move back!  
I will be quits with him.

Ḃῃνῃε ἀτὰ ῥυάρ.  
Ḃᾶνῃς ῥε ῥυάρ ἡίρ.  
Ἐαίρ ἐϋζᾶν ἵ ἡίρ.  
Ὀρῃρῃ ῥιάρ! (Ḃᾶρ ἡεσθῃ)  
Ḃεσθῃ-ῥα ῥυάρ ἡίρ.

111. *Ann* is used for *there*, pronominally of a place already mentioned; *annan* otherwise (*c.f.* French use of “*y*,” “*là*.”)

I was in Waterford yesterday.  
I saw O'Brien there.  
She brought him with her to  
Connemara and kept him  
there.

Remain there.  
He is over there.

Óiof i bporcláirge inné; con-  
nac an brianac ann.  
Rug sí léi go Connemara é, agus  
tá é coimeádo sí ann é.

fán annroin.  
Tá ré annroin éall.

## 112. The adverb “the” :—

*The longer the better.*  
So much the more did they beat  
him.

Ó's fáio, 'reabó ir fearr.  
Sin mar ir mó do liúradar é.

Note that *fáio* is the *abstract noun* corresponding to *fada*.

113. Note the independent use of the adverbs in the following :—

Out he went.  
Off he went at full speed.  
Move back!  
The gate flew open.

Amac leir.  
Ar go bráda leir.  
Siad lib!  
Irtead leir an ngeata.

## Conjunctions and Prepositions.

114. “If” is translated by *óá* if the principal clause (*apodosis*) contains a verb in the conditional mood, otherwise by *má*. *Óá* takes the past subjunctive (or conditional), *má* the indicative.

*If the sentence is negative use* *mura* (*mura* with past tense) for *má*, and *óá mbaó* (*puóé*) *ná* for *óá* :—

I will give you the book if I have  
it.  
I would give you the book if I  
had it.

Taobarras an leabair tuit má  
tá ré agam.  
Tá b'arrasinn an leabair tuit  
óá mbead ré agam.

N.B.—After the verbs of *asking*, “if” is equivalent to “whether” and is translated by *an*; (*ná* or *naé* with negative).

Ask him if it is wheat.

ḡiaḡḡuiḡ ḡe *an* cḡuiḡneaeḡt é.

115. The *future tense* of direct narration becomes *conditional (secondary future)* in reported speech. In this case if the speaker used *má* in direct narration, the *má* is retained in the reported speech :—

I will show it to you if you like.

ḡeaḡḡáinḡeao ḡuit é, *má*ḡ *maíḡ*  
leat é.

She said she *would* show it him  
if he wished.

ḡubaiḡt ḡí ḡo ḡteaḡḡáinḡeao ḡí  
ḡo é, *má* baḡ ḡíaiḡ leíḡ é.

116. When the *protasis* of an “if” sentence consists of two parts, the verbal noun construction is generally used for the second (See II9) :

If you are a good boy and *come*  
early, I will give you . . .

*má* bíonn *tú* *ro’* buaeaiḡ ḡíaiḡ  
aḡuḡ teaeḡt ḡo luat, taḡ-  
aḡao ḡuit . . .

If you had bought the cow and  
*paid* for the purchase . . .

*ḡá* ḡceannuiḡteá *an* bó aḡuḡ  
aiḡḡeao ḡo ḡíol aḡ *an*  
ḡceannaé . . .

If any one comes and *takes* the  
place . . .

*má* eaḡann éinne aḡuḡ *an* áit  
aeóḡaínt . . .

## Reported Speech.

117. *ḡo* or *ná* must be repeated before each verb in a principal clause in *reported speech*; (*indirect or oblique narration*).

Hence English phrases like “he added,” “he observed further” which serve to remind the reader of English that the oblique narration continues are unnecessary in Irish.

**Observe that  $\zeta\omicron$  and  $n\acute{\alpha}$  must immediately precede the verb :—**

So that if you had bought it, you could not possibly have paid for it.

1 οτρεο, τὰ ζεαννουίχέα έ, νάρ  
βροζαλ ζο νοίολρά αρ.

Perhaps at the end of a year or so they would have leisure to do something.

β'φέρουρ ι ζιονν βλιαθνα νό  
μαρ ριν ζο mbeaó am  
aca ruo éizint a théanm.

Till, after a time, he thought of a plan.

ζο οτί, ι ζιονν ταμαίλλ, ζηρ  
εuiñuiz ré αρ φειρτ.

**118.** Note that expressions like  $b'f\acute{e}rou\rho$ ,  $\acute{o}om$  ( $\acute{\alpha}m$ )  $b\mu\acute{\alpha}t\acute{\alpha}r$ ,  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\acute{\alpha}m$   $\iota\epsilon$   $h$ - $u\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{\alpha}c\tau$ , are followed by  $\zeta\omicron$  or  $n\acute{\alpha}$  :—

Perhaps he will be here to-morrow.  
Indeed it is.

$b'f\acute{e}rou\rho$  ζο mbeio ré ann amáir-  
eac.  
 $\acute{o}om$   $b\mu\acute{\alpha}t\acute{\alpha}r$  ζο  $b\phi uil$ .

**119.**  $\zeta\omicron$  is sometimes used to avoid the repetition of  $n\acute{\alpha}u\iota\rho$ ,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ , etc.

When the doctor comes in a week's time and the man is up. . . .

$n\acute{\alpha}u\iota\rho$  a ézann an oocúir ι  
ζιονν ρεacémhine azur ζο  
mbionn an ouine 'na ruíde..

If the barrel were full of water and the cork were withdrawn . . .

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$  mbeaó an baipile lán o'  
uirc azur ζο otaipiaic-  
eocéa an corp . . .

**120.**  $\acute{\alpha}c$  is often equivalent to "*provided that.*"

I will give you five shillings, provided you will leave me the horse.

ταβαρραo copóinn ouic ac an  
capall o'pázáit azam.

I'll give you five shillings provided you will stay only till morning.

ταβαρραo copóinn ouic ac ná  
panfair ac ζο lá.

It will, if only you persevere at it.

beio, ac leanaímhaint αρ.

**121.** Note the following uses of  $\acute{\alpha}c$  :—

The burden of their discourse is *praise* of the other side.

ní bíonn ve foprt acu ac az  
molao na h-áite eall.

I am as good a man as you, don't think that I am not.

τάim com maie o'feap leac-ra  
ná cuimñiz ac ζο bfuilim.

He made no answer but fired at them.

níop óein ré ac caiteam leo.



They rejected him merely because he did not understand a word of Irish.

She did not utter a word but sat up.

Instead of attempting to stop her, everyone made way for her.

Chuirfeadh ar uata é gan don éúir  
eile ac toirc gan don focaí  
gadolunne do beic aige.

ní dubhairt sí focaí ac éirge  
'na ruidé.

níor tug éinne pé í 'rtop, ac  
gac éinne ag déanaí rúige  
óí.

## 122. Note the use of *agus* (*ir*) in the following :—

As big as ever he was.

I met a man when I was going home.

A man running across the field.

He once had twenty cows.

There are some who would prefer . . .

I'm indifferent as to that *so long* as he is well.

It is not worth a pin.

He did it to make you angry.

As the weather is fine.

What on earth possessed him to stand there ?

"*considering*" the day is so fine.

"*considering*" it is so tough.

I have done wrong *in not* coming sooner.

You have treated me badly *in* taking my child from me.

Com mór agus bí pé miam.

buaíl tuine liom agus mé ag  
voul abailé.

feair agus é ag iú tpearna na  
páirce.

bí pé lá agus bí ríce bó bainne  
aige.

tá cuio ada agus ir fearr leo  
. . . (See 60.)

ir cuma liom é rin nuair ir go  
bhuil pé go maic.

ní rú biorán ir é.

óein pé é o'fonn ir go gcuir-  
fead pé fearg ort.

tráic ir go bhuil an aimpear  
breá.

cao é an donar a bí air, agus  
beic 'na fearaí annaí?

agus an lá com breá goim.

agus a migne tá pé.

níl an ceart déanta agam agus  
gan teac níor túirce.

ir gránna óeinir oim é agus mo  
leanb do breic uaim.

## 123. In many phrases the preposition *go* is omitted :

From side *to* side.

From end *to* end.

From beginning *to* end.

From head *to* foot.

ó taob taob.

ó ceann ceann.

ó éúir veiréad.

ó mullac talam.

## 124. Similarly other words are omitted in :—

Whether the work is hard *or*  
easy.

Whether the time be early *or*  
late.

However wet *or* cold the  
weather.

He walked up and down.

Whether you like it *or* not.

pé bog cruair an gnó.

pé moic déiréanaic an trác.

pé fluit ruar an uaim.

buaíl pé ríor ruar.

pé oic maic leac é.

# NOTES

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## Part I.

### 2.

1. Sin leo(τά). 2. ρα τρῆζε ὅσις. 3. 'No one ever caught a flail who could . . . '

### 3.

1. Ταρραι(η)ς ἀμας. 2. πέ ἐεανν νόμις. 3. ἀρ bun. 4. ἀρ bit.

### 4.

1. 'That they might.' 2. Use active voice. 3. ρυαρ. 4. νίον πέδουαρ πέριστεας εατορεα.

### 5.

1. ορ ciomn. 2. τὰρ εἰρ να ζρέινε το οὐλ πέ. 3. ιαρ-ῖολαρ να ζρέινε. 4. Say 'falling on.' 5. ἀ βίονν busilte ιρεας ι n-αιgneas ouine.

### 6.

1. ἀξαιὸ το ἐαβαίρετ ἀρ. 2. ιαρραιμ ρειρβίρ ἀρ. 3. ορ ουίγim το.

### 7.

1. ριύο λειρ πέ n-α θέim ἀρ α οίεαλλ. 2. 'Nor.' 3. 'He was in great difficulty.'

### 8.

1. 'Become longer,' ἀξ ουλῖ βραις. 2. ἀμας. 3. 'The sun gets hotter.' 4. βροταλλ μόρ. 5. Omit. 6. 'That it is,' 7. ζο ροαίρ.

### 9.

1. 'Did not know who it was.'

### 10.

1. le ραίρεαναιζε. 2. 'You would.' 3. 'Mildness and softness comes in the weather along with it.' 4. ἀρ α νοίεαλλ. 5. 'Pleasant is the song . . . ' 6. Repeat construction of previous note. 7. ρρεαβανν . . . ζαν ciomne. 8. 'You would like.' 9. 'This itself is not finer than . . . ' 10. ἀξ ειτιτε οσίς πέim.

### 11.

1. ιρ μαίτ λεατ έ. 2. Cuireann mo tóil gluaireadé ar riubal bpéitib mo méipe. 3. λεις oom.

## 12.

1. Cé éarfaí orainn. 2. éar adé anonn. 3. 'We were not long.' 4. aimirgim. 5. Repeat the noun. 6. Say luēt na leabhar; *similarly* luēt na mbróγ. 7. éuit an tubairt ar fad ar. 8. níl don ghnó abailte agham. 9. éun go sctuiread na rúile arat. 10. dá bairr. 11. i nveiread na rcríbe. 12. adé cogdar.

## 13.

1. 'That (51) is the length of winter' (*after* 'February'). 2. Use *gen.* of proper name. 3. Omit 4. 'Cold and frost come.' 5. Omit; or begin new sentence 'rain . . . come.' 6. 'There is not much length in the days.' 7. 'Are in their company.' 8. 'They have.'

## 14.

1. roim. 2. dá (with *past subj.*) 3. a leitéir o'fuaodar fé. 4. mura mbead go. 5. ó éiaimib(in). 6. ir baogalad. 7. gan rceal brónad aghainn i nveiread an lae. 8. ir ceart mo buirdeadar a beir. 9. an dá lá déag aghur mairreao.

## 15.

1. dá cotugad γ raogal maid aca. 2. uil amad ar. 3. Omit 4. ad.

## 17.

1. An tuat. 2. loé léin. 3. dá mbeiréa aγ gáabáil. 4. níl aghat ad uil. 5. Cill Ouglan. 6. Say 'you are.' 7. 'You will be at.' 8. na h-acraí. 9. Dún lóγ. 10. neoin. 11. Oroiéoin na Spri-eoige. 12. leaba na bó. 13. Teampall an énocáin. 14. Seoadé (2. f.). 15. bán-éluain. 16. Cill loéáin.

## 18.

1. 'Paying a visit.' 2. 'Eating.' 3. breáγ (ironical). 4. 'Sign. 5. 'When the train began to come into . ' 6. Omit.

## 19.

1. mar a déanrad cáilín maid. 2. Tabair cúrra na páirce irtead. 3. éar n-ar. 4. roimad. 5. Say 'better.' 6. do'n iarraet roim. 7. leir. 8. i n-éirinn.

## 20.

1. bí an rad ar a fadóar.

## 21.

1. i gceart. 2. i tcaob gan iao do beir. 3. Omit. 4. i tcaob. 5. oian ar. 6. trío ríor. 7. mar ar. 8. 'When he opened.' 9. Say 'gate of the lane.' 10. aghur gan inntí féin, with verbal noun. 11. roir an dá rúil ar. 12. rcaoil le.

## 22.

1. 'He made good haste to' (έυν). 2. αἷ euαρυαό. 3. έάινις 1 η-άινρε. 4. νίορ β'έ α όεαρνίαο. 5. αν . . . ρο. 6. 'All the people' 7. υιό. 8. Use the article followed by ρέ. 9. 'Went into,'

## 23.

1. αρτοιόεε αμάινρεαό. 2. βερό εαιέτε. 3. ρέ βνίξ ηα μιονη. 4. αν ρπαράν το βειέ αἷατ. 5. ρλάν. 6. α ἡαν ρίορ τοο-ραν. 7. 'If you had bought.' 8. α έοιλ σ'ιμνιτ οριτ. 9. αν ρυαοαρ α βί ρύτ. 10. νάρ βαιοἷαλ ἡο. 11. ριαή ό ροη.

## 24.

1. εαιέιη. 2. 'Behind him.' 3. αμαό ρα λά. 4. 'When.' 5. 'Appearance of stopping at (αἷ) the snow.' 6. Omit. 7. υαιη. 8. ραρ α μύεραί . . . ιαο. 9. αν ρνεαέταό 'άέάέαό. 10. 'Thought it was.' 11. εαο έ αν τοηαρ α βί αιν 7 βειέ 'ηα ρεαραιη. 12. νιό ηαό ιονἡηαό (last). 13. μο έρυαἷ έη. 14. ιρ τοόα ἡο. 15. λεαἷτα αἷ.

## 25.

1. βί αἷ ταβαιρτ . . . ρέ ηοεαρη. See (66). 2. αἷ ἡαβáiλ αν τ-ηρλάη ρυαρ. 3. Use εειρτ. 4. ρεαρ ηα τυαἷα. 5. 'She did nothing but.' 6. α ελόα το ρεαοιλεαό ριαρ ρίορ οι. 7. 'in.' 8. μόρ. 9. Omit. 10. οιοέε αν αοηαιἷ. 11. 1 η-αοη ρεραιέ αηάιη. 12. Use εέ βεαό αηη αέ. 13. 'ηα ρτειλιβεαέαιἷ.

## 26.

1. ερυαό-ἡαοἷαλ. 2. Say 'there are twenty rungs in each ladder.'

## 27.

1. Omit. 2. 'He was called as a nickname.' 3. α ηοαοιηε-μνιηηηεαρρóa ραν. 4. το λεαν μαρ αηηη αιν.

## 28.

1. αέ ἡο ηβοἡραίό ριαο leo αν ρολλ αμαό υαιηη. 2. βαιη αν έλυαρ οίοη ἡο. 3. lem έυιηηε. 4. 'what does he want?' 5. έ 'ηα ρέακόἷἡ le ηυβιηίβ.

## 29.

1. ρέ λἡἡἡε ηα ἡρέιηε. 2. εύρραί αν τραιοἷαλ.

## 30.

. Make new sentence, 'She intended,' etc. 2. ἡηό. 3. το. 4. Use αἷηρ. 5. 'I shall give her up (ιυαρ) to.'

## 31.

1. έίορ. 2. ηί ουβαιρτ ρί ραιε 'ηα ἡοιηηίβ. 3. νιό νάρ λοέτ υιρέι. 4. Use τοά ηιέιτο. 5. μά όεηεαοαρ.



## 32.

1. 'For (1 ζσόιρ) the sledgehammer.' 2. 'To encourage him.' 3. 'made themselves hoarse shouting.'

## 33.

1. Use ύο. 2. ριαρ. 3. Use ní πέριοιρ νο. The use of νο, instead of λε, implies *absolute impossibility*. 4. 'Gave the victory to him over (αρ).' 5. τὰβάρτα ρυαρ νο. 6. βεαρτ. 7. ζλαν.

## 34.

1. Omit 2. ραοβαρ αρ Δ βριακλαιβ. 3. ζλεο να ζσέαστα ρεαρ. 4 Use τὰ . . . 1 η-αέρανη, αζ ρεαναθ.

## 35.

1. νὰ ρυιλ δον βρειτ αζ έιννε αα αρ όυλ 1 ζσomόρταρ λεατ.

## 36.

1. αρ έιnnίθ όάρ έρυεuiζ Όια. 2. αν οiόέε αρ Δ ρυαίηnear αα.

## 37.

1. βυαιλ ρέ Δ όά βαιρ. 2. 'like a person praying.' 3. νο λέim ρέ αρ Δ έορρ. 4. níορ έιμζ λειρ ζο μαιτ. 5. έυζαιρ σ'έίτεαέ. 6. 'να ζσοζαιρ ερό.

## 38.

1. Use ιρ αήλαιθ . . . αζ ουλ 1 βρεαβαρ.

## 39.

1. 'Wanted only the word.' 2. οiαν οiονζήάλτα.

## 40.

1. Say 'were in that condition' (cumα). 2. αζαιθ Δ έαβαιρτ αρ αν ηζαελuιnn αζυρ ί 'ραιοέρυζαθ. 3. τὰ Δ έυαμαρταλ ζο μαιτ αιζε ανοιρ ό Όια.

## 41.

1. αρ nóρ uιρce τρέ έριαέαρ. 2. bí σρonn αιρ ριύο.

## 42.

1. ceann-αιρm. 2. Say 'making the false money.' 3. conζuαή ρεαρ. 4. bun ορ cionn αρ ραο λε. 5. έυιρ ρέ αν τόιρ 1 νοιαθ. 6. Omit.

## 43.

1. bí . . . αρ αν λοιζ céασna. 2. bí . . . ρέ ζεαλλ. 3. bí ρέ έomζεαλλ αν ηυαθ-έumαιnn. 4. ζεαλλ αν όλαέain νο ρέαναθ. 5. Omit. 6. ní ραιβ δον ιονζηαθ αέ. 7. 1ρ 'μό cuιρεαθ Δ bí αρ cáιρce αιζε.

## 44.

1. Sé ηυο Δ έάιμυζ αρ νο. 2. αν τεαηζα 'έυρ ρέ ήεαρ. 3. ηεαή-bunaθapaέ.

## 45.

1. *my an áit ir leirne é.* 2. *ó.* 3. *ní mór ná go bfuil.* 4. *le féadaint larmuic oréa.* 5. *cun tul ar otír.* 6. *calatóiréat oo óéanam.*

## 46.

1. *Begin sentence with, 'It would be beyond (or cionn) the power . . .'* 2. *'That are in.'* 3. *'If.'* 4. *'It does not . . . nay.'* 5. *téigeann cun cairbe.*

## 47.

1. *níor veineasó aó.* 2. *úo.* 3. *'Any day he pleased.'*

## 48.

1. *uas ro éainis roháinn.* 2. *ao oo bailiugasó eugáinn féin agur a gcur i stairéige.* 3. *Tá . . . gan pian gan comaréa oréa.* 4. *a gcuallaét ar fao.* 5. *a raogal.*

## 49.

1. *rcairt.* 2. *éainis anam i ngeac níó.* 3. *Seapp agur fín an pí é féin.*

## 50.

1. *a héiré oiréao.* 2. *heiré 'na iéir.* 3. *cuiréann garrabuasic ar.* 4. *as leaéasó ir as leaétaó.*

## 51.

1. *Use claoiró le.* 2. *ní bíonn oe pórt aca aó.*

## 52.

1. *tar a gceann.*

## 53.

1. *The definite article sufficiently expresses this.* 2. *má 'reao, ir é cumá 'na stairéige ré ná.* 3. *agur é.* 4. *'As he would look at.'*

## 57.

1. *bean an leara.* 2. *uaséi.* 3. *mar a beao.* 4. *Omit.* 5. *bí . . . as cur na rúl tríéi—rúile éom géar le meanaite.*

## 58.

1. *Omit.* 2. *ar a gcaotámleat.*

## 60.

1. *cup.* 2. *ar nóir.* 3. *níor léim.* 4. *'na pléir.*

## 62.

1. *éiofraó leo . . . a heiré rúta féin.* 2. *an t-uáetar agur an t-íóetar, an torao agur an cairbe go léir.*

## 70.

1. *'In itself.'* 2. *Use feirpe, which really means 'member of parliament.'* 3. *beao daoine áiríte as gabáile o'obair áiríte oo péir a n-oiréamháeta.* 4. *Use adverbs.*

## Part II.

## 71.

1. Δε τεὰ δὲ ἀβαίλε ὅσιν. 2. ἀν ἴαισιν. 3. Δε κυρ κυρίῳ πέ. 4. ἰαροῖν.

## 72.

1. Δε τριαλλ ἀρ, οὐ πέ ὅσιν. 2. ὁ ἴοιν.

## 73.

1. Δε ἡδὲ δὲ ἐυδαῖν. 2. ὁ ἴοιν.

## 74.

1. ἐν βερύτε ἀρ. 2. ἀρ ἀν ὅσιν ἐλλ ὅε.

## 75.

1. νί παῖς . . . ἰ βραδ ἐν γυρ βαιν πέ ἀμαδ. 2. ἰρ ἀρ εἰσιν ἀ βί. 3. ὅσιν λέαν πέ ἀρ ταμαῖλιν εἰλε. 4. ἐν πέ ἐλυσ ἀρ πέιν. 5. ἐναδ. 6. ἀν ἀρταῖλιν Δε ὅσιν γο ὅσιν ὅσιν ὅσιν.

## 76.

1. ἴαισιν. 2. ἀδ, ἀ (βαῖν-)ἐίλε. 3. ἡδὲ ἐν ἰ μαρ ἡδὲ ἀρ. 4. ὁ ἴαισιν ἴαισιν. 5. ἰ ἴαισιν Δε ἴαισιν. 6. ἴαισιν-ἴαισιν. 7. ὅσιν . . . ὅε.

## 77.

1. γο. 2. ἴαισιν. 3. ἀν μέν . . . ὅσιν. 4. Δε νί παῖς ὅσιν εἰλε ὅσιν ἀν.

## 78.

1. ἀρ. 2. ἰ γο. 3. βί ταῖσιν ἀρ. 4. 'Had not come without business (ἡδὲ).' 5. ἰ ὅσιν γο. 6. ἀρ ἀν ὅσιν. 7. ἀ ἡδὲ ὅε. 8. ἴαισιν ἡδὲ.

## 79.

1. ὁ ἴαισιν πέ Δε βαίλε ὅσιν. 2. ἀρ ἐν ἀρ εἰσιν. 3. ὅσιν ἀμαδ. 4. ὅσιν ὅσιν. 5. κυρ ἀρ ἀν ὅσιν. 6. ὅσιν βί Δε ὅσιν. 7. ἐν γο. 8. ὅσιν ὅσιν. 9. ἀν ὅσιν? 10. Ironical; use ὅσιν. 11. Use ὅσιν. 12. (m) ἀρ ὅσιν ὅσιν.

## 80.

1. ἐν ὅσιν. 2. ἀρ ὅσιν. 3. ταῖσιν ἀρ. 4. βί. 5. ὅσιν. 6. Δε. 7. Δε γο ὅσιν. 8. ἀρ ἀν ὅσιν. 9. ὅσιν.

## 81.

1. ἀδ ὅσιν. 2. βί ὅσιν. 3. νί ὅσιν γο. 4. μαρ ὅσιν; ὅσιν. 5. νί παῖς ὅσιν. 6. πέ μαρ ὅσιν . . . ὅσιν. 7. ὅσιν. 8. ἀρ ἀν ὅσιν.

## 82.

1. cúigeap nó reirceap mac. 2. aš bpuigim 7 aš ačpáinn. 3. Say 'so that.' 4. 'He did his best.' 5. éun a éup iadall opéa. 6. 'He failed completely.' 7. reipt. 8. 'He sent for.' 9. éuige. 10. ašup na mic eile i noiaib a ééile. 11. Say 'his own stick.' 12. ní neapc go cup le ééile. 13. má éuigann rib opuim láma le ééile. 14. 'There is nothing to prevent anyone from getting the upper hand on you.'

## 83.

1. caoé; ap leac-íúil. 2. go oí. 3. clúim. 4. puam. 5. ié. 6. iao a pcaoilead uaid.

## 84.

1. maičearaí im čaob. 2. go n-éipugib an t-áb leac. 3. map ip toil le oia. 4. 'Putting the road from me.' 5. peoióte. 6. bí oipeao ciuimeara ann go.

## 85.

1. oo ínap . . . o'á čeann. 2. oeim ap t'ašaid. 3. ní baogal ouit. 4. pášaim le h-uadac go. 5. go mbead topaé aš . . . ap.

## 86.

1. píp na pliab. 2. čárluig anacpa pa tplige aip.

## 87.

1. uime. 2. ap a pártacé. 3. oap leip féim. 4. oob' áil leip aš. 5. níop oeim pé ac.

## 88.

1. caé. 2. óšlác (óšlaoé). 3. ap láp. 4. 'Laid low (leasaim) as grass would be laid low with a scythe.' 5. ní h-é rim féim ac. 6. b'ín map ba meara oóib é.

## 89.

1. pa tpeana-paošal. 2. béic arail. 3. leigim ipceac.

## 90.

1. ní h-é acá pošam-pa. 2. ip éigim a léipugad go; repeat go before principal clauses, as far as 'at this period.' 3. map oiošal ap. 4. Say 'If he lost the supreme power,' followed by go clause. 5. ná beipcad éinne leip.

## 91.

1. péacáint conup. 2. tap éip. 3. He pretended.

## 92.

1. 'Used to take (tóšaim) the world easy.' 2. aš oul éun báip. 3. oo bí aš ap peacé rimpearaib pošaimn. 4. Say 'my father.' 5. beib puo maic ašuib. 6. pošapaim. 7. an t-airgeao. 8. an teacé ipceac oo bí ac. 9. ašpaim oo.



## 93.

1. *բար տօ՛ւ* 'բարը *ա* շարքեա՛ծ. 2. Came. 3. 'Would not be seen (auton.)'. 4. Use singular, *one* street being the greater part of the town. 5. Without being. 6. *Բ'բերօյր տօմ*, or *Բ'բերօյր չօ րաջաւոմ*. 7. 'It is greatly you want information.'

## 94.

1. *Մին ի՞նչ Գարբա՛ն*, 2. *ար*. 3. *ի*. 4. *Շարք առ օրարք ար* *bun*. 5. *նօրք ծեւն* . . . *մալե տ'ա քօճալ*. 6. *չօ մօր 7 չօ րօ-մօր*. 7. *ար րառ*. 8. 'Began.'

## 95.

1. *Ի քարաւօճաճէ*. 2. Of less danger for them, to . . . 3. *նո*. 4. Omit. 5. 'Be there before you.' 6. *Շարք միօջարած քօճալ ար*. 7. *աջար է՛ աջ քերօճաճ*. 8. *Տարք իսօյիջ*. 9. 'of.'

## 96.

1. *աջար . . . ծօմ մալե րոմ* (at end of phrase). 2. Till I show (*չօ* with pres. subj. or fut.). 3. 'Would herd.' 4. 'There is *one* thing I have to say to you.' 5. 'or.' 6. *նա չօ*. 7. *չառ առ ծառն 1 ի-արքան* *օրէ՛ա*. 8. *ա քերծար տ'աօծար քէ րա՛տ*.

## 97.

1. *աջ է՛ալսչաճ (leo) օ'ն քօւլ*. 2. *օրէ՛ա*. 3. *չարք' բարք րար*. 4. 'too.' 5. *1 չքօյր*. 6. *ծօմնաօյր (ծօմ-աօյր) տօմ-րա*.

## 98.

1. *Տրօճ-քաջալ*. 2. *use քերծ*. 3. *նի րալք քրալլ տուե ի՛նչ քառարծե արք*. 4. *չառ ճոմե աջ քար քարչե ի՛նչ քալ*. 5. *նի ի՛նչ քալ*.

## 99.

1. 'նա ի՛նչ ճա էլքիչէ քարք. 2. *նա ի՛նչ չօ մօր*. 3. 'came on them,' 4. *Շարք*. 5. *ծեւն . . . տ*. 6. *չարք քալար*. 7. omit. 8. 'a long time so that,' 9. *քիւլալա*.

## 100.

1. *օ քալ քէ օրք տե քօլար քաջալ*. 2. *քէ'ն քալաճէ*. 3. *չքար* *էլե*. 4. *Շարք*. 5. 'got.' 6. 'Tis I that am.' 7. *րոմ քարք մօ*. 8. *քառալք տօլտ*. 9. 'taken some of the wantonness (*քարքաճ*) from you.'

## 101.

1. *էլքիչ 1 ի-նչքե արք*. 2. *քալ*. 3. *չօ րար*. 4. *չօ մօր մօր* (at beginning of clause). 5. 'back.' 6. *նօրք քէ'ն ի՛նչ քարքալա*. 7. before her.' 8. 'better.' 9. *քալարք*.

## 102.

1. 'without coming.' 2. 'and I after . . . ' 3. bí gac pe reatóg againn le n-a céile. 4. ní beirí rian leir. 5. use the *active*: 'to do something with.' 6. bíodh gaeil. 7. 'put into Philip's head.'

## 103.

1. gac pe. 2. bí ar tí. 3. fuiríte. 4. Oileán móna. 5. a tuilleadó cabairéa. 6. tír na Rómánaí. 7. láoir a dóctair. 8. go ceann breir aghur. 9. bíodh éar leir.

## 104.

1. bí . . . gan fillad. 2. 'up' (ruar). 3. i n-ádh a céile. 4. tuine. 5. 'Did not my two eyes see.' 6. Sábá d'ádhmáda. 7. Would you think (measaim) to deprive me of (bainim de) the sight of my eyes.' 8. d'ádh an rí. 9. 'the.' 10. Cao ro beir Sábá ag: a usual way of expressing an emphatic 'why.' 11. Cao ro beir ag.

## 105.

1. eadara. 2. bí . . . 'na. 3. i n-ádh a bíod. 4. 'second word.' 5. bí a málairt de rí. 6. ag.

## 106.

1. níorb' é a dearmad. 2. tairac éirí. 3. 'till I make four quarters of (de) this apple.' 4. ní bac ar. 5. 'He did so (mar rin) with it.' 6. d'ádh ré ar beir ag eadara na gcor. 7. ná deir. 8. féadainn amad ro. 9. tá rí ar tí.

## 107.

1. d'ádh' áil leat. 2. i n-ádh a eadara. 3. ríairt reat. 4. cuirim é. 5. i n-ádh. 6. ruar gheim an fíor báirte air. 7. ro cuirtear aram.

## 108.

1. eadara. 2. rí n-a céile.

## 109.

1. ar tí. 2. tairac éirí a dearmad tuir. 3. 'would take' (conditional). 4. airgead ro dóir. 5. aghur, gheim de ré lár ro ríairt. 6. tuine ro málairt. 7. 'as much money as.' 8. réirí. 9. bíodh agat. 10. omit. 11. breádh.

## 110.

1. níorb' feair liom gno a bead agam. 2. gaeilaim é. 3. ro. 4. ag cur an t-ádhair rí n-a céile. 5. ré reo nó é rí.

## PREPOSITIONS AND OTHER PARTICLES.

### About.

About (= concerning) Sadhbh.	τιμῆσαι ἡδὸβ.
About midday.	um mēdōn-lae, um eadarrfut.
About 300 horses,	τιμῆσαι le τρι ἑάσo capall.
They stood about the window	ῥιόσar 'na pēapain timḗsall na fuinneoige.
We walked about the place.	ῥιόσar δs pīubal ar fuaito na h-aitē.
They were talking about the war.	ῥιόσar δs cur'pīor ar an gcogad.
I heard about it.	cuala trāct air (teact éairir).
He was looking about him.	ῥί pē δs pēadaint mōr-otim- ḗsall air.
I was about to do it.	ῥiōr ēun (ar tī) a ḥéanta.
I do not know how to set about it.	nī pēadair conur cur éuige.
What about James?	cao mar ḡeall ar ḡéamar?
I was uneasy about it.	ῥί imfīonīn orim 'na ḥadob.
He was not long about it.	ba ḡearran mhoill air é 'ḥéanain.
What are you about?	cao é pēo ar pīubal δsac?
Mind what you are about.	tabair aipe duit pēin.

### After.

After	{ τar éir. 1 nōiadō.	After a time, 1 gcionn tamail.
Day after day	{ ὅ ló go ló. ἡlā ar lā.	After that fashion, ar an nōr poin. mar pīus.
After three o'clock, τar éir a τρί 'o élog.		He ran after the horse, do pīt pē 1 nōiadō an capail.

### Against.

Against the wind.	1 gcionnīb na ḡadōite.
She set them against each other.	cuir pī 1 gcionnīb a éile idō.
He put his back against the door.	cuir pē a ḥiom leir an nōorar.
The picture hangs against the wall.	tā an pīctiur ar cpoctō ve ḥadōib an fālla.
Keep it against the holidays.	Coimeāo (coingīb) 1 ḡcōir na laeteanta padoipe é.

### Along.

Take him along with you.	{ τός 1 n-éinpēact leat é. { τός farat é.
I walked along the road.	ῥiōr δs coirpēact fan (pēad) an bōḗair.
He went along the road.	cuir pē an bōḗar ve.
The path led along a precipice.	ῥί an capān ar bpuac fāille.
Get along with you!	1mētīḡ leat (orē)!

## Among.

He was not among them.  
He stepped among them.  
He divided it among them.

ní raib ré oréa.  
Cúaid ré 'na measc.  
Do roinn ré oréa é.

## Around.

Around the house.

mór-timcheall (mór-<sup>an</sup>timcheall)  
an tige.

I put it around my hand.

{Cuirpeas timcheall ar mo  
lámh é.  
{Cáras ar mo lámh é.

They put a rope around his neck.

Cuirteodar téad ré n-a mumeál.

## At.

At night.

ar' oíche.

Late at night.

Déirdeanac ran oíche.

At midnight.

Ar uair an meádhon-oíche.

At dawn.

le h-éirge an lae.

At Christmas.

um Nollaidis.

At the end of spring.

i n-oirleadh an Earraidis.

At last.

{ré deirleadh.  
{Sa deirleadh.

At long last.

ré deirleadh éidir éall.

At that time.

Sa an roim. an tréid roim.

At that very time.

le n-a linn rin.

At that moment.

ar an nóimead roim.

At the third attempt.

ar an t-riomhadh h-iarraidh.

At the water's edge.

ar bhuac an uisce.

At the head of the army.

ar ceann an airm.

At home.

{as baile,  
{Sa baile.

At school.

ar scoil.

At the fair.

ar an dohadh.

At the door.

as an doras.

At the window.

sa bfuinneog.

At a trot.

ar rothar.

At full gallop.

ar coranárth.

At a leap.

de léim.

At the invitation of.

ré cuirleadh.

At his ease.

{ar a fáirtadh.  
{ar a fuidhineas.

At our own disposal.

fúinn réim.

At their mercy.

ar a t-oil.

At most.

{ar an gcuid is mó de.  
{ar a iomad.

At least.

{ar an gcuid is lúgá de.  
{ar a luigeadh.

At all.

{ar don éor.  
{i n-aon éor.  
{ar éor ar b'.



At all hazards.  
At first sight.

Δρ άίρ νό Δρ έίγιν.  
Δρ αν ζσεάσ αήαρε.  
Δρ έμα Δρ βιέ.  
Δρ Δον έμα.  
Ρέ ρεάλ (ρυσ) έ.  
Δέ ζο h-άίμτε.

At any rate.

### Verbs.

I look at, Ρέάειμ Δρ.  
I continue at, λεαναιμ Δρ.  
I fire at, Σαοιλιμ ηρέαρ Ρέ.

I throw at, Cαιτιμ λε.  
Laughing at, Δς μαζαθ Ρέ.  
I whistle at, λειγim ρεαο Δρ.

That is aimed at you.  
It is useless to be at them.

1ρ έυζατ-ρα ροim.  
Ní h-Δον ήαιε βειε leo.

He set them at large.

{οο ρεαοil Ρέ υαιθ ιαο.  
{τυς Ρέ ceαο Δ ζοορ τοίβ.  
{τά ιονγναθ 'να έαοb ορm.  
{1ρ ιονγναθ λιοm έ.

I am surprised at it.

If I could get an opening at them.

τά βραζαimn lom ορεα.

They were surprised at his size.

Όεινεαοαρ ιονγναθ οε'η ήέαο Δ  
bί ann.

I rejoice at it.

{1ρ μαie λιοm έ.  
{Cuipeann Ρέ άεαρ ορm.

They were seated at table.

You are a good hand at it.

Trotting at his heels.

βιοααρ 'να ρυιθε έun bίθ (βυιρo).

1ρ μαie αν ράρ Cυιγε έu.

Δρ ροοαρ λε η-Δ ράλαib.

### Before.

Before morning.  
Before to-morrow morning.  
Before sunrise.  
Beforehand.

Ρέ ήαιοim.  
Ρέ ήαιοim αμάρεαέ.  
Ροim έίρζε ζρείηe.  
Ροim Ρέ.

I knew that before.

bί ήιορ αζαm έ ρim {έeαηα.  
{ροimur ρeo.

He arrived before me.

I told him to go before I returned.

bί Ρέ ann ροimam.  
ουβαρε λειρ {ραρ} Δ βρill(ρ)-  
imτεαέτ {ρul} inn.

The lake is before the house.

τά αν λοέ {ορ κοήαίρ} αν τιζε  
{Δρ αζαθ} αμαέ.

He was brought before the judge

τυζαθ ορ κοήαίρ αν βπειτιή έ.

### Beside(s).

Besides (= in addition to), ηάέ έ; 'να έeαηητα ροim; έοή μαie;  
ραιρur ρim; ι η-έαζμυir; αζυρ ρυο ειλε οe.

Come and sit beside me.

ταρ αζυρ ρυιθ im αice.

I have something else to do besides talk to you.

τά Δ ήαλαίμτε οe ήηό αζαm ρεαέαρ  
βειε αζ cαηηηε λεατ.

There was nobody there besides myself.

ηί ραib έimne ann Δέ me Ρέim.

He is beside himself.

τά Ρέ Δρ Δ ήeαβαρ.

## Beyond.

[See Σπαμίεαρ na Σαεσίλζε, § 438.]

Beyond the set.  
Beyond all conception.  
Beyond my power.  
Beyond belief.

ἔαρ λεαρ.  
ἔαρ na βεαρταιβ.  
ἔαρ mo ἐυμαρ.  
ὁ-ἐπειροτε.

## By.

By (in asseverations)  
By day and night.  
Day by day.  
By moonlight.  
By this time.  
By that time.  
By heart.  
By nature.  
By degrees.  
By order of.  
By some means.  
By consent or by force.  
By land or sea.  
He is by himself.  
Side by side.

One by one.

Two by two.  
By threes and fours.  
Two multiplied by five.  
Sixteen feet by twelve.

He is older than she by ten  
years.

**Verbs.**

He was standing by the door.

We passed by several houses.  
I caught him by the hand.  
Draw it by the handle.  
I leave by will.

What do you mean by hanging  
the sheep?

We know the tree by its fruits.  
One would think by his looks (by  
him) that . . .

I shall have finished it by next  
May.

ὅαρ; m.ř., ὅαρ mo λάιη.  
ὅε λό ιρ ὀ'οιόθε.  
{ ὅ λό σο λό.  
  { ὅ λά σο λά.  
λε ρολαρ na γελαίζε.  
um an ὅτασα ρο.  
um an ὅτασα ροιν.  
ὅε ῥλαν-ῖμεαδαρ.  
ὁ νάουρ, ὅε ρέιρ νάουρα.  
ι νοιατό αρ νοιατό.  
αρ ρυράιλεαῖ (gen.).  
αρ ἐυμα εἰζιν.  
αρ άιρ νό αρ εἰζιν.  
αρ μυιρ νό αρ τίρ.  
τά ρέ 'na δοναρ.  
λε κοιρ α ἐέιλε.  
{ 'na nouine ιρ 'na nouine.  
  { 'na ῥceann ιρ 'na ῥceann.  
'na mbeipr ιρ 'na mbeipr.  
'na ὅτρύραιβ ιρ 'na ῥceάτραιβ.  
α ὁ ρέ ἐύις.  
σέ τρoιζτέ ὁέας αρ ῥαισ ἄγυρ ὁά  
  τρoιζ ὁέας αρ λειτέαο.  
{ ιρ ριue εἰρεαν ná ιρε ὅε ὀειέ  
  mbliaōnaib.  
{ τα ὀειέ mbliaōna aige uipēi.

ὅι ρέ 'na ῥεαραῖν λε h-αρ an  
  ὀοραρ.

ῥαβαραρ ἔαρ α λάν ὅε ἐιζέιβ.

ὀο ρυζαρ αρ λάιη άιρ.

ταρραιng αρ an ῥκοιρ έ.

ῥάῥαιm λε h-uσάδετ.

cao ὀob' άίλ λεατ ἄῥ cpoάθ na  
  caopaé?

άιτενιῥιmίo an cpaann αρa ἔορῆαib.

ba ὀόιέ λεατ άιρ, ῥο . . .

βερό ρέ cpiócnuiῥte ἄgam ἐun  
  na beaλταime.

My lips have been burned by the  
sun.

He had to stand by it.

He came in by the door.

Printed by N.

Written by τόρνα

τά μο βéal νόιγτε ό'η ηγρέιν.

όι αιρ έ 'φειραή.

τάιηγ πέ αν νομαρ ιρτεαδ.

η. νο έλόβουαί.

τόρνα νο ρεριοδ.

## Down.

[See Γράμματα να Γαεόιλγε, § 437.]

He ran down the hill.

The fish went down the river.

They lowered the basket down a  
cliff.

He put the card on the table face  
down.

He is coming down in the world.

Οο μιτ πέ λε φάναιό αν ένουι.

Έναίό αν τ-ιαρτ λε φάναίό να  
h-αβανν.

Οο λειγεαοαρ αν ελιαδ ρίορ λε  
φαίλλ.

Έυιρ πέ αν κάριτα αρ α βéal (αρ  
béal) πέ αρ αν μβορτο.

τά πέ αγ μιτ έυν βοέταιναεάτ'.

## For.

[See Γράμματα να Γαεόιλγε, § 613.]

For (in preparation for).

For (= with regard to).

For the sake of.

For a year (past).

For a year (future).

For this time.

For the night.

1 γκοίρ.

1 οταοδ.

αρ ρον.

λε βλιαθαιν.

γο εεανν (αρ φεαδ) βλιαθνα.

Οο'η τυμαρ ρο.

1 γκοίρ να h-οιόθε.

{γο εεανν ι βφαο.

{αρ φεαδ ι βφαο.

λε βρειρ ιρ οαέαο βλιαθαιν.

Ο'αον ξνό.

For a long time.

For more than 40 years (*past*).

For that special purpose (pur-  
posely).

For all that.

As for me.

For that purpose.

For fear that.

For his own good.

For want of money.

For your life.

It is for this purpose I brought  
you here.

What is the fire for?

Only for him.

There he is now for you!

Here it is for you (= take it).

For all that I could do.

For that reason I don't believe  
it.

'να έαοδ ροιν (ιρ υίλε).

μαιορ λιον φέιν.

έυιγε ριν.

λε h-εαγλα (αρ εαγλα) γο.

(μ)αρ μαιτε λειρ φέιν.

(Οε) έεαλ αιρηγο.

αρ νο βάτ'.

ιρ έυιγε έυγαρ ανηφο ριβ.

εαο έυιγε αν τεινη?

μυρα μβεαδ έ.

σιν έ ανοιρ αγατ έ!

σεο όυιτ έ.

ι η-αιησεοιν μο όίείλλ.

αρ αν αόβαρ ροιν (οέ ριν, οά  
βριγ ριν) νί έπειοιμ έ.

It is cold even for winter.

That would be a strange thing  
for you to do.

For the one who understand's it,  
there are hundreds who can-  
not.

### Adjectives.

Enough for.

Necessary for.

Ready for.

Right for.

Thankful for.

Good for food.

True for.

Suited for.

Suitable for.

Milk is good for you.

It is as well for you to

It will be too late for them to . . .

You will be sorry for it.

τά ρέ ρυαί μαρ λε h-αιμπίρ  
ἔειπεν ρέιν.

βάθ ἔρεανθηαί αν ρυο ροιρ α  
ὀέανρα.

1 η δῆαί αν δον ουινε αηάιν α  
εὐιγεανν έ, τά ηα εέαστα ηά  
εὐιγεανν.

ήί beag oo.

είζιν oo.

υλλαιή ευν.

κόιν } oo.  
εεαρτ }

βυιόεαδ 1 οταοβ (οε ειονη, μαρ  
ἔεαλλ αρ).

μαίτ ευν βιό.

ρίορ oo.

Οιρεαηηναδ αρ. (v.n.)

Οιρεαηηναδ oo.

1η μαίτ ουιτ βαιννε.

τά ρέ εοη μαίτ δῆατ . . .

βειό ρέ οείρθεαναδ αα . . .

βειό ρέ 'ηα εάεϋῆαδ ορτ.

### Nouns.

Love for.

Affection for.

Liking for.

Hatred } for.  
Disgust }

Pity for.

Covetousness for.

Recompense for.

Food for.

Respect for.

Forgiveness for.

Desire for.

Make room for me.

I have a problem for you.

Would it be any harm for me to  
go ?

He has got an invitation for  
Tuesday.

ἔρηδ oo.

ειον αρ.

βάιό λε.

ρυατ oo.

τρυαῆ oo.

εαινητ ευν.

εύιτεαη αρ.

βιαό oo.

μεαρ αρ.

μαίτεαη 1.

ούιλ 1.

οειν ρεῖγε oom.

τά εειρτ δῆαμ ορτ.

αρ ηιρτε oom ουλ ?

τά ευιρεαδ ραῆάλτα (ραέτα) αῖγε  
1 ἔεοίρ ηα μάιρτε.

### Verbs.

I send for.

I pay for.

I go for.

I apologise (to you) for.

I wait for.

I pray to . . . for.

I prepare for.

ευιρην ριορ αρ.

οίολαιμ αρ.

τέίζιμ α ο'ιαρραιό (gen).

ἔαβαιμ ραρούν (δῆατ) 1 οταοβ.

φαναιμ λε.

ἔυιόιμ ευν . . . αρ ροη.

υλλημυῖζιμ ευν.



Watching for (= expecting).  
 He leaped for joy.  
 He ran for his life.  
 What are you looking for ?  
 I will repay you for all you have  
 done for me.  
 They laid themselves out for  
 treachery and deceit.  
 What will you get for your day's  
 work ?  
 I would not wish it for a good  
 deal.  
 He was publicly prayed for.  
 What do you want me for ?  
 He kept the knife for himself.  
 What can you do for me ?  
 He was enquiring for you.  
 He was running for bare life.  
 He could not speak for fear.

Δὲς φαίρε ἀν.  
 Ὅο λέιμν ρέ λε h-άταρ.  
 Ὅο μίτ ρέ λε n-α ἀνάμ.  
 Ἐὰν τὰ ἀγὰτ 'ἀ ἐυαρῶαδ ?  
 Οὐίτεοῦατ λεατ ἀ βρῦλ ὑέαντα  
 ἀγὰτ ὅομ.  
 Ὅο λυίγεαταρ ἀμαδ ἀρ ἀν βρεαλλ  
 ἀγῦρ ἀρ ἀν γκαλαοίρ.  
 { Ἐὰν ἀ ξεοβαίρ ἀρ ὅο λὰ οίβρε ?  
 { Ἐὰν ἀ βείρ ἀγὰτ ὅε βαρρ ἀν λαε ?  
 νί ἐαεῶόαίμν ἀρ ἐάεῶ πῦντ ἐ.  
 Οὐίρεαδ ρέ γῦίρε ἀν ῥοβαίλ ἐ.  
 Ἐὰν ὁὀβ' αἰλ λεατ ὀίομ ?  
 Οίμεαδ ρέαν ρείαν αἰγε (ὅο) ρέιμ.  
 Ἐὰν ὀ'ρέατῶρ ὀέαναιμ ὅομ ?  
 ὅί ρέ ἀγ κυρ ὅο ἐυαίρῶε.  
 ὅί ρέ ἀγ μίτ ἰ ὀτάναιρτε ἀ ἀνμα.  
 νί λεγρεαδ εαγλα ὅο λαβαίρτ.

### From.

I conceal from.  
 I defend from.  
 I desist from.  
 I escape from.  
 I hang from.  
 I loose from.  
 I separate from }  
 I part from }  
 He suffers from rheumatism.  
 To judge from his appearance  
 he was . . . . .  
 He cannot distinguish A from B.  
 What prevented him from  
 coming ?  
 They took it from me.  
 How far is it from here to  
 Waterford ?  
 Where are you from ? From  
 Cork.  
 From this forward.

Ἐεἰλῖμ ἀρ.  
 Ἐορῶαίμ ἀρ.  
 Ἐκυρῖμ }  
 Ἐταῶαίμ } ὅε.  
 { Ἐάλυγῖμ ὀ.  
 { Ἐείγῖμ ὀ (ὅῦινε).  
 { Ἐείγῖμ ἀρ (ῥῦο).  
 Ἐρῶαίμ ἀρ.  
 Ἐαοἰλῖμ ὅε.  
 Ἐαῖρῶαίμ λε (ὀ)  
 βίονν να ὀατὰεα ἀγ κυρ ἀρ.  
 βα ὀόίε λεατ ἀρ γῶ ραίβ ρέ . . .  
 νί αἰτῶίγεανν ρέ ἀ ἐαρ (ρεαδ) β.  
 Ἐὰν ἀ ἐοίρ ἐ ἀρ ἐεαδτ ?  
 ὅῶινεαταρ ὀίομ ἐ.  
 ἀν ραῶα ἀρ ῖο γῶ ῥορτ λάιργε ?  
 Ἐὰν ἀρ τυ (ἔμῖτ) ? ὀ Ἐορῶαίγ.  
 ἀρ ῖο ἀμαδ.

## In.

In the morning.	ar maoin.
In the evening.	{um éirétnóna. {sa éirétnóna
In Spring.	san earraé.
In future.	ar ro ruar; ar ro amaé; fearra.
In his boyhood.	asur é 'na buaéail.
In the time of Solon.	le linn sólóin.
In school.	ar (as) rooil.
In this world.	ar an raogal ro.
In heaven.	ar neamh; rna flaitir.
In the sky.	ar an (ran) rpeir.
In this way.	ar an gcuma ro.
In some way.	ar cuma éigin.
In possession of.	ar reilb (gen.).
In earnest.	óá níuib.
In the (heavy) rain.	fé'n gclagar.
In the sunshine.	fé foillre (éaitneamh) na gréine.
In the open air.	fé'n aer (rpeir).
In the rear.*	ar oirnead.
In front †	ar toaé.
In their midst.	ar a mearc; 'na mearc.
In my way.	sa trlige oim.
In comfort.	fé éompóro.
In sorrow.	fé brón.
In secret.	a gan fíor.
In my opinion.	{Dom éuaíum. {De réir mo éuaíume.
In his power.	ar acúmar ('na cúmar, sometimes)
In all probability.	{De réir deallraimh. {Sé ir dóicéide ná a déile.
In single combat.	ar óálaib donair.
Confidence in, trust in.	ionntaib ar; muingín ar.
Skilled in.	oilte ar.
Prolific in.	lionmair fé.
Entangled in.	i n-ácrann i.
A foot, {	ar oimínear.
{ in depth.	ar doirve.
{ in height.	ar leiteao.
{ in width.	ar fáio.
{ in length.	abair ar saolunn é.
Say it in Irish.	ní baogal tuic.
You are in no danger.	níil don baogal oir.
I caught him in the act.	tánas air le linn a théanta.
I locked him in.	cuirtear fé glar é.
You are just in time.	ir tréamhail a éangair.
I take in hands.	tógaim de lámh. gabaim leam air.
The work you have in hands.	an obair atá roir lámhaib agat.

\* on horseback, ar éulaib.

† on horseback, ar béalaib.

## Into.

He fell into the well.  
 He burst into a laugh.  
 Translate that into Irish.  
 The men were transformed into  
     birds.  
 He flew into a passion.  
 Divide the apple into two parts.  
 He went into the open air.  
 It developed into fever.  
 They led him into believing that..

Էuit ré irceac ra tobar.  
 Ծո բարտ ré ար չնարե.  
 Ըիր Զառուրն ար բն.  
 Ծո ծեւն էւն օք բն բարաւն.

Էնուր Բուլե բարցե ար.  
 Ծեւն ռն Լեւե օքն սԲալլ.  
 Ըսւո՛ր ré ամա՛ծ բե՛ն րբար.  
 Էնուր բե Ըն Էւցարաւ.  
 Ըրբարար ար Է րնւն Զօ . . .

## Of.

[See Զրնմարն նա Զառնլցե, § 615.]

Both of us.  
 The three of them.  
 Either of them.  
 One of the men.  
 Six of his sons.  
 One of his hands.  
 A friend of mine.  
 A horse of mine.  
 Which of the trees?  
 Out of home.  
 Instead of me.  
 Of one mind.

Տրւն արաւն.  
 Է օքրնւր.  
 Ըււար (էւնն) Էւ.  
 Ծւնն օք բն բարաւն.  
 Տարար նաւ օ.  
 Լնն Լար.  
 Ըար Ծւն.  
 Ըարալ Լւն.  
 Ըււա օք բն Ըրաւնաւն?  
 Ըր Բաւե.  
 Լն նեւ (լոնւ).  
 Ըր Էւն Էրնեւծ.

## Nouns.

Reason of.  
 Neglect of.  
 Distrust of.  
 Remembrance of.  
 A hold of.  
 Half of it.  
 The rest of.  
 Care of it.  
 View of.  
 Plenty of gold.  
 Covetousness of.  
 In memory of.  
 The like of you.  
 The majority of the men.  
 People of the same trade.  
 Without the knowledge of.  
 There is no fear of your . . .  
 A handful of the gold.  
 A man of the name of Donoghue.  
 A man of great reputation.  
 The people of the greatest  
     wealth.

բն (Բւն, Ըւր) Լե.  
 բալլնլցե Լ.  
 Ծրո՛ւ-լոննաւն Ըր.  
 Ըւնն Ըր.  
 Զրւն Ըր.  
 Է Լեւե.  
 Ըն Ըւո Էւլե օք.  
 Է Ըւրաւ.  
 Լււար Ըր.  
 Լար օք.  
 Տարն Ըւն.  
 Լ Զււնն Ըր.  
 Ծո Լարեւո.  
 Բրննօք նա Բար.  
 Լււ Էւն-Ըարե.  
 Է Զո րնր օ.  
 Լն Բաւլ Ըւր . . .  
 Լն Է (= his) Լււար օքն օք.  
 Բար օք նւննար Ծոննաւ.  
 Բար Լր մօք Ըաւ.  
 Լա Ծաւն Լր մօ Բաւնար.

I had no expectation of it.  
 Three pounds' worth of leather.  
 I have no need of it.  
 I have no doubt of it.  
 I have no opportunity of doing it.

There was not a man of your acquaintance . . .  
 He is in danger of being caught.

### Adjectives.

Guilty of.  
 Fond of.  
 Sure of.  
 Full of.  
 Desirous of.  
 Made of.  
 Tired of.  
 Blind of an eye.  
 He was afraid of the dog.  
 She is the better of it.  
 It was kind of you.  
 Do not take it ill of me.  
 Mary was jealous of her.  
 The first thing of all.

He is ignorant of Irish.

### Verbs.

I boast of.  
 I think of.  
 I ask of.  
 I get the better of.  
 I speak of.  
 I deprive of.  
 I take out of.  
 I make use of.  
 I remind (you) of.  
 Beware of the dog.  
 They accused him of the theft.  
 Have you heard of him?  
 He died of fever.  
 What will become of me?  
 He despaired of his son's coming.  
 Have you informed him of the matter?  
 What do you think of him?

ní raib don òmne aḡam leir.  
 luad trí bpúnt de leatḡar.  
 ní don ḡád (párádaimn) aḡam leir.  
 níl don aḡpar aḡam air.  
 níl don éadai aḡam ar é' óéanaim.

ní raib fear ar t'aicne . . .

tá fé i gcontabairt beirte air.

cionntaé le (i).  
 ceanamail ar.  
 deimhiteac de.  
 lán de.  
 mianamail éun.  
 déanta de.  
 corḡa de (ó).  
 ar leat-íuil.  
 bí eagla air poimur an maḡa.  
 ir fearr de í é.  
 ba maíḡ uat é.  
 ná tḡs orm é.  
 bí éad ar mḡar eúicé.  
 an éad nḡ ná a éile. [uinn.  
 (tá fé aibpiorac in ar nḡol-  
 -tá fé aineolac (tall) ar an  
 ( nḡolumn.

maoḡim ar.

{ smaoinim ar (reflect).  
 { cuimníḡim ar (remember).  
 { fiaḡmḡim de (enquire).  
 { iarḡaim ar (beseech).

buaḡaim ar.

tráctaim ar.

bainim de.

bainim ar.

{ deimim úráio de.

{ bainim úráio ar.

cuirim i gcuimne (uite).

seacain tú féin ar an maḡa.

cuireasḡar an ḡor 'na leir.

an gcuair tráct air?

do caillead le h-éasḡuar é.

cao éireodáid dom?

cuir fé a íuil de a mac do tḡsḡt.

ar cuir ar rḡal i n-uil do?

cao é do mḡar air?



What do you think of the weather?

This book treats of . . .  
She complained of him to the priest.

How shall we dispose of it?  
It is reported of him that . . .  
She became suspicious of the boy.  
Ask the book of John.  
They took possession of.

Ἐὰν ἴῃ τοῖς λέει τοῦ ἀνδρὶ?

Καίρεαν ἀνὸς βιβλίου τοῦ πατρὸς . .  
Ὁ ἱερεὺς τὴν βίβλιν ἀνὸς πατρὸς ἔ.

Ἐὰν δὲ θέλωμεν αὐτὴν λέγει;  
τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἀνὸς ἔστι . . .  
τὸς περὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τοῦ ἐκείνου βιβλίου  
ἵνα ἀνὸς βιβλίου ἀνὸς ἑαῖν.  
Ἐὰν αὐτὸν περὶ βίβλιν ἀνὸς (1).

### Off.

I let off.  
Be off!  
I take off.  
Off and on.  
You are quite off the scent.  
He is well off.  
Take off your hat.  
The village is a mile off the high road.  
He fell off the wall.

Σταθίζω αὐτόν.  
ἵνα ἔξω ὅτι! Στῆμι!  
βγαίνω το.  
ἀνοίγω ἢ ἀνίστημι.  
τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἔστι μόλις,  
τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ.  
βγαίνω τοῦ τοῦ ἡμετέρου.  
τὰ ἀνὰ τὴν ὁδὸν μίλιον ἔξω ὅτι  
ἐκείνου μόλις.  
τὸν περὶ τοῦ ἐκείνου βιβλίου.

### On.

On the alert.  
On board ship.  
On the double.  
On purpose (to).  
On the contrary.  
On condition.  
He made an attack on them.  
The house is on fire.  
Be on your guard!  
I trample on.  
I put on (clothes).  
I set on fire.  
Do not depend on others.  
It will recoil on yourself.  
We agree on that point.

ἀνὰ τὴν ἐκείνου.  
ἀνὰ τὸν πλοῦν.  
ἀνὰ τὸν διπλόν.  
Ὁ δὲ ἐκείνου (ἐκείνου).  
ἀνὰ τὸν ἐκείνου εἰς το.  
ἀνὰ τὸν ἐκείνου.  
τὸν περὶ τοῦ ἐκείνου.  
τὰ ἀνὰ τὴν ἐκείνου.  
βίβλιν ἀνὸς ἐκείνου!  
Ἐὰν αὐτὸν ἐκείνου 1.  
Καίρεαν αὐτόν (ὅτι).  
τὸν αὐτὸν ἐκείνου.  
ἢ βίβλιν ἐκείνου ἀνὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ἐκείνου.  
τὸν ἐκείνου περὶ ἐκείνου ἐκείνου.  
τὸν αὐτόν ἀνὰ τὸν ἐκείνου (ἐκείνου) τὰ  
μέτρον τὸν.

I rely on you.  
He went there on foot.  
Do not put yourself on a par with . . .

ἵνα ὅτι ἐκείνου ἐκείνου.  
ἐκείνου περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου ἐκείνου ἐκείνου.  
ἢ καὶ τὸν ἐκείνου ἵνα αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου.  
περὶ (ἐκείνου ἐκείνου)

## Out of.

Out of doors.	ρὲν ἀερ.
Out of practice.	Δ(ρ) ταίτιζε.
Out of order.	Δ ἡ-οπουζαδὸ.
Out of danger.	Ὁ βαοζαλ.
Out of ill-will.	Δ(ρ) μιορεαιρ.
He came in quite out of breath.	ἔαιμις ρὲ ἰρτεαδ ἄγυρ ραοταρ αιρ (νό, ἰ η ἀναίτε ἀν τραιοταρ)

## Over.

[See Ὡράιμέαρ na Ὡαοίλζε, § 439.]

Over them.	Ορ ἄ ζσιονν.
Over-warm.	Ῥό-τε.
Over the table.	Ορ σιονν ἀν βυρπο.
All over the place.	Αρ ρυατο na ἡ-άιτε.
Something over two years.	Ορραιοθαεατ ἰρ τὰ βλαιοάιν.
He leaped over the wall.	Ὁ λείμ ρὲ οε ὀρυμ ἀν ράλλα.
We went over the river.	ἔυρεαμιαρ ἀν ἄβα ἀνονν οἶρη.
He came over from France.	ἔαιμις ρὲ ἀναλλ ὀ'η βρραιννε.
There were over 3,000 people there.	βί ορ σιονν τρὶ μίλε ουμε ἀνν.
He looked out over the harbour.	Ὁ'ρφαδ ρὲ ἀμαδ ρὲ'η ζκυαν.
I have won the victory over you.	τὰ βυαίρετε ἄγαν ορτ.
It is all over with him.	{ τὰ ρὲ ρετό. { τὰ ἄ πορτ ρεινντε.

## Through.

Through covetousness.	λε ραιννε.
Through anger.	Δ(ρ) ρειρς.
Through sheer idleness.	Δ } κορρ οιομαοιμρ. λε }
He could not speak through fear.	νί λειρφαδὸ εαγλα ὁο λαβαιρτ.

## To.

To, expressing motion, is usually translated by one of the following :  
 ζο ρυζ, ζο οτί (nom.), ευν (gen.), ρὲ θέιν (gen.), 'ον (= ὁο'η)  
 (dat.), ζο (dat., when article is not used),

Going to die,	ἄς ουλ ευν βάιρ.
Going to bed.	ἄς ουλ ἄ εοσλαδ.
Going to 'the bad.'	ἄς ουλ αρ ἄ ἀμμεαρ.
Going to sleep.	ἄς ουλ ευν κοσλατα.
Going to school.	ἄς ουλ αρ ρκοιλ.
Going to the fair.	ἄς ουλ αρ ἀν ἀουαδ.
Full to the brim.	λάν ζο βαρρα (βéal).
Ten minutes to three.	Ὡετέ νόιμεαταί ευν (ρομῆ) ἄ τρὶ.
To the north.	Ὁ εταρ.
To the south.	Ὁ θεαρ.
According to his taste.	αρ ἄ εοιλ.
To your satisfaction.	ευν ὁο εοιλε.
We had the room to ourselves.	βί ἀν ρεομπα ρύινη ρέιν.

**Adjectives and Nouns.**

Like (to) you.	Θελληπαςαδ } leac.
Thankful to.	Cor'mail }
Answer to.	bui'oeac' oe.
Able to.	Freagha ar.
Heir to.	Abalta ar.
Heed to.	Oighe ar.
On a visit to the country.	Suim i.
Have you any objection to my going down?	ar cuairto pé'n o'cuaid.
	ar m'irte leac mé 'oul rior?

**Verbs.**

I speak to.	labhairm le.
I listen to.	éirtim le.
I tell to.	innim oo.
I rub to.	Cuimlim oe.
I { tie to. }	Ceanglam oe
I { adhere to. }	
I stick to }	claoi'óim le.
I cling to. }	
I belong to.	bainim le.
I beckon t.	bairim ar.
	{ C'romain }
I begin to.	{ Corruigim } ar.
	{ Luigim } ar.
	{ Dírigim }
I put a question to.	Cuirim ceirt eun.
I sell to . . . for.	Díolaim le . . . ar.
I put an end to.	Cuirim deiread le.
I pay heed to.	Cuirim ruim i.
It belongs to me.	ir liom é.
I give thanks to.	{ beirim } bui'oeac'ar le.
	{ Sabaim }
I bid farewell to.	Fágaim r'lán ag.
I put a stop to.	Cuirim corp le.
It seemed to me.	oar liom.
I allude to.	{ Taghairm oo.
	{ Tráctaim ar.
What happened to you?	{ Cao o'iméig ort?
	{ Cao a bain ouit?
Three times as much added to it.	a éirí o'ipeao cuiréa leir.
I am not accustomed to it.	níl taidéige agam air.
He is determined to come.	tá pé ceapaité (tá ceapaité aige) ar éadé.
He is determined not to come.	tá ceapaité aige ar gan teadé.
A horse harnessed to a sleigh.	Capall-agurcarras r'leaimmáin air.
If he stuck to the bargain . . .	má bí pé rearmad éun an mairgaid.
He took to his heels.	Cuir pé ar na coraib (inr na reatáib).

He put his back to the door.  
 He had his hand to his ear.  
 It fell to my lot.  
 I am getting accustomed to it.  
 He was condemned to be hanged.  
 Forgive (to) me my sins.  
 He left it to them.  
 I leave it to you (for decision).  
 She was married to James.  
 You need not come to work.  
 He agreed to the proposal.  
 They refused to speak.  
 He refused (to) me a pound.  
 They apprenticed him to a trade.  
 He tried to knock down the jar.  
 She was equal to the occasion.  
 Do not make your complaint to him.

That is nothing to what is before us.

You are only a bungler to him.  
 He had no time to do any more.

The house was close up to the hill.

Woe to him that is down!

He came to meet me.

ἔειπε γὰρ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀνὰ πρῶτον.  
 ὅτι ὁ λόγος ἐστὶν ὁ ἀκούων αἰσθάνεσθαι.  
 ἔπειτα γὰρ οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁρᾷ.  
 τὸν αὖτε τὸν αὖτε ἰσχυρὰ ἀνὰ.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ἔπειτα γὰρ ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
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ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.

ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.

## Towards.

He ran towards us.  
 I moved towards the door.  
 They went towards the sea.  
 He had his back towards me.  
 He was coming towards me.

ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.

## Under.

This book is under the table.  
 They trampled them under foot.  
 The ship is under full sail.  
 Everything under the sun.

τὸ βιβλίον ἐστὶν ὑπὸ τὴν ἑσθλὴν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 τὸ ἀνὰ τὸν ὅλον ἐστὶν ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ἀνὰ τὸν ὅλον ἐστὶν ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.

## Up.

[See ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν, § 437.]

He is up (= not in bed).  
 He got up on the wall.  
 The cat ran up a tree.

τὸ ἀνὰ τὸν ὅλον ἐστὶν ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.  
 ὁ ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι ὁ ἀκούων ἐστὶν.

He went upstairs.  
 He went up the ladder.  
 Up to the knees.



## With.

Content with.	Sárta le.
Strict with.	Dian ar.
With difficulty.	ar éigin.
Connected with.	as bainc le.
With a leap.	De léim.
I bear with.	{ Cuirim ruar le. { fuilíngim.
I mix with.	meascam ar.
I associate with.	Deinim comluasar le.
I compare with	Cuirim i gcomórtar (gcompráir) le.
A table laid with food and drink.	borta leigte amac pé biaó agus pé óig.
A man with a gun.	Fear agus gunna aige.
So it is with me.	(1r) mar rin doim-rá.
That is not the case with me.	ní mar rin doim-rá.
Have nothing to do with it.	ná bíod don bainc asat leir.
That is exactly the way with	Sin é an údálta as Séadna.
Seadna.	
What is the matter with you?	Cao tá ort?
He was angry with me.	bí pé i bfeirg liom.
I was very much annoyed with him.	bior ar buile éuige.
Travelling does not agree with me.	ní péiriciúann bóirpeoirasct liom.
They charged him with it.	cuireas ar na leict é.
Don't interfere with me.	ná bí as cup irteac oim.
I will have no more to do with you.	éiríngim arat.

## Within.

[See Gráiméar na Gaeilíge, § 438.]

Within my recollection.	lem éuimne.
Within three days.	oasob iriciú } oe éirí lá. lairiciú }
Within my power.	i ar mo éumair.
Within nine miles of Wexford.	i lairiciú oem éumair.
	i ngiorasct naoi míle (rílge) oo loc gcamain.
I was within an ace of falling.	ba dóbair oom tuirim.

## Without.

[See Gráiméar na Gaeilíge, § 438.]

Without the gates.	larmuic oe rna geatáib.
How shall we manage without it?	Cao a déanfaimid 'na éagmuir (gan é)?
They came without her.	tánsas ar 'na h-éagmuir.
Without thinking of it.	Gan cuimneam ar.

# PART IV.

## VOCABULARY.

Abandon, *v.*, *τρέξιμι, vn.*, -ι-ντ, -ρι-ντ; *έριξιμι* . . . *αρ, ρεσσι-μ* . . . *οε, vn.*, *ρεσσι*; *ρδξ-μ*, *ειριμι* *ρυσρ οε*.

able, *a.*, *άβαλτα (αρ)*; *ι n-ανν*; *αρ (μο) εμαρ*; *ιρ ρέσιρ λε*.

able-bodied, *a.*, *αεφυννεαδ, gsf.*, -νιγε.

abroad, *αρ βαρλε*.

absorb, *v.*, *ρλυγαιμ*.

abstinence, *n.*, *επορεαδ, -αιδ, m.* (fasting); *μεαρεαδτ, -α, f.*

abundant, *a.*, *ρλύιρρεαδ, gsf.*, -ιγε.

abuse violently, *v.*, *ευγαιμ αζαρδ na muc αγυρ na μαρπαί αρ*.

accommodation, *n.*, *κόρ, -όρα(ε), f.*

accompany, *v.*, *τιοννλααμ, vn.*, -αν.

accomplish, *v.*, *οεμμι, vn.*, *οεαν-αμ*.

accord; of his own —, *υαδρ ρέμ*.

according to, *οε ρέιρ (with gen.)*; — *αε, οε ρέιρ μαρ*.

accordingly, *adv.*, *οά ρέιρ ριν*.

account, *n.*, *εύνταρ, -αιρ, m.*; to give an account of, *εράετ το θέαnahm αρ*.

across, *prep.*, *ερεαρνα (with gen.)*.

act, *n.*, *γνιόμ, -α, npl.*, -μαρτα, *m.*

actively, *adv.*, *εο οίεαλλαδ, εο ραοτραδ*.

acute, *a.* (sharp-witted), *ζεαρ-εύιρεαδ, gsf.*, -ιγε.

address, *v.*, *βεαννιγμ το*.

adopt, *v.*, *εαρηαιγμ ευγαιμ, vn.*, *εαρηαε*.

advantage, *n.*, *βυντάιρτε, f.*, *εαρηβε, f.* *εαο εαγαν αρ?* What advantage has been derived from it?

advantageous, *a.*, *εαρηβεαδ, gsf.*, -ιγε.

advertisement, *n.*, *ρόγρα, m.*

advice, *n.*, *εομαρηλε, npl.*, -εαδα, *f.*

affair, *n.*, *ρυσ, -α, npl.*, -αί; *νιδ, npl.*, *νειτε*; *ρεéal, m.*

affairs, state of —, *ρεéal, -είλ, m.*

affect, *v.*, *use λυγμ*.

affection, *n.*, *ειον, -εαν, m.* (followed by *αρ*).

affectionate, *a.*, *εραδόμεαρ, gsf.*, -αιπε.

afraid, *a.*, I am afraid, *εά εαγλα-ομ; ιρ εαγελ λιόμ; ιρ βασγ-αλαδ (εο)*.

again, *αρίρ*.

Aghadoc, *n.*, *αεαδ οεο*.

agile, *a.*, *λυεμαρ, gsf.*, -αιπε.

agility, *n.*, *λυε, -α, m.*

agitate, *v.*, *ιαρηαμ, v.n.*, *ιαρηαδρ*

ago, *adv.*, *ό ροιμ*.

agree with, *v.*, *ρειύτιγμ, vn.*, -τεαδ (λε).

agreeable, *a.*, *εοε, ερεαρτα*.

air, *n.*, *αερ, αερ, m.*; *εαοε, εαοιτε, f.*; *ρρέιρ, -ε, f.*; into the open air, *ρέ'n αερ, ρέ'n ρρέιρ*.

air, *v.*, *ευγαιμ εαοε το*.

alas! *μο ερεαδ, μο βρόν, μο εράδ, γρλ*.

alert, on the —, *αρ α (= his) ιονγαιμ*.

all, *εο λέιρ*; at all, *ι n-ανν εορ*.

alliance, *n.*, *use ελεόμμαρ, m.*

allow, *v.*, *λεγμ, vn.*, -ι-ντ; *λεογ-αμ, vn.*, -αι-ντ (οο).

allude, *v.*, *εαγραιμ . . . ο; vn.*, *εαγαιρτε*.

ally, *n.*, *εαβαρεόιρ, -όρα, npl.*, *ί, m.*

almost, *adv.*, *βεαγναδ, ναε μόρ*.





- author, *n.*, ῥεσίβνειοι, -όρια, *pl.*,  
-ί, *m.*; υἱόταρ, -αίρ, *m.*  
Autumn, *n.*, φοῖβηδάρ, -αίρ, *m.*  
avoid, *v.*, ρεσέναιμ, *vn.*, -έαιμτ.  
ενσθ.  
award, *v.*, βιονηδαιμ, τυῖδαιμ.  
awful, *a.*, υατέβάρδ, *gsf.*, -αίῖε.  
awl, *n.*, μεαναιτε, *m.*  
axe, *n.*, τυαῖῖ, -α, *f.*
- Bacillus, *n.*, βαδαιλλίν, *m.*  
back, *n.*, ὀρομ (ορουμ), -α, *npl.*,  
-αννα, *m.*  
back, *adv.*, ἐαρ η-αίρ.  
bag, *n.*, μάλα, *m.*; a small —,  
μάλιν, *m.*  
band (a company), *n.*, συμπάστ,  
-α, *m.*; βυρδαν, -όνε, *f.*  
band (a girdle), *n.*, κυορ, κρεαρδ,  
*m.*  
bank (of a river, etc.), *n.*, πορτ,  
-αίρ, *m.*; βρυαδ, αιδ, *npl.*, -α,  
*m.*  
bank (a money —), *n.*, βανν(α), *m.*  
banshee, *n.*, βαν ριόε, *f.*  
bare, *v.*, νοέτ(αίῖ)μ, *vn.*, νοέτδ.  
bargain, *n.*, μαρῖαδ, -αίθ, *npl.*,  
-αίθε, *m.*  
bark (of a dog), *n.*, ῖλαμ, -α, *m.*;  
αμιαρταρ, -αίρ, *m.*  
barony, *n.*, βαρύνταδ, -α, *f.*  
barrack, *n.*, βαρρακ.  
Barry, *oe* βαρρα.  
bat (animal), *n.*, ριατέάν λεαταίρ,  
*gen.*, ριατέάν —, *m.*  
heads, a rosary —, ραιορίν, *m.*  
beard, *n.*, ρεαρίῖ, -όῖε, *npl.*,  
-όῖα, *f.*  
beast, *n.*, βειρίθεαδ, -αῖ, *m.*  
beautiful, *a.*, αἰνιμ, *gsf.*, αἰνε,  
μαρειαμναι, -αμναι; ριαμναι,  
-αῖῖε.  
beauty, *n.*, αἰνεαδ, -α, *f.*  
become of, *v.*, ιμτέῖμ αρ, *vn.*,  
ιμτέαδ.
- bed, *n.*, λεαβδ, λεαβτα (λεαπα),  
*npl.*, λεαβταδ, *f.*  
before, *adv.*, ἐεανδ.  
beggarman, *n.*, βακαδ, -αῖῖ, *m.*  
beggarwoman, *n.*, βαν ρυβδαι, *f.*  
begin, *v.*, τορнуῖμ, κρομαίμ,  
λῖμ, οἰμ, *all followed*  
*by prep.* αρ.  
beginning, *n.*, τορнуῖαδ, -αῖῖε.  
beguile, *v.*, μελλαιμ.  
bellows, *n.*, βυλῖ, *m.*  
bend, *v.*, λῖβαιμ, κρομαίμ.  
benefit, *n.*, ταιρβε, *m.* and *f.*  
bequeath (to), *v.*, ράῖμ . . . αῖ;  
*vn.*, ράῖμτ, ράῖμτ.  
beyond, *prep.*, ἐαρ.  
bier, *n.*, κρόταρ, -αίρ, *m.*  
bicycle, *n.*, ροταρ, -αίρ, *m.*  
bid, *v.*, ορнуῖμ . . . οο; οειρ-  
αίμ . . . λε.  
bird, *n.*, εαν, είν, *npl.*, είν, εαν-  
λαίτε, *m.*; a young —, γεαρρ-  
καδ, -αῖῖ, *m.*  
bishop, *n.*, εαρβοῖ, -αῖῖ, *m.*  
bitterly, *adv.*, ῖο ρυῖεαδ.  
blackcap, *n.*, οἰαίμν ριαβδ.  
blacksmith, *n.*, ῖαδ, *gen. id. or*  
*-ανν, npl.*, ῖαβνε, *m.*  
bleat, *v.*, μέλμ, *vn.*, -λεαδ *or*  
-λεαδ.  
blight (potato), ουβ, ουιβ, *m.*  
blind, *a.*, οαλλ, *gsf.*, οαλλε.  
blind, *v.*, οαλλαιμ.  
blindness, *n.*, οαλλε, *f.*  
blood, *n.*, ρυλ, ρολα, *f.*  
bloody, *a.*, ρυλταδ, *gsf.*, τῖῖε;  
οεαρῖ, *gsf.*, οειρῖ.  
blossom, *n.*, βλάτ, -α, *pl.*, -αννα,  
*m.*  
blow, *n.*, βυλλε, *m.*  
blow, *v.*, ρέιμ.  
board, κλάρ, -αίρ, *pl.*, κλάραδ,  
*m.*; on —, αρ βορ.  
boatman, *n.*, βασόρ, -όρια, *npl.*,  
-αίρ, *m.*



body, *n.*, colann, colna, *ds.*,  
colannn, *pl.*, colna.

boil, *v.*, beipbīgim, *vn.*, -iugao,  
piučaim, *vn.*, -adō.

boiling, ap piučaiḡ.

bone, *n.*, cnáin, -a, *m.*

border, *n.*, imeall, -ill, *m.*;  
imeall-boro, -buiro, *m.*

bordering (on), *a.*, teorantac  
(le), imeallac.

both . . . and, ioir . . . aḡur;  
— houses, an oá éig: both of  
us, rinn arson.

bound, *v.*, léimim, *vn.*, léimr, *or*  
-eāō.

boy, *n.*, buacail, -alla, *npl.*, -í,  
*m.*; ḡarḡún, -ún, *m.*

branch, *n.*, ḡéaḡ, ḡéige, *f.*; cpaob,  
-ibe, *npl.*; -adā, *f.*

brat, *n.*, oailtín, *m.*

brave, *a.*, calma; cróda; oána,  
meirneamail.

break, *v.*, bairim.

break-water, *n.*, ciop-coranḡa, *f.*

breast, bráḡaio, -e, *f.*, (*or* bráḡa,  
-o), *pl.*, aiḡoe; bpollac, -aiḡ,  
*m.*; uēt, oētā, *m.*

breeze, *n.*, leoitne, *f.*

brewing, *vn.*, bpiúctḡail.

briar, *n.*, oiprleac, -liḡ, *m.*,  
oipreos, *f.*

bribery, *n.*, bpeab, bpeibe, *f.*

bridge, *n.*, oipoičeo, -io, *m.*

brigandage, *n.*, ḡoio, ḡood, *f.*;  
pobáil, ála, *f.*

bright, *a.*, ḡeal, *gsf.*, ḡile; polar-  
mair, -aire (giving light).

brilliant, *a.*, lonnpac, *gsf.*, -aiḡe;  
ḡléiḡeal, *gsf.*, -ile.

bring, *v.*, tuḡaim (liom), *vn.*,  
tabairr; beirim (liom).

broad, leatān, *gsf.*, leitne; —  
minded, fairpinnḡ, *e.*

bronze, *n.*, ppar, ppar, *m.*

brooch, *n.*, biopán, -ám, *m.*

broom, *n.*, rcuab, -aibe, *f.*

brother, *n.*, oeariprácair, -čair, *m.*  
brow, *use* ḡruadō, -aioe, *f.*, éaoan,  
-ain, *m.*

bugle, *n.*, rroc, -uic, *m.*

build, *v.*, tóḡaim, cuirim ruar  
(tiḡ), oeimim (neao).

bulk, toirr, -e, *f.*; pleirr, -e  
(= bulky man).

bull, *n.*, tarb, cairb, *m.*

bundle, *n.*, oipinán, -ám, *m.*;

beair, beirr, *m.*; ceirclín, *m.*

burden (of song, etc.), porr, puirr,  
*m.*; (load) ualac, -aiḡ, *pl.*,  
-aiḡe, *m.*

burn, *v.*, larraim; oóigim; loir-  
cim.

bury, cuirim, *vn.*, cur.

bush, *n.*, tor, cuir, *npl.*, -čā, *m.*

busily engaged, (ḡo) oúčpácčac,  
*gsf.*, -aiḡe; bpiroeamail;  
ḡnóčac.

busy, *adj.*, ḡo ḡnóčac.

butt end, *n.*, oipn-čúil, cúil, *m.*

butter, *n.*, im, eḡm.

button, *n.*, cuape, *m.*

Cabin, *n.*, bóčān, -ám, *m.*

cackling, *n.*, ḡḡarlac, -aiḡe, *f.*;  
ḡpḡḡail; ḡpḡḡallac.

Caha, the Caha mountains, rleib-  
te čeacāinn.

calculate, *v.*, airimim, *vn.*, airiam.

calculation, *n.*, airiam, -im, *m.*

call, *n.*, ḡlaod, -io, *m.*

call, *v.*, ḡlaodaim, *vn.*, ḡlaodac.

The stem is frequently spelled  
ḡlaoduiḡ.

calm, *adv.*, ḡo mín mánla; cin.

candle, *n.*, coinneal, -nle, *f.*

candlestick, *n.*, coinnleoip, -a, *m.*

cane, *n.*, rlarín, *m.* & *f.*

capacity, *n.*, mental capacity,  
éirim aiḡne; a person of his  
capacity, oimne oá pḡḡar.

- captive *n.*, βραιοῖς, *npl.*, -ῖοι, *m.*; βραιοῦσαν -εῖν, *m.*  
 capture *v.*, βερύμι . . . ἀρ, *vn.*, βρεῖ.  
 car, *n.*, τρυκαί, λέα, *npl.*, -λί, *f.*  
 care, *n.*, ἀρε, *f.*  
 care *v.*, take care of, τυγαίμ ἀρε  
 οο; care for = like, ἢ μοι  
 λιοι.  
 carol *v.*, καναίμ, *vn.*, κανταίμ.  
 carry *v.*, ἰομερῶν, *vn.*, ἰομερῶ;  
 βερύμι, *vn.*, βρεῖ.  
 carry off, *n.*, βερύμι . . . λε;  
 ρεοβαίμ.  
 castle, *n.*, αἰρλεῖν, -ῖν, *m.*;  
 cúirt, -e, *f.*  
 catch, βερύμι ἀρ (by. ἀρ).  
 Catechism, *n.*, τεαγάρτ εἰορτ-  
 αῖοι, *m.*  
 Catholic, *n.* or *a.*, κατῑλῑσεῖ,  
 -ῖς, *m.*; κατῑλῑσεῖ, -ῖς, *m.*  
 cattle, *n.*, βεῖταῖοι, -ῖς, *m.*  
 cause, *v.*, βερύμι . . . οο; βερύ-  
 μι . . . εῖς; κυρῑμ ἰαῖαλλ, ἀρ;  
 πέ νοεῖρ (. . . οο).  
 cause, *n.*, cúir, -e, *npl.*, eanna,  
*f.*; páit, -a, *npl.*, aanna, *m.*  
 cavalry, *n.*, capáill, μαρκαῖς,  
*npl.*; μαρκεῖα, -ῖς, *m.*  
 cave, *n.*, pluair, -e, *pl.*, -eanna,  
*f.*; uaim, *f.*  
 cavern, *n.*, uaim, uaima, *f.*;  
 pluair, -e, *f.*  
 cease, *v.*, coircim, *vn.*, corc;  
 ρταοαίμ . . . οο, *vn.*, ρταο.  
 ceiling, *n.*, ραῖῑεῖα (npl.), *f.*  
 census, *n.*, ἀρεαί, -ῖν, *m.*  
 centre, *n.*, láir, -ῖν, *m.*  
 century, *n.*, doir, -e, *f.*  
 certain, *a.*, ἀρεῖῑ, εῖῑν; οεῖν-  
 νῖῑεῖ, -ῖς (sure).  
 chair, *n.*, caῑoir, -ρεῖ, *f.*  
 challenge at throwing = I will  
 throw with.  
 champion, *n.*, laoc, oic, *npl.*,  
 -oic and -pa, *m.*
- chance, by —, *use* tála.  
 chance = opportunity, caoi, *pl.*,  
 -te, *f.*; breit, *f.* (of, ἀρ).  
 change, *v.*, ἀρκαῖῑ; claoclaim;  
 malaircῑm.  
 change, *n.*, ἀρκαῖ, malairc.  
 chant, *v.*, canaí, *vn.*, -ταί.  
 chapel, *n.*, réiréa, -éil, *m.*; τῖῑ  
 pobaí, *m.*  
 charge, *v.*, *use* ρcaoiῖeῖ ἰρτεῖ,  
 ἰ meapc.  
 charger, *n.*, eac, eic, *m.*  
 charitable, *a.*, capῑanna, *gsf.*,  
 -aῖe.  
 chatter, *v.*, his teeth were chatter-  
 ing: bí a ῑacaῖa aῑ buaῖa ἀρ  
 a céile.  
 check, *v.*, coircim, *vn.*, corc;  
 κυρῑμ corc le.  
 cheek, *n.*, pluc, pluce, *f.*; ῑuaῖ,  
 -aῖοι, *f.* (upper part).  
 chest, *n.*, cláir oῑta, *m.*; uet, -a,  
*m.*  
 chicken, *n.*, rícin, *m.*  
 chief, *n.*, rlaí, -aῖ, *m.*; τῑraῖ,  
 -aῖ, *npl.*, -a, *m.*; maí, -e, *m.*  
 (used in plural).  
 chieftain, *n.*, caoiréa, -ῖς, *npl.*,  
 -ῖς, *m.*  
 child, *n.*, páirt, *m.*; leaib,  
 leib, *npl.*, -aí, *m.*  
 chill, *a.*, fuar, *gsf.*, fuair.  
 chimney-piece, *n.*, clabpa, -aῖ,  
*m.*  
 chin, *n.*, rmeῖῑn, *m.*; rmeῖ, -e,  
*pl.*, í, *f.*  
 choice, *n.*, roῑa, -n, *pl.*, -ῑna, *f.*  
 choose, *v.*, glacaíμ maí roῑa;  
 toῑaíμ.  
 Christian, *n.*, eἰορταῖοι, *npl.*,  
 -oῖ, *m.*  
 Christian, *a.*, eἰορταῖaí, *gsf.*,  
 -míla.  
 Christmas, *n.*, noῑaῖ, laῑ, *f.*  
 church, *n.*, réiréa, éil, *m.*; τῖῑ  
 pobaí, *m.*; teampall, -aíll  
 (Protestant, usually); cill, -e, *f.*

churchyard, ποίλις, -e, *pl.*, -ί, *f.*  
churlishness, *n.*, σοιχεῖαι, -ίαι, *m.*  
churning, *vn.*, ἀγθεῖναι *cui*-  
-inne.

circular, *a.*, κυκλικός, *gsf.*, -e.

circulation; in —, ἀρ. κυκλοῦ.

city, *n.*, πόλις, -ῆς, *npl.*,  
-ῆες, *f.*; πόλεις, *m.*; *pl.*,  
-ῆες, *m.*.

clap, *v.*, βάλλω, *vn.*, -άλλω.

class, *n.*, τάξις, -ας, *m.*; τάξις,  
-ας (school), *m.*.

clear, *n.*, ἄλλος, *gsf.*, ἄλλος; ἄλλος,  
*gsf.*, e; ποίλις, *gsf.*, -e.

cleave, *v.*, κοιλίω, *vn.*, κοιλίω,  
or -εἶναι.

cliff, *n.*, πέλας, -e, *npl.*, -e, or  
-εἶναι, *f.*.

close by, ἰ. ἄλλοις-ἀλλοις, *m.*.

closely, *adv.*, ὅσον.

clothing, ἔσθλα, -ας, *m.*.

cloud, *n.*, νέφος, -ας, *m.*; νέφος,  
-ας, *npl.*, -ας, *m.*.

coal, *n.*, ἄνθραξ, -ας, *m.*.

cock, *n.*, κόκκος, -ας, *m.*.

coffin, *n.*, σῆμα, -ας, *f.*.

cold, *n.*, ψυχρότης, -ας, *m.*.

cold, *a.*, ψυχρός, *gsf.*, ψυχρὸς.

collect, *n.*, συγκομιδή; συλλογή;  
συλλογή, *vn.*, συλλογέ.

combat, *n.*, μάχη, -ας, *m.*;  
πολεμικός, -ας, *f.*.

combed, *pp.*, κόμω.

come, *v.*, ἔρχομαι, *vn.*, ἔρχομαι.

come about = happen.

come across = meet.

comely, *a.*, καλός, *gsf.*, -ας.

comfortable, *a.*, ἀσφαλής, *gsf.*,  
-ας; ἀσφαλής, *gsf.*, -ας  
(= snug, etc.); ἀσφαλής, *gsf.*,  
-e.

commander, ἀρχηγός, -ας, *m.*.

commence, *v.*, ἀρχίζω, ἀρ.;  
ἀρχίζω, ἀρ.; ἀρχίζω, ἀρ.; ἀρχίζω,  
ἀρ.

common; in —, ἰ. συγκομιδή-  
compact, *a.*, στενός, *gsf.*, στενός.  
company, *n.*, συμπαρά, -ας, *f.*;  
συμπαρά, -ας, *f.*.

comparison, *n.*, σύγκρισις, -e, *f.*.

compel, *v.*, κυρῶ . . . ἰσχυρῶς  
(ἰσχυρῶς) ἀρ. They were  
compelled: σοὶ ἐξῆλθεν πόλις.

compete, *v.*, ἀντιπαραστήμι ἰ. ἀντιπαραστήμι  
le.

competent, *a.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ., *gsf.*,  
-ας.

complete, *v.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ.

complete, *a.* (for time), *use* ἰσχυρῶς.

completely, *adv.*, ὅσον.

complexion, *n.*, χροιά, -ας, *m.*;  
or *use* plur., etc.

compute, *v.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ., ἀρ. ἀρ.

comrade, *n.*, σύντροφος, *m.*.

conceal (from), *v.*, κρύβω (ἀρ.),  
*vn.*, κρύβω; ἀρ. ἀρ. ἰ. ἀρ. ἀρ.;  
— myself, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἰ. ἀρ. ἀρ.

conceit, *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἰ. ἀρ. ἀρ.

concert, *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ., *f.*.

condescend to, *use* ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ.

condition, *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ., *m.*.

condition (= plight), *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ., *f.*;  
ἀρ. ἀρ., -ας, *m.*.

confidence, *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ., -e, *f.*;  
(in, ἀρ.).

confirmation, in — of that: ἀρ.  
ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ.

confirmed by oath, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ.

confusion, *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ., -ας, *m.*.

congested, *a.*, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ.; ἀρ.  
ἀρ. ἀρ.

Congregation (= Religious So-  
ciety), ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ., *m.*.

congregation, *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ., -ας, *m.*.

Connaught, *n.*, ἀρ. ἀρ.; *gen.*,  
ἀρ. ἀρ.; *dat.*, ἀρ. ἀρ., *f.*;  
ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ.; a native of —,  
ἀρ. ἀρ., -ας, *m.*.

connected with, ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ. ἀρ.



- consecration, *n.*, coirpeasga, *f.*  
 consent, *n.*, with —, t'adon-toil.  
 consent, *v.*, toiligim (to, *éun*).  
 consequence; it is of no consequence to me, ir cuma dom; in — of, map g'eall sr.  
 consider, *v.*, breicniigim, *vn.*, iugad; measaim, *vn.*, measr.  
 When followed by an adjective use ir . . . le; ir fuar liom é, I consider it cold.  
 considerably, *adv.*, go mór.  
 consist, *v.*, use ir.  
 conspire (with), *v.*, cabruigim le.  
 contemporaries, *n.*, luét (s) pé.  
 continent, *a.*, mór-éir, -e, *f.*  
 continue, *v.*, leanaim sr, *vn.*, leanamaint; fanaim ag, *vn.*, fanamaint.  
 contract (draw in), *v.*, crapaaim.  
 convenience, *n.*, áire, *f.*  
 convenient, *a.* (= at hand), oipe-áinnac, *gsf.*, -aige, *vn.*, oipeáinnac.  
 co-operate, *v.*, com-oibruigim, *vn.*, iugad.  
 co-operation, *n.*, comáiríteas, -air, *m.*; com-oibruigad.  
 Cork, *n.*, Corcaig (Corcac), -e, *f.*  
 cork, *n.*, corc, -uir, *npl.*, -anna, *m.*  
 corn, *n.*, arbar, -ir, *m.*  
 corpuscle, *n.*, cuirpín, *m.*; blood-corpuscles, cuirpíní folá.  
 corrupt, *v.*, truailligim.  
 cost price, *n.*, céadórcur, -ir, *m.*  
 cosy, *a.*, fearcair, *gsf.*, -ire.  
 country, *n.*, tír, -e, *npl.*, tíoréa, *f.*; country (a district, an estate), tuitéig, -e, or tuité, *f.*; (as opposed to town), tust, -aite, *f.*; open —, maéaire, *m.*  
 couplet, *n.*, leat-beann, -a, *f.*  
 course (a track), *n.*, loirg, luirg, *m.*; rpiób, íbe, *f.*  
 course, of —, níó náé ionghad; gan ampar.  
 cove, *n.*, gabailín mapá, *m.*  
 cover, *v.*, clumtuigim, *vn.*, -tad.  
 covet, *v.*, ranntuigim.  
 covetous, *a.*, rannrac, *gsf.*, -aige.  
 crash, *v.*, plaoiraim, raobaim.  
 creature = thing (36).  
 credit ('tick'), *n.*, cáirce, *f.*  
 creeping (= crawling), rnamgail.  
 creepy, use *gen.* of uaignear.  
 crescent moon, corrán gealaige.  
 crevice, *n.*, cuar, -air, *m.*  
 crime, *n.*, coir, -e, *pl.*, coréa, *f.*; peacá, *m.*  
 cringing, lúcal, -ála, *f.*  
 crooked, *a.*, cam, *gsf.*, -ime; caméa; lúba.  
 cross, *v.*, téigim trearna (éar).  
 cross, *n.*, cpor, -ire, *f.*; croc, -íce, *f.*; Way of the Cross, Turur na Cpoire.  
 cross-road, *n.*, cporaire, *m.*; cpor-bótar, *m.*  
 crouch, *v.*, cromaaim.  
 crow, *n.*, préacán, *m.*  
 crow, *v.*, use glaoáaim, *vn.*, -ad.  
 crucifix, *n.*, cpor, oire, *npl.*, -a, *f.*  
 crush, *v.*, brúigim, *vn.*, -úgad.  
 cry (weep), *v.*, goilim, *vn.*, gol.  
 cry of pain, uall, uail, *m.*; uail, -e, *pl.*, ead, *f.*  
 crystal, *n.*, gloine, *f.*  
 Cuchulain, *n.*, Cúculainn, *gan.*, Conculainn, *m.*  
 cuckoo, cusá, cusá, *f.*  
 cultivate, *v.*, raóirpuiigim, *vn.*, -ugad.  
 cure, *n.*, leigear, -ir, *m.*  
 cure, *v.*, leigearaim, *vn.*, leigear.  
 curly, *a.*, carca.  
 curse, *n.*, earcaine, *f.*  
 custom, *n.*, nóir, -óir, *npl.*, -a, or -anna, *m.*; béar, -a, *npl.*, -a, *m.*  
 Custom House, Tig an éirtuim.  
 cut off, bainim se, *vn.*, baint.  
 cutting to pieces, *v.*, fearnaaim (= flaying).



- Daily, *a.*, λαετέσῃσι, *gsf.*, -ῃσι.  
dainty, *n.*, ῥόγῃσι, -ῃσι, *pl.*,  
-ῃσι, *m.*  
dam, *n.*, μάταιον, μάταιον, *pl.*,  
μάταια, *f.*  
Dane, *n.*, λοῦσαν, -ῃσι, *m.*  
dangerous, *a.*, κοινῶς, *gsf.*,  
-ῃσι, -ῃσι; βαρύνει, *gsf.*,  
-ῃσι.  
dark, *a.*, σκοτεινός.  
darkness, *n.*, σκοτεινότης, -ῃσι, *m.*;  
οὐρανός, *f.*  
date, *n.*, ἡμεῖς ἡμῖν; ἡμεῖς, *m.*  
Dathy, *n.*, Ὀδύς, *m.*  
daughter, *n.*, κόρη, -ῃσι, *npl.*,  
-ῃσι, -ῃσι.  
day, ἡμέρα, *ds.*, ἡμέρα, *pl.*, λα-  
ετέσῃσι, *or* λαετέσῃσι, *m.*; St. John's  
—, ἡμέρα (ἡμέρα) ἡμεῖς.  
daybreak, *at*, *n.*, ἡ ἀνατολή.  
deafness, *n.*, ἀκοή, -ῃσι, *f.*  
deal, good —, ἡ ἀγαθή.  
death, *n.*, θάνατος, -ῃσι, *m.*; ἔσθ, -ῃσι,  
*m.*  
debate, *n.*, διατριβή, -ῃσι, *pl.*, -ῃσι, *f.*  
debris, *n.*, ὑπολείματα, -ῃσι, *m.*  
deceit, *n.*, πλάνη, -ῃσι, *f.*  
deceive, *v.*, πλανῶ.  
deep, *a.*, βαθύς(η), *gsf.*, -ῃσι.  
deep-toned, *a.*, ἡ βαθένης, *gsf.*,  
-ῃσι.  
defile, *n.*, βλάβη, -ῃσι, *f.*  
degrees, *by* —, ἡ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἀριθμῶν.  
delighted, *a.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, ἡ ἀπολαύσις,  
ἡ ἀπολαύσις, *pl.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις.  
delightful, ἀπολαύσις, *gsf.*, -ῃσι.  
demand, *v.*, ἐπιζητῶ, *vn.*, -ῃσι, ἡ ἐπι-  
ζητῶ and -ῃσι.  
demonstrate, *use* show.  
den, *n.*, πλῆθος, -ῃσι, *pl.*, -ῃσι, *f.*  
depart, *v.*, ἀφίκεσθαι, *vn.*, ἀφίκεσθαι;  
ἡ ἀφίκεσθαι, *vn.*, -ῃσι.  
departed, *n.*, = dead.  
depend on, *v.*, ἐξαρτῶ ἡ ἐξαρτῶ;  
ἐξαρτῶ ἐξαρτῶ.  
deploying, *part.*, ἡ ἐξαρτῶ ἐξαρτῶ  
deportment, *n.*, ἡ ἀγωγή, -ῃσι, *m.*  
deprive, *v.*, ἀρῶ (of, of).  
descend, *v.*, καταβῆναι(ν), *vn.*,  
καταβῆναι(ν) or καταβῆναι, ἐξέρχου  
ῥίον; ἐξέρχου ἀνατολῆς.  
descendants, ἀναγοντες, *f.*  
desire, *n.*, ἡ ἐπιθυμία; μέριμνα, ἡ ἐπι-  
θυμία, *f.* and *m.*  
desist, *v.*, παύσασθαι . . . of.  
despatch, *v.*, ἀποστέλλω, *vn.*, ἀπο-  
στέλλω.  
desperado, *n.*, ἡ ἐπιθυμία, *gen. id. npl.*,  
ἐπιθυμίας, *m.*  
destitute of, ἡ ἀπολαύσις ὁ, *gsf.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις.  
destroy, *v.*, ἀφαιρῶ.  
destruction, *n.*, ἡ ἐξόντος, -ῃσι, *m.*  
detachment (of soldiers), *n.*, ἀπο-  
σπασμός, -ῃσι, *f.*  
detail, *in* —, ἡ ἀπολαύσις.  
detective, *n.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις ἀπολαύσις.  
determine *v.*, ἀπολαύσις.  
detest, *v.*, There is nothing I  
detest more, ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἡ ἐπιθυμία  
ἐπιθυμίας (ἡ ἐπιθυμία).  
devise, *v.*, He could devise no plan,  
ἡ ἐπιθυμία ἀπολαύσις ἐπιθυμίας.  
devour, *v.*, ἀφαιρῶ; ἡ ἐπιθυμία, *vn.*, ἡ ἐπι-  
θυμία.  
devout, *a.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, ἡ ἀπολαύσις-  
ἡ ἀπολαύσις.  
dew, *n.*, ἡ ὕψος, -ῃσι, *m.*  
difference, *n.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, -ῃσι, *f.*  
different, *a.*; ἐξαρτῶ, *gsf.*, -ῃσι  
(ῃσι); ἡ ἀπολαύσις.  
difficulty, *n.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, -ῃσι, *m.*  
dig, *v.*, ἀπολαύσις, *vn.*, ἀπολαύσις.  
dinner, *n.*, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, -ῃσι, *or*  
-ῃσι, *m.*  
dint; *by* — of strenuous efforts,  
ἡ ἀπολαύσις ἀπολαύσις.  
direct, *v.*, ἀπολαύσις.  
direction, *in* the direction of, ἡ ἐπι-  
θυμία, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, ἡ ἀπολαύσις, *all* followed  
*by* *gen. case.*  
disappear, ἐξέρχου (ἐξέρχου) ἀφ-  
ῃσι; ἡ ἀπολαύσις.

discover, *v.*, *ḡeibim amad̃, oemim amad̃; ċim.*

discrimination, *n.*, *bpeiteam̃an-tar, -air, m.*

discuss, *v.*, *cuim̃m tpẽ ċeile.*

disease, *n.*, *aiċo, -e, pl., -í, f.*

disgrace, *n.*, *aiċir, -e, f.*

dismount, *v.*, *cuirli(n)ḡim, vn., cuirli(n)ḡ or cuirloc; taḡam anuap.*

disobedient, *a.*, *eaṛumal, gsf., -m̃la.*

dispel, *v.*, *rcairim.*

dispirited, *use tnãit̃e.*

disposal, *n.*, leave it to my own disposal, *ṛaḡ ṛum ṛeim̃ ě.*

disputing, *n.*, *aĩeam̃, -tim̃, m.*

distinctly, *adv.*, *ḡo ṛoileir̃.*

distinguish between, *v.*, *aiċn(iḡ)im . . . ċap . . .*

distribute, *v.*, *poim̃im ap, vn., poim̃nt.*

distribution, *leat̃cum̃a(15), f. (= unfair distribution).*

district, *n.*, *ceanñtar, -air, m.; oũtaig̃, -e, or oũit̃e, f.; District Councillor, com̃airleac̃ ceanñtar.*

divide . . . among, *v.*, *poim̃im . . . ioir̃, vn., poim̃nt.*

division (of an army), *n.*, *buĩo-eann, -ōne, npl., -ōne, f. (37).*

document, *n.*, *páipeap̃, -éir, m.*

dog, *n.*, *ḡaḋap̃, -ir, m.; m̃aṛpa. m.*

doubt, *n.*, *ãm̃ap̃, -air, m.*

down, *n.*, *clúim̃ éan. clúim̃ —, m.*

drag, *v.*, *taṛpa(i)nḡim, vn., taṛ-pac, ṛtãc̃aim̃.*

dream, *taiõream̃, -im̃, m.*

dried, *a.*, *i nõir̃c.*

drink, *n.*, *oeõc̃, oiḡe, f.*

drive, *v.*, *tiomáim̃im, vn., tiom-áim̃t or comáim̃im.*

drop, *n.*, *bpaon, doim̃, npl., -a, m.*

drop, *v.*, *ṛilim̃, vn., -eaḋ or ṛilt̃.*

drown, *v.*, *báḋaim̃.*

drunken, *a.*, *meĩr̃ce.*

dry, *v.*, *tiṛim̃iḡim̃, tiom̃uiḡim̃*

Dublin, *n.*, *báile áta cliãc̃.*

duck, *n.*, *lãc̃a, -nn, f.*

due = owing to: *may often be turned by má'ṛeaḋ, ir̃ ě . . .*

during, *prep.*, *ap̃ ṛeaḋ, i ṛit̃, i ḡcaiteam̃; all followed by gen. case.*

dust, *n.*, *oeannãc̃, -niḡ, m.; ceo, ceoiḡ, npl., ceõc̃a, m.*

duty, *n.*, *ḡnó, -ó̃c̃a, m.*

Eager, *a.*, *oĩrcipeac̃, gsf., -iḡe.*

eagerness, *n.*, *oĩoḡṛap̃, -e, f.; ṛlõrc.*

eagerly, *adv.*, *ḡo ṛonñm̃ap̃.*

ear, *n.*, *cluap̃, -aire, f.*

early, *adv.*, *ḡo mõc̃.*

earn, *v.*, *cuillim̃, vn., -leam̃.*

earnest, *a.*, *oũt̃pãc̃tãc̃, gsf., -aiḡe.*

easy, *a.*, *rocaip̃, gsf., rõc̃pa; ṛuip̃ir̃ce.*

echo, *n.*, *macalla, m.*

edge, *n.*, *use bpuac̃, -aĩc̃, npl., -a, m.; ṛaobap̃, -air, m. (= cutting edge).*

edifying, *a.*, *oeaḡ-ṛom̃plãc̃, gsf., -aiḡe.*

educated, *pp.*, *taḋap̃ẽs ṛuap̃.*

education, *n.*, *taḋap̃ir̃c̃ ṛuap̃; oĩoeãc̃ap̃, m.*

effect his purpose (37), *use éir-iḡeann liom̃.*

effectiveness, *n.*, *use buaĩõ.*

effusion: with —, *ḡo bpeaḡ, ḡrãõ-m̃ap̃.*

egg, *ub, uib or uibe, pl., uibe, m. (in Munster) or f.*

eke out, *v.*, *use aḡ lõp̃ḡ.*

elbow, *n.*, *uille, -ann, f.*

eldest, *a.*, *cp̃ionna; ir̃ ṛine.*

elect, *v.*, *toḡaim̃, vn., toḡaḋ.*

Elizabeth, *n.*, *eilip̃, -e, f.*

else, something — to think of, *ἄλλο τι* *οὐδὲν* *ἀρ*; something — to do, *ἄλλο τι* *οὐδὲν* *ἄρ*.

emaciated, *a.*, *καὶ*, *gsf.*, *καὶ*.

empire, *n.*, *ἰμπεριαλ*, *f.*

encamp, *v.*, *καταστῆναι* (*καταστῆναι*) *ῥήμ.*

encroaching on, *ἄρ* *καὶ* *ἰσχυρὰ* *ἀρ*.

end, *n.*, *τελευτὰ*, *-ὶς*, *m.*; *τέλος*, *ῥήμ.*; *τέλος*, *ῥήμ.*, *f.*

end, *v.*, *καταστῆναι*.

enemy, *n.*, *ἐχθρὸς* (*ἐχθρὸς*), *gen.*, *-ῖος*, *npl.*, *ἐχθροί*, *f.*; a mortal —, *θανάτος*.

energy, *n.*, *ἐνέργεια*, *m.*

engage (in), *ἔχειν* *οὐ*, *vn.*, *ἔχειν*.

England, *n.*, *Ἑλλάς*, *gen. id. or Ἑλλάς*, *gen.*, *Ἑλλάς*, *f.*

English, *a.*, *Ἑλληνικός*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*; — language, *Ἑλληνικά*, *m.*; — people, *Ἑλληνες* *Ἑλλάς*.

enjoyment, *n.*, *ἡδονή*, *-ῖος*, *or ἡδονή*, *m.*

enough, *ἵκανον*; (mo) *ὅσον*; I consider it enough, *ὡς ἵκανον* *ἐ*.

enter, *v.*, = go into.

enthusiasm, *n.*, *ἡρώδης*, *-ῖος*, *f.*

entirely, *ἀρ* *ῥα*.

equal, *a.*, *ἰσὺς*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*.

equal, *n.*, *ἰσότης*, *-ῖος*, *f.*

erect, *a.*, *ὀρθός*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*.

erect, *v.*, *καταστῆναι* *ἀρ* *ῥα*.

errand, *n.*, *ἐπιστολή*, *-ῖος*, *f.*

especially, *adv.*, *ἵκανον* *ἵκανον*; *ἵκανον* *ἵκανον*; *ἵκανον* *ἵκανον*.

espy, *v.*, *εἶναι*.

establish, *v.*, *καταστῆναι* *ἀρ* *ῥα*.

etcetera, &c., *ἄλλοι* *ἄλλοι*, *ῥήμ.*, *ἄλλοι*; *ἄλλοι* *ἄλλοι* (*οὐ*).

eternity, *n.*, *ἰσότητα*, *-ῖος*, *-ῖος*, *f.*

Europe, *n.*, *Εὐρώπη*, *Εὐρώπη*, *f.*

even, *ῥήμ.*, *ῥήμ* *ἄλλοι*; even if I saw him, *ὡς ἴδον* *ῥήμ* *ἐ*.

evict, *v.*, *καταστῆναι* (*ἄρ* *ῥα*), *vn.*, *καταστῆναι*.

evident, *a.*, *ἔστιν*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*.

exactly, *adv.*, *ἵκανον*, *ἵκανον*.

examine, *v.* (try), *ῥήμ*, *ῥήμ*, *vn.*, *ῥήμ*; (look at), *ῥήμ*, *ῥήμ*, *ῥήμ* *ἵκανον* *ἵκανον* *ἵκανον*.

example, *n.*, *ῥήμ*, *m.*; *ῥήμ*, *-ῖος*, *pl.*, *-ῖος* (*ῥήμ*).

exceed, *v.*, *ῥήμ*.

exceedingly, *adv.*, *ἄρ* *ῥα*.

excel, *v.*, *ἵκανον* *ἵκανον*.

excellent, *a.*, *ῥήμ*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*.

except, *ἄρ* (*τ*); *ἄρ* *ἄλλοι*.

excessively, *adv.*, *ἄρ* *ῥα*.

exchange, *v.*, *ῥήμ*.

exhausted, *ῥήμ*, *ῥήμ*; *καταστῆναι* *ἄρ*; *καταστῆναι*.

exhausting, *adj.*, *ῥήμ*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*.

exodus, *n.*, *ῥήμ*, *f.*; *ῥήμ*, *f.*

expect, *v.*, *ῥήμ* (*ῥήμ*) *ῥήμ*.

expense, *n.*, *ῥήμ*, *-ῖος*, *m.*

expert, *n.*, *ῥήμ* *ῥήμ*.

explain, *v.*, *ῥήμ*, *vn.*, *ῥήμ*.

explore, *v.*, *ῥήμ*, *vn.*, *ῥήμ*.

expressive, *a.*, *ῥήμ*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*.

extend, *v.*, *ῥήμ*.

extra, *a.*, *ῥήμ*, *n.*, *with gen.*

extract, *v.*, He extracted it like tea, *ῥήμ* *ῥήμ* *ῥήμ* *ῥήμ*.

extract, *n.*, *ῥήμ*, *gen.*, *ῥήμ*, *m.*

extraordinary, *a.*, *ῥήμ*, *gsf.*, *-ῖος*; *ῥήμ*, *-ῖος*; *ῥήμ* *ῥήμ*.

eye, *n.*, *ῥήμ*, *-ῖος*, *npl.*, *-ῖος*, *gen. pl.*, *ῥήμ*, *f.*



- Facility, *n.*, *cóip*, *cópa*, *f.*  
 fail, *v.*, *ceipeann* . . . *oim*, *vn.*,  
*ceip*; *meađaim*, *vn.*, *meađ*;  
*ceigeann* *óiom*.  
 fair, *a.*, *fionn*, *gsf.*, *fiunne*; *álunn*,  
*gsf.*, *áilne* (= beautiful).  
 fair, *n.*, *donac*, *-aiğ*, *npl.*, *-taige*,  
*m.*  
 faith, *n.*, *creideam*, *-iñ*, *m.* (relig-  
 ious belief).  
 fall, *v.*, *tuíom*, *vn.*, *tuíom*.  
 falsehood, *n.*, *éiteac*, *-iğ*, *m.*;  
*bpeağ*, *éige*, *f.*  
 family, *n.*, *muinntear*, *-ipe*, *f.*;  
*lín-tiğe*, *gen.*, *lín-tiğe*; *muir-*  
*ear*, *-ip*, *m.*; *muirigea*, *-ğne*,  
*f.*; *creab*, *-eibe*, *f.* (a tribe).  
 famine, *n.*, *ğortac*, *m.*  
 far, *ı* *bpađ*; *pađac* (*when adverb*  
*precedes*).  
 farm, *n.*, *feirim*, *-e*, *f.*  
 farmer, *n.*, *feirmeoir*, *-óra*, *pl.*,  
*-ı*, *m.*  
 fasten, *v.*, *đainğim*; *ceanglaím*  
*oe* (to), *vn.*, *ceangal*.  
 father, *n.*, *đair*, *đair*, *npl.*,  
*đaire* (*đac*), *m.*  
 fatigue, *n.*, *tuipre*, *f.*; *rciđ*, *-e*, *f.*  
 fault, *lođt*, *-a*, *m.*; find — with,  
*ğeibim lođt ar*.  
 favoritism, *n.*, *pađar*, *-air*, *m.*  
 fawning, *lútaıl*, *-ála*, *f.*  
 feast, *n.*, *pleađ*, *-eiođ*, *npl.*, *đa*, *f.*  
 February, *peađpa*; 1st February,  
*lā feile bpiğoe*.  
 feel, *bpađim*, *vn*, *bpađ* (external);  
*mođuiğm*, *-uğac* (internal);  
*tuğim im aiğneađ* (mentally).  
 fell, *v.*, *leağaim*.  
 fellow (= individual), *ouine*, *busc-*  
*ailł*; (contemptuously, *clađ-*  
*aire*, *m.*; *biteaimnac*, *-aiğ*, *m.*)  
 fence, *n.*, *claiđe*, *npl.*, *clađtađac*;  
*rconnpa*, *m.*  
 fetter, *n.*, *cuilpeac*, *-piğ*, *m.*  
 fever, *n.*, *pađpađ*, *-air*, *m.*  
 Fiann, *fiann*, *féinne*, *f*  
 field, *páirc*, *-e*, *pl.*, *-eanna*, *f.*  
 (pasture); *ğort*, *ğuirp*, *m.* (til-  
 lage); *báin*, *báin*, *pl.*, *bánta*  
 (lea).  
 fiercely, *adv.*, *ğo teann*; *ğo cutac*.  
 fiery, *a.*, *cutac*, *pl.*, *-aiğe*.  
 fill, *n.*, *óóđim*, *óóđana*, *f.*  
 fill, *v.*, *lionaím*.  
 fillet, *n.*, *púnpa*, *ponnpa*, *m.*  
 final, *a.*, *ceipeanađ*, *gsf.*, *-aiğe*.  
 finely-chiselled, *use* *óipeac*, *gsf.*,  
*-iğe*.  
 finger, *n.*, *méar*, *-éipe*, *npl.*,  
*-eanna*, *f.*  
 Fionn, *fionn*, *fiun*, *m.*  
 fire, *n.*, *lapair*, *-pac*, *f.* (= flame);  
*teine*, *npl.*, *-nte*, *f.*; on —, *rcé*  
*teine*, *ar lapac*.  
 fire upon, *v.*, *rcéalłaim piléip ar*;  
 — at, *cađim* (*rcaoilim*) *upcar*  
*le*.  
 firearms, *n.*, *arim teine*, *m.*  
 firm, *a.*, *đainğean*, *gsf.*, *đainğne*.  
 firmly-shut, *olúit*, *gsf.*, *-e*.  
 firmness of purpose, *éipim aiğne*.  
 first, at —, *ar ođuir*; *ar an ġeđao*  
*oúl* (*riort*).  
 fish, *n.*, *ıarc*, *éirc*, *m.*  
 fisherman, *n.*, *ıarcuire*, *npl.*, *-rı*,  
*m.*  
 fitted, *pp.*, *ğléarta*.  
 flail, *n.*, *púirp*, *npl.*, *-tı* or  
*-teanna*, *m.*  
 flannel, *n.*, *plainin*, *m.*  
 flee, *v.*, *ceitim*, *rceimim*.  
 flesh, *n.*, *feoil*, *-ola*, *f.*  
 flock, *pacac* (*caopac*), *m.*; *rcuaine*,  
*m.*  
 flower, *n.*, *blac*, *blacac*, *pl.*, *-anna*,  
*m.* (a blossom); *plúip*, *-úip*, *m.*,  
 (meal).  
 fly, *v.*, *eitim*, *vn.*, *eitile*, *ceiteall*.  
 fly, *n.*, *cuil*, *-e*, *f.*  
 foal, *n.*, *bpaımın*, *m.*



foe, *n.*, *naímaí* (náíma), -ímao, *npl.*, *naímaí*, *f.*

fold, *v.*, *pillim*.

foliage, *n.*, *vuilleabair*, -air, *m.*

folk, *aoir*, -a, *m.*; *muinntear*, -íre, *f.*; *daoine*.

follow, *v.*, *leanaim*, *vn.*, -eáímaínt.

followers, *n.*, *luét leanaimna*, *m.*; *muinntear*, *f.*

following, *a.*, 'na óiaíó ran; — day, *lá'ir na báiread*.

fond (of), *a.*, *ceanaímaí* (air), *gsf.*, -íma.

fool, *n.*, *amaóán*, -ín, *m.*; *óiríead*, -íge, *f.*, a female fool.

foolishness, *n.*, *óí-éílle*, *f.*; *ama-aoántadé*, *f.*; *baor* (baoir), -e, *f.*

foot, *n.*, *coir*, -íre, *npl.*, -a, *f.*; foot (in measurement), *trois*, -e, *npl.*, -éte, *f.*; foot (of a hill), *bun*, -ín, *m.*

football *n.*, *liatpóir coipe*; *peil*, *f*

foot-mark, *n.*, *rian*, *rian*, *m.*

forehead, *n.*, *éadan*, -ain, *m.*

foreigner, *n.*, *coisgrigead*, -is, *m.*; (*coisgriocad*, -ais, *m.*); *gall*, -aill, *m.*; *peairíradé*; (*uine*) *veorata*; *allmíradé*, *m.*

foremost, *a.*, *use gen. of toirad*.

forfeit, *v.*, *pcaraim le*, *vn.*, *pcaraimínt*.

forge, *n.*, *ceávroca*, -can, *f.*

forget, *v.*, *veairímaí*, *vn.*, *veairímaí*; *fut.*, *veairímaí*.

forgetfulness, *n.*, *veairímaí*, -aí, *m.*

forgiveness, *n.*, *maíteamíad*, -air, *m.*; *maíteamíadair*, -air, *m.*

forgotten, *pp.*, *veairímaí*.

formerly, *poimíir reo*, *poimíe reo*.

forthwith, *leir rin*; *annpoim*.

fortnight, *n.*, *coicéirídear*, -íre, *npl.*, -radá, *f.*

Forward! *air aghaid*!

found, *v.*, *cuirim air bun*.

foundation, *n.*, *cloc-bun*, *f.*; *bun*, *bun*, *m.*

fragrant, *a.*, *cuimíad*.

France, *n.*, *frainnc*, -e, *f.*

freedom, *u.*, *raoiríreadé*, -a, *f.*

freemen, *n.*, *raor-clann*, -ainne, *f.*

French, *a.*, *frainncad*, *gsf.*, -aisge; — language, *frainncíir*, -e, *f.*

frequently, *adv.*, *go minic*; *ir minic* . . .

fresh, *a.*, *úir*, *gsf.*, *úire*.

friend, *n.*, *carad*, -o, *npl.*, *cairíe*, *m.* and *f.*; *uine muinntearpóad*.

frieze, *n.* (cloth), *briéir*, -e, *f.*

frighten, *v.*, *bainim geir* (*preab*) *air*, *cuirim rcaníradé air*.

front, *a.*, *use gen. of toirad*; in —, *air toirad*; in — of, *or com-áir*, *air aghaid* . . . *amadé*, *i mbéal*.

frost, *a.*, *rioc*, *reada*, *m.*

fruit, *n.*, *toirad*, -aí, *or* *reá*, *m.*

fruitful, *a.*, *toiréamíad*, *gsf.*, -íma; *or use radé*.

full, *a.*, *lán*, *gsf.*, *láine* (not empty); *raírring*, *gsf.*, -e (large).

full-blooded, *a.*, *círíneadé*, *gsf.*, -níge.

fun, *n.*, *fulc*, *fuile*, *m.*; *greann*, -inn, *m.*; *rpóir*, -óir, *m.*

function, *n.*, *feíom*, -eáíma *or* -e, *npl.*, -eainna, *m.*; *gráite*.

funds, *n.*, *airgead*, -io, *m.*

furniture, *n.*, *toiréan*, -ín, *m.*

further, *níora íad*; *níor íad*.

Gaddagh, *n.*, *geadadé*, -aisge, *f.*

Gaelic, *a.*, *geadadé*, *gsf.*, -aisge.

Gaelic League, *Connrad na gead-íge*, *gen.*, *Connaréa* —

gallows, *n.*, *cíoc*, -íce, *f.*

gambolling, *ag daíad*.

gap, *n.*, *beairna*, -ín, *npl.*, *naí*, *f.*

garment, *n.*, *bíad*, -aí, *m.*

gate, *gead*, *m.*; *comla*, -an, *f.* (movable part).

gazing, *n.*, ἑλιννεαῖμαι, αἰνῶ  
*f.*

genius, *n.*, use ινντελεῖς, *a.*, *f.*

gentility, *n.*, υαίρλεαῖς, -α, *f.*

gentleman, *n.*, ουινε υαρᾶλ, *npl.*,  
οδοινε υαίρλε, *m.*

Germany, *n.*, ἑερμᾶιν, -ε, *f.*

get, *v.*, ἑειβίμ.

ghost, *n.*, γρηῖο, -ε, *f.*; ταιόβρε,  
*f.*

giant, *n.*, (φ)αῖαῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

glance, *n.*, εατ-γύιλ, -ε, *f.*; γερὰς-  
ῑεῖαῖς, *f.*

Glasgow, *n.*, ἑλαργύ.

Glenflesk, *n.*, ἑλεανν φλείρε.

glint, *n.*, ταιῖνεαῖς, -νίμ, *m.*

glistening, *a.*, λονηρὰς, *gsf.*, -αῖς.

go, *v.*, τείξιμ; — away, ιμῑξιμ.

goat, *n.*, ἑαβάρ, -αίρ, *m.*

God, οἷα, οἷε.

gold, *n.*, όρ, όίρ, *m.*

golden, *a.*, όρὸς; όίρ.

good things = dainties, *q.v.*

goods, *n.*, εαίρᾶ, *npl.*, εαίρᾶί, *m.*

Gort, *n.*, ἑορτ, ἑοίρτ, *m.*

gracious (*interjection*), α ἑίαρκαίρ!

granite, *n.*, ελοῖς ἑαίρβίρε.

grasp, *v.*, βείρῑμ (ἑρείμ) αρ (by,  
αρ).

grass, *n.*, ῑεάρ, -είρ, *m.*

grateful (to), *a.*, βυῖρεαῖς . . (οε).

gravel, *n.*, ἑαίρβέαλ, -είλ, *m.*

grazing, αἑ ιμβεαρ.

Greek, *n. and a.*, ἑρέαἑαῖς.

Greek (language), *n.*, ἑρέίγίρ, -ε,  
*f.*

green, ἑλαρ, *gsf.*, ἑλαίρε (of grass,  
etc.); υαίῖνε (of cloth, etc.).

grey-eyed, ἑλαρ-γύιλεαῖς, *gsf.*, -λίς.

grey-haired, *a.*, λιαῖς, *gsf.*, λείῖτε.

greyhound, *n.*, cú, con, *pl.*, cona,  
*f.*

grieved, use βυαῖοαίρτ.

grin, *n.*, ορᾶννα, *m.*; *vn.*, ορᾶνν-  
τᾶν.

grind, *v.*, μείλῑμ, *vn.*, -τ.

group, *n.*, ῑεαῖς, *m.*; ἑαρᾶο,

-αίρ, *m.*; μείῖτεαλ, -ῑῖτε, *f.*;

ῑεαῖννε, *m.*; κυῖρεαῖς, -ν, *f.*

ow, ῑάρᾶίμ, *vn.*, ῑάρ; grow up  
(person), εῖρῑξιμ ῑυαρ, *vn.*,  
εῖρῑς; grow wild, τείξιμ ἑν  
ῑαῖοανταίρ.

guarantee, *n.*, υῑῑᾶο, -αίρ, *m.*

guarding, αἑ ῑαίρε, ι βῑεῖγίλ, ι  
mbun (*with ge* .).

guess, *v.*, τυἑαῖμ τυαίρῑμ (ῑε).

guest-house, *n.*, τῑς αοῖςἑαῖς.

Gulliver's Travels, εαῖςτῑα ἑυλ-  
ίβερ.

gully, *n.*, κυαρ, -αίρ, *npl.*, -α, *m.*;  
ελαίρ, -ε, *f.*

gun, *n.*, ἑυννα, *m.*

Hair, *n.*, ἑρᾶαἑ or ἑρᾶαἑς, -αἑς,  
*f.* (hair on head); ῑοῖτ, -αἑτ,  
*m.* (long hair); ῑονᾶο, -αίρ,  
*m.*, or ελῑῑμ, ῑῑῑ, *m.* (other than  
hair on human head); ῑυῖβε,  
*npl.*, -εαῖς, *m.* (a single hair).

hairy, *a.*, ελῑῑᾶς, *gsf.*, -αἑς.

half, *a.*, λεαῖς.

half, *n.*, λεαῖς, λείῖτε, *f.*

halt, *v.*, ῑεαῖοαῖμ, *vn.*, ῑεαῖο.

hammer, *n.*, εαρῑῑρ, -ῑῑρ, *m.*

hand, *n.*, λάῑῑ, λάῑῑνε, *f.*; βαρ,  
-αίρε (the palm).

hand (over), *v.*, τυἑαῖμ ῑυαρ.

handmill, *n.*, βῑρό, -ν, *pl.*, -όῖντε,  
*f.*

hang, *v.*, *trans.*, εῑοῖαῖμ; *intrans.*,  
τᾶῑμ αρ εῑοῖαῖο (from, αρ).

happen, *v.*, τυῑῑῑμ . . . αῑᾶς,  
*vn.*, τυῑῑῑμ; ῑᾶῑῑἑεανν, τᾶῑ-  
λῑἑεανν.

harass, use ῑεᾶβᾶῑμ.

harbour, *n.*, κυαν, -ιν, *npl.*, -εα, *m.*

hard, εῑῑαῖρ, *gsf.*, εῑῑαῖρε; οεα-  
εαίρ, *gsf.*, οεαεῑα (difficult).

hardship, *n.*, *crυαδότην, -ην, m.*  
 harper, *n.*, *κλέιπρσοιρ, -όρδ, m* ;  
*crυιτιρε, m.*; *ρεαρ na κλέιπριγε.*  
 harrow, *v.*, *ρuiρrim, vn.*, *ρuiρre* ;  
*n.*, *βράδα, m.*  
 hat, *n.*, *βαίρεδο, -έρο, m.* ; *hατα,*  
*m.* ; *caipin, m.*  
 hate, *n.*, *ρyαδ, -δ, m.* ; *ξηάιν,*  
*-άηδ, f.* (= extreme hatred,  
 abhorrence).  
 haughty, *a.*, *υαίβρεδ, gsf.*, *-ιγε.*  
 hay, *n.*, *ρέαρ (τιρrim), -έιρ, m.*  
 hazards; at all —, *αρ άιρ nó αρ*  
*έγιη.*  
 head, *n.*, *ceann, cinn, m.*  
 headache, *n.*, *τιηnear cinn, m.*  
 health, *n.*, *ρλάιντε, f.* ; in —, *ρέ*  
*ρλάιντε.*  
 healthful, *a.*, *ρoλλάιν, gsf.*, *-άιη.*  
 healthy (-looking), *ρεαδξ-ρλάιντ-*  
*εδ, gsf.*, *-τιγε.*  
 hear, *v.*, *αρρηξιμ, vn.*, *αρρεδ-*  
*ταιητ* ; *έλοριμ, vn.*, *-ριητ.*  
 heart, *n.*, *cpoioe, npl.*, *-ότε, m.*  
 heat, *n.*, *τεαρ, -δ or άιρ, m.* ;  
*broetal, -αίη, m.*  
 heaven, *n.*, *ρλάιτεαρ, -ιρ, m.* ; I  
 look up to heaven, *ρέαδάιη αρ*  
*αν ρπέιρ.*  
 heavy, *a.*, *τρομ, gsf.*, *τριυη.*  
 heed; pay — to, *cuipum ριim i.*  
 heel, *n.*, *ράλ, -άιη, npl.*, *-δ, f.*  
 height, *δοιρve, f.*  
 heir, *n.*, *oiγpe, m.*  
 help, *n.*, *caβαир, -βραδ, f.* ; *cong-*  
*nam, -άιη or -ξαντα, m.*  
 help, *v.*, *caβρuiξιμ (le)* ; *cuio-*  
*ixim (le).*  
 henceforth, *adv.*, *αρ ρo αμαδ.*  
 herb, *n.*, *λυιβ, -e, npl.*, *-eanna, f.*  
 herd, *v.*, *δοθαιριξιμ, vn.*, *-ρεαδτ.*  
 hero, *n.*, *λαοδ, -oiδ, npl.*, *-oiδ and*  
*-ρα, m.* ; *γαιρciδεδ, -ιξ, m.* ;  
*cupaδ, -αίθ, m.*  
 hidden, *use i βρολαδ.*

hide, *v.*, *cuipum i βρολαδ.*  
 high, *a.*, *άιρ, gsf.*, *δοιρve.*  
 hill, *n.*, *cnoc, cnuic, m.*  
 hillock, *n.*, *τυρτοξ, -όιγε, f.*  
 hint, *n* , hint of the story, *βαλαίτ*  
*αν ρcéil.*  
 hiss, *n.*, *ρuiρ, -e, f.*  
 hitherto, *adv.*, *έeana.*  
 hoar-frost, *n.*, *ρεοθ, -oiθ or -ότα,*  
*m.* ; *ρεαcán, -άιν, m.*  
 hoarseness, *n.*, *ciacán, άιν, m* ;  
*ciac, -αίξ, m.*  
 hold, *n.*, *ξηeim, ξρεαμα, m.*  
 holding, *n.*, *use τιξ or ξαβάλταρ.*  
 hole, *n.*, *poll, puill, m.*  
 holiday, *n.*, *λά ρδοιρ, λαε —, m.* ;  
 half-holiday, *λεαδ λαε ρδοιρ.*  
 home, *βαίη, m.* ; towards —,  
*αβαίη* ; at —, *αξ βαίη, ρδ*  
*βαίη.*  
 honest, *a.*, *μαcάντα.*  
 honesty, *n.*, *μαcάνταδτ, -δ, f.*  
 honorably, *adv.*, *ξo ρεapamáiη,*  
*ξo h-onópaδ.*  
 honour, *n.*, *onóιρ, -όρδ, f.* ; in —  
 of, *i n-onóιρ vo, or i n-onóιρ,*  
*with gen. case.*  
 hopeful, *a.*, *voέapad, gsf.*, *-αίγε.*  
 horse, *n.*, *capall, -αίη, m.* ; *εδ,*  
*eiδ, m.*  
 horseman, *n.*, *mapcad, -αίξ, m.*  
 hospitality, *n.*, *πέιη, f.* ; *ρλαδ-*  
*amλαδτ, f.*  
 hotel, *n.*, *τιξ όρτα, m.*  
 hound, *n.*, *cú, con, npl.*, *cona, f.* ;  
 foxhound, *ξαθαρ, άιρ, m.*  
 house, *n.*, *τιξ (τεαδ), τιγε, npl.*,  
*τιγέτ, m.*  
 house-hold, *lion-τιγε, lin- —, m.*  
 how, *conup?* (indir. quest., *conup*  
*map; map).*  
 Howth, *n.*, *beann éapair, gen.*,  
*binne —, f.*  
 human, *a.*, *ραογáητα; ραonna.*  
 humanity, *n.*, *αν cinead ραonna.*



hump, *ορονν*, -*υιννε*, *npl.*, -*α*, *f.*  
hunchback, *ν.*, *οροννόξ*, -*όιξε*, *f.*  
hundred, *céao*; takes noun in  
sing.

hundreds, *céaoτα* (when *not* pre-  
ceded by a numeral).

hunt, *ν.*, *ρεαλξ*, -*ειλξε*, *npl.*, -*α*,  
*f.*; *φιαόαδ*, -*αίξ*, *m.*

hurry, *ν.*, *ρεαβαδ*, -*αίρ*, *m.*; *οειτ*-  
*νεαρ*, -*ιρ*, *m.*; *βρυο*, -*ε*, *f.*

hurt, *ν.*, *οίοξβάιλ*, -*άλα*, *f.* (= *harm*).

Ice, *ν.*, *λεαδ* *οιόιρ*, *lice* —, *f.*

icicle, *ν.*, *κοιννεαλ-ρεοτα*, *κοιννλε*  
—, *pl.*, *κοιννλί* —, *f.*; *κοιννλί*-  
*ρεοτα*, *m.*

identical, *a.*, *use* *μαρ* *α* *έείλε*.

identify, *use* *αίεθε*.

idle, *a.*, *υιομάοιν*, *gsf.*, -*ε*.

ignorance, *ν.*, *αινεολαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*;  
*νεαμή-εολαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; *αινβριορ*,  
-*ρεαρ*, *m.*

ignorant, *a.*, *αινεολαδ* *gsf.*, -*αίξε*;  
*οαλλ* (of, *αρ*).

immediately, *λάίτρεαδ*, *ζαν* *μοιλλ*;  
*αρ* *αν* *οτοιρ*

impertinence, *ν.*, *οποδ-μύιντεαδ*,  
-*α*, *f.*

implement, *ν.*, *ύπιλιρ*, -*ε*, *pl.*, *ί*,  
*f.*; *άιρε* *οιβρε*, *f.*

implore, *v.*, *ιαρραμ*, *vn.*, -*αίρ*  
(*αρ*); *αέχυνγιμ*, *vn.*, -*νξε*

importance, *ν.*, *ταιριβε*, *f.*; *μέρο*  
*λε* *πάδ*.

importation, *usc* *λεγιμ* *ιρτεαδ*.

imposing, *a.*, *υαιβρεαδ*, *gsf.*, -*ίξε*.

improve, *v.*, *τέγιμ* *ι* *βρεαβαρ*.

improvement, *ν.*, *ρεαβρυαδ*,  
-*υίξε*, *m.*

inch, *ν.*, *οπλαδ*, -*αίξ*, *m.*

incident, *ν.*, *use* *ρεαλ*.

including, *par.*, *κομαίρεαμή*.

inconvenience, *ν.*, *σεαταίξε*, *f.*

increase, *v.*, *μέαουγιμ*; *τέγιμ*  
*ι* *μβρειρ*; *τέγιμ* *ι* *μέρο*.

indeed, *adv.*, *ζο* *οειμήν*, *ζο*  
*οεαριβτα*.

independent, *a.*, *νεαμή-ρπλεαδ*,  
*gsf.*, -*αίξε*.

indication, *ν.*, *κομαρτα*, *m.*

indulgent (to), *a.*, *βοξ* (le.)

inerradicable, *a.*, *use* *οο-έλαοιρτε*.

inevitable, *use* cannot be helped. *η*

influence, *ν.*, *ρέιμ*, -*ε*, *npl.*,  
-*εαμνα*, *f.*

inform, *v.*, *ινηριμ*, *vn.*, -*ριμ*;  
*κυριμ* *ι* *ν* *ιύλ* *οο*; *ρεείριμ* *αρ*,  
*vn.*, *ρεείτ* (tell tales of).

information, *ν.*, *κύνταρ*, -*ιρ*, *m.*;  
*τυαίριρ*, -*ε*, *f.*

inhabitant, *ν.*, *use* *ουινε* *α* *κομή*-  
*νυίγεαμν*.

Inishmaan, *ν.*, *ινηρ* *μεαδον*.

injure, *v.*, *οειμυμ* *οίοξβάιλ* *οο*.

injury, *ν.*, *οίοξβάιλ*, -*άλα*, *f.*

injustice, *ν.*, *έαξκούρ*, -*όρα*, *f.*

insist on, *use* *νί* *πολάη* *λιομ*, or  
*νί* *φάρυίγεαμν* *αοημυο* *μέ*.

insolence, *ν.*, *οποδ-μύιντεαδ*,  
-*α*, *f.*

instantly, *adv.*, *ζο* *οεαδαρ*, *ζο*  
*οιαρ*; *λάίτρεαδ*.

instead of, *ι* *ν-ινεαδ*, *ι* *ν-ιοναδ*.

intend, *v.*, *κυριμ* *πομάμ*; *τάιμ*  
*αρ* *αίγνεαδ*; *τάιμ* *αρ* *τί*.

intercept, *v.*, = come before,

intermix, *v.*, *μ* *αίρ* *αίμ*.

interest (on money), *ν.*, *ζαμβίν*,  
*m.*; *βρειρ*, -*ε*, *f.*

interest, *ν.*, *ρπέιρ*, -*ε*, *f.*

interfere (with), *v.*, *κυριμ* *ιρτεαδ*  
*αρ*.

interrupt, *v.*, *ρεαοαμ* . . . *οε* (18).

intimate, *a.*, *ολυτ-μύινντεαρ*.

intoxicated, *a.*, *αρ* *μείρ*.

invitation, *ν.*, *κυρεαδ*, -*ιρ*, *m.*

Ireland, *ν.*, *έιρε*, *έιρεαμν*, *dat.*,  
*έιρινν*, *f.*

Irish, *a.*, *ζαεθεαλαδ*, -*αίξ*; — lan-  
guage, *ζαεθεαλξ*, -*όίλξε*, *ζαοθ*-  
*λυνν*, -*ε*, *f.*



Irishman, Ἰρσέδαλ, -όιλ, *m.*;

ἑίρεαυναδ, -αιῖ, *m.*

iron, ἱ., ἱαυαυν, -ινν, *m.*

island, ν., οἰλεάν, -άιν, *m.*; ἰνιρ  
-ρε, *f.*

Jelly, ν., ἡλόταδ, -αιῖ, *f.*; par-  
ticles of —, βυαυντα ἡλόταῖῖ.

journey, ν., αἰρεαυ, -ιρ, *m.*

journey, ν., τυαυλλαυ, ν., τυαυλλ.

journeyman bootmaker, ἡρεαυαῖο  
αυ αῖάῖ λα.

July, ν., ἱύλ, ἱύιλ, *m.*

jump, ν., λέιμ, -ε, *npl.*, -εαυνα,  
*f.*; πρεαυ, -εἰβε, *f.*

jump, ν., λέιμιν, ν., -νεαδ *or*  
-νεαδ, πρεαυαυ.

justice, ν., εαυρε, εἰρε, *m.*; κόιρ,  
-όρα, *f.*

Keen, α., ἡεαυ, *gsf.*, ἡεἰρε; ἡοἰν-  
εα.

keep, ν., κοἰμεάυαυ, ν., κοἰμ-  
εαυ; κοἰννῖν, κοἰννῖν, ν.,  
κοἰννῖν; keep my word,  
οἰννῖν μαιε αῖομ' ῖοαυ;  
ρεαυῖν μ' ῖοαυ.

Kenmare, ν., νεοἰν; εαυνναυα,  
εἰν —, *m.*

Kerry, ν., εαυραῖο, *f.*

key, ν., εοεαυ, -εραδ, *npl.*,  
-εραεα, *f.*

kill, ν., μαυβῖν.

Killarney, ν., εἰλ ἡἰρε, *f.*

Killorglin, ν., εἰλ οἰγλαν, *f.*

kind, α., εαυεαυναδ, *gsf.*, -αιῖ.

kind, ν., ραεαυ, -αἰρ, *npl.*, -ῖρεαυ-  
να, *m.*; ῖορε, -όιρε, *m.*

king, ν., ῖι, *npl.*, ῖῖε, *m.*

kingly, α., ῖῖοεα.

kiss, ν., ῖῖ, -όῖε, *f.*

kiss, ν., ῖῖαυ.

kitchen, ἡ., εἰρε, -εαδ, *f.*

know, ν., εα αῖορ αῖαυ; εα  
εοαυ αῖαυ αῖ; εα αἰνε αῖαυ

αῖ; εα (ῖε) αῖ εοαυ αῖαυ; ῖ  
εοαυ αῖαυ; ῖ ρεαυ αῖαυ; ῖ  
εοαυ αῖαυ (αἰρε), ν., αἰρε (recognise,  
etc.).

knowledge, ν., ῖορ, ρεαυ, *m.*;  
εοαυ, -αἰρ, *m.*; αἰνε, *f.*

Labour, ν., οἰαυ, οἰρε, *npl.*,  
οἰρεαυ, *f.*; ραεαυ, -αἰρ, *m.*;  
ῖο, -όεα, *m.*

lady, ν., βεαυ-αυαυ, *f.*

lake, ν., λοε, -α, *m.*

lame, α., βαεαδ, *gsf.*, -αιῖ.

lament, ν., εαοἰνν.

lance, ν., ῖρεαυ, ῖρεῖῖ, *f.*

land, εαυαυ, -αἰν, *m.*; -ἡαυ, *f.*;  
*pl.*, εαυαυαἰ; cultivated —,  
ἡἰρ, -εαδ, *f.*; fallow —, ἡἰρ  
ῖλαυ, *f.*

land = alight, εἰρε(ἡ)ῖν, ν.,  
εἰρεῖν *or* εἰρεαυ.

landlord, ν., ῖρεαυνα εαυαυ, *m.*

lane, ῖοἰρεν, *m.* (country); ῖρεαυ-  
ἡν, *m.* (town).

Language movement, εἰρ να  
ῖαυαυ.

languish, ν., use αἰ 1 ῖεαυ *or*  
αἰ αῖαυ.

lantern, ν., εἰρεν, *m.*

last, α., εἰρεαυναδ, *gsf.*, -αιῖ;  
εἰρε ( = *gen.* of εἰρεαυ).

last, at —, ῖε εἰρεαυ; at long  
—, ῖε εἰρεαυ εἰρε εαυ.

late, εἰρεαυναδ, *gsf.*, -αιῖ.

lately (latterly), ῖε εἰρεαυαἰ.

laugh, ν., ῖῖ; ῖῖαυ.

laugh, ν., ῖῖαυ, εἰρεν ῖῖαυ  
(ῖῖαυ) αῖαυ, οἰννῖν ῖῖαυ.

Laune, ν., ῖεαυαυ, -ἡνα, *f.*

law, ν., ῖῖ, *npl.*, ῖῖε, *m.*;  
ρεαδ, -α, *m.*; ῖεαδ, -α, *npl.*,  
-αυ, *f.*; moral —, ῖῖε ῖε.

lawful, α., κόιρ, *gsf.*, κόρα; ῖῖ-  
εαυαυ, ῖεαυαυ; ῖεαυ-  
εαδ.



lower, *a.*, *ioctpac*, *gsf.*, -*aiġe*.  
 lowing, *n.*, *ġeim*, -*e*, *npl.*, -*anna*, *f.*  
 luxuriant, *a.*, *boiḃ*, *gsf.*, *buirbe*.

Mac Sweeney, *Mac Suibne*.

mad, *a.*, *use gen. of buile*, *f.*

maiden, *n.*, *bpuinneal*, -*ille*, *f.*;  
*ois-bean*, *f.*; *cailin*, *m.*

maintain (support), *v.*, *coṡuiġim*;  
*beaṡuiġim*.

majority, *n.*, *forinór*, *m.*

Malachi, *n.*, *maelŋeacḡlann*, -*ainn*,  
*m.*

man, *n.*, *feap*, *f*, *m.*

mane, *n.*, *monġ* (*muinġ*), *muinġe*,  
*f.*

Mangerton, *n.*, *manġarṡa*, -*n*, *f.*

mangled, a mangled mass, 'na  
*ḡorair cṡó* (37); *corair*, that  
 which is trampled on.

manner, *n.*, *cuma*, *f.*

manners, *n.*, *béap*, *m.*

mansion, *n.*, *tiġ mór*; *cairleán*,  
*m.*

manufacture, *n.*, *oéantúr*, -*úr*,  
*m.*; *oéantanaṡ*, -*aiṡ*, *m.*

many, *a.*, how —, *an 'mó* (*iomḡa*),  
*cé miero*; too many, *an iomaḡ*;  
 as many as, *an oirpaḡ le* (*aġur*).

mark, *ġearpaḡ*, -*arṡa*, *m.* (in  
 throwing hammer).

Maryborough, *n.*, *poṡṡ laoiġre*.

Mass, *n.*, *aiṡpeann*, -*inn*, *m.*

mass, *n.*, mangled mass, *na ḡorair*  
*cṡó*; a lifeless mass, *pleiṡṡ*,  
 -*e*, *f.*

master, *n.*, *máiġiṡṡiṡ*, *gen. id.*,  
*npl.*, -*i*, *m.*

match (hurling, etc.), *cluiṡṡe*, *m.*

material (for), *n.*, *aḡḡar*, -*aiṡ*,  
*m.*; *maanaḡ*, -*aiġ*, *m.*

matter (= state of affairs), *reál*,  
 -*éil*, *m.*; what is the matter  
 with you? *caḡ tá oṡṡ*?

Maurice, *n.*, *muirir*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

May, *bealṡaine*, *f.*; *mí na beal-*  
*ṡaine*; May-day, *bealṡaine*,  
*lá bealṡaine*.

mayor, *n.*, *méipe*, *m.*; *maoṡ*, -*ir*,  
*m.*

meadow, *bán*, -*in*, *npl.*, -*na*, *m.*;  
*móinŋeap*, -*éir*, *m.*

meal, *n.*, a —, *béile*, *m.*

meal (flour), *n.*, *min*, -*e*, *f.*

mean, *v.*, *meapaim*, *vn.*, *meap*;  
*tá in aiġneḡ*; *ṡapaim* (*ṡo*),  
*vn.*, *ṡaġaiṡ*.

mean man, *ṡṡṡionnloiġin*, *m.*

meaning, *n.*, *briġ*, -*e*, *npl.*, *brioiġa*,  
*f.*

means, *n.*, *caoi*, *npl.*, -*ṡe*, *f.*;  
*ġléap*, -*éir*, *npl.*, -*eanna*, *m.*;  
 by some —, *ar cuma éiġin*.

Meath, *n.*, *an mīṡe*, *gen.*, *na*  
*mīṡe*.

meet, *v.*, *buaḡim le*; *caṡaḡ* . . .  
*oṡm*; *ṡeangmūiġim*, *vn.*, *ṡeang-*  
*máil*.

meeting, *n.*, *cṡṡionnūaḡaḡ*, -*iġṡe*,  
*m.*

melodious, *a.*, *binn*, *gsf.*, -*e*.

melt, *v.*, *leāġaim* (*trans. and*  
*intrans.*).

member, *n.*, *ball*, -*ail*, *m.*;  
*ṡalṡa*, *m.*; Member of Parlia-  
 ment, *ŋeiriṡe*, *m.*

memory, *n.*, *cuihne*, *f.*

mention, *v.*, *áiṡmim*, *vn.*, *áiṡeaim*;  
*ṡiáṡaim aiṡ*.

mercantile affairs, *ceannaiṡeṡṡ*,  
 -*a*, *f.*

mercy, *n.*, *ṡiṡaiṡe*, *f.*

merrymaking, *ṡcléip*, -*e*, *f.*

message, *n.*, *ṡeṡṡaiṡeṡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*

messenger, *n.*, *ṡeṡṡaiṡe*, *m.*

microbe, *n.*, *mioṡmáḡ*, -*aiġ*, *m.*

microscope, *n.*, *mioṡṡaḡán*, -*ám*,  
*m.*

middle, *n.*, *láp*, *láp*, *m.*; *meaḡon*,  
 -*oin*, *m.*

middle, *a.*, *meaḡonaḡ*, *gsf.*, -*aiġe*;  
 middle-aged, *meaḡon-aṡṡa*.

midnight, *n.*, *meaḡon-oioṡe*, *m.*

mild, *adj.*, *cneapṡa*, *boġ*.



milk, *n.*, bainne, *m.*; new —, leamnasct, -a, *f.*; butter —, blásc, -aige or bláisc, *f.*

milk, *v.*, cruóaim.

million, míliún, -iún, *m.*

mind, *n.*, aigneas, -iú, *m.*

misery, *n.*, donas, -air, *m.*

miss (a train), caillim, *vn.*, -eamhaint.

mistress, *n.*, bean an tige, *f.*;

school —, máistirceár, -a, *f.*

moan, *n.*, olasón, -óin, *m.*

moment, *n.*, nóimeas, -it, *npl.*, -taí, *m.*

monastery, *n.*, mainistir, -treas, *npl.*, -treas, *f.*

month, *n.*, mí, *npl.*, míonna or míora (mí, after numerals), *f.*

moon, *n.*, gealach, -aige, *f.*

moonlight, *n.*, solas na gealaige.

more, *n.*, tuilleas, -iú, *m.*; hceir, -e, *f.*; more than, tuilleas, -aig.

morning, *n.*, maidne, *gen.*, maidne, *dat.*, maidne, *npl.*, maidneas, *f.*; in the —, ar maidne.

morsel, *n.*, blúipe, *m.*; hero's morsel, cupamír.

mortal, *a.*, ro-mharbha; — man, oime roghalta; — enemy, ceas-naíto.

moss, *n.*, cúnlac, -aig, *m.*

mount, *v.*, tagaim (téigim) i n-áir.

mouth, *n.*, beal, béil, *m.*

move, *v.*, airtigim; — towards, oirioim le, *vn.*, oirioim.

mow, *v.*, bainim, *vn.*, bain.

mowing machine, inneall bainte, *gen. and npl.*, innill bainte.

much, móran, puinn; *adv.*, i bfas; how much, an móran...; too much, an iomarca, an ioma; as much as, an oipeas le (aig).

muddle, *v.*, deimim botún de.

Munster, *n.*, muína, *gen.*, -n, *dat.*, -in, *f.*; Province of —, Cúige Muína; native of —, Muíneas, -aig, *m.*

murder, *v.*, marbaim, marbaim.

murder, *n.*, dúnmairbh, -bha, *m.*

murmur, *n.*, cónán, -áin, -m.

murmuring (=complaining), mionnabair, -air, *m.*

muscle, *n.*, féit, -e, *npl.*, easa or eanna, *f.*

muscular, *a.*, féiteas, *gsf.*, -aig.

must, *v.*, irigeam oom, ní fuláir oom, cairim, tá orm, ní mór oom.

muzzle, *n.*, beal, -éil, *m.*

Nail, *n.*, ionga, -n, *pl.*, ingne (claw); cairnge, *pl.*, -nghe, *f.*

name, *n.*, ainm, *gen.*, -e or ainma, *npl.*, ainm(n)neas, *f.* (in Munster), *m.*

Nano Nagle, Eilíonóir de nóga.

narrow, *n.*, caol, *gsf.*, caoile (slender); cumang, -aing (not broad).

nation, *n.*, náiríun, -úin, *m.*; people of the —, coitceantasc, -a, *f.*

nationality, *n.*, náiríuntasc, -a, *f.*

natural, *a.*, náúrasc; ualasc; ir ual tó.

naturally = of course, níó ná iongnas.

nature, *n.*, an toíman, cruas-easct (the universe); náúr. -úir or -úra, *m.* (disposition); dúcar, -air, *m.*; ual, -ail, *m.* (hereditary instinct).

naval, *use gen. of* long.

ray, ní h-eas, sc...

near, *prep.*, le h-air, le coir, i n-aice (all take *gen.*); i ngiorpasct to; i n-aicumaipasct to; aicumaipasct.



neat, *veap*, *gsf.*, *veipe*; *gleoite*.  
 necessity, *n.*, *gábad*, -*aió*, *m.*; *piadetanop*, -*ai*, *m.*  
 neck, *n.*, *muineál*, -*níl*, *m.*; neck of (jar, etc.), *peivogall*, -*ail*, *m.*  
 necktie, *n.*, *capabac*, *m.*  
 need, *n.*, *gábad*, -*aió*, *m.*  
 neighbour, *comurra*, -*an*, *pl.*, -*ain*, *f.*  
 neither, *conj.*, *ac com beas*; *ac an oirpao*.  
 nephew, *n.*, *garinac*, -*níc*, *m.*  
 nest, *n.*, *neao*, *nro* or *nroe*, *npl.*, *nroedca*, *m.* and *f.*  
 nettle, *v.*, *cuirim fearis* *ap.*  
 nevertheless, *map rin féin*; 'na *taob ran*; 'na *ainveoin rin*.  
 new, *a.*, *nuaó*, *gsf.*, -*aió*; *úr*, *gsf.*, *úipe*; new milk, *leamnac*, -*a*, *f.*  
 New Ross, *n.*, *for níc treoin*.  
 news, *n.*, *nuaóac*, -*a*, *f.*; *rcéala* (*pl.*), *m.*; newspaper, *paipéar nuaóac*, *m.*  
 nickname, *n.*, *leapainm*, -*e*, *f.*  
 night, *n.*, *oióce*, *npl.*, -*ceanta*, *f.*; at night, *ir oióce*; nightfall, *tuirim na h-oióce*; to-night, *anoct*; last night, *apér*.  
 north, *n.*, *tuairceair*, -*ir*, *m.*; in the —, *tuair*; from the —, *do tuair*; northwards, *ó tuair*; north of, *ar an taob tuair oe*.  
 nose, *n.*, *rrón*, *rróine*, *f.*  
 nostril, *n.*, *polláire*, *m.*  
 nothing, *n.*, *neam-níó*; *einníó* with *neg. part.*  
 notwithstanding, (*prep.*, *in-veoin* (*gen.*)).  
 nourish, *v.*, *beaúigim*, *coúigim*; well nourished, *beaúigíte*.  
 November, *n.*, *Samhain*, -*ina*, *f.*; *mí na Samhna*, *f.*  
 nowhere, *adv.*, *éir ná tuar*.  
 number, *n.*, *lón*, *lín*, *npl.*, *lín*, *m.*; *uimhir*, -*úipe* or -*nípac*,

*npl.*, *threacá*, *f.*; a number of persons, *a lán daoine*.  
 numbness, *n.*, *barra* - *liobar*; *barra-leacá*, *m.*  
 nun, *n.*, *bean piagalta*, *f.*

Oath, *n.*, *mionn*, -*a*, *m.*  
 observe, *v.*, *éim*; *tuigim fé nveara*.  
 obtain, *v.*, *geirim*; *rá . . . ašam*.  
 occasional, *a.*, *fo-*, *foč-* (*prefix asp.*).  
 occur, *v.*, *tuiteann amac*.  
 officer, *n.*, *oirigeac*, -*ig*, *m.*  
 once, *don uair amám*; once a year, *uair ra bliadain*; at once, *láireac*, *gan moill*; once upon a time, . . . *rao ó*.  
 only (for), *map mbeao* (*followed by acc.*); — that, *map mbeao go*; *ac go*.  
 open, *a.*, *ar leatáó*, *orcalte*, *ar orcalt*.  
 open, *v.*, *orclaim*, *fut.* *orclacáó*, *vn.*, *orcalt*.  
 operate, *v.*, *oibrigim*, *vn.*, -*uáó*.  
 opinion, *n.*, *bpeit*, *bpeite*, *f.*; *tuairim*, *f.*; *meap*, *m.*  
 opportune, *a.*, *trácaimail*, *gsf.*, -*aila*; *caoiteaimail*, *gsf.*, -*aila*.  
 opportunity, *caoi*, *pl.*, -*ce*, *f.* (*of ap.*).  
 opposite, *n.*, *a málairt* (*oirpac*).  
 opposite, *prep.*, *ar ašaió*; *or comair*.  
 orange, *n.*, *óráirte*, *f.*  
 order, *n.*, *oruaó*, -*uigíte*, *m.*; *rocal*, -*ail*, *pl.*, -*ail* and -*clá*.  
 order, *v.*, *oruaigim* *oo*, *vn.*, -*uáó*.  
 Oscar, *Orcar*, -*air*, *m.*  
 other than, *reočar*.  
 outlawed, be —, *táim ar mo teiceao*.  
 outline of the story, *bunaóar* (*bunúr*) *an rcéil*.

- oval, *a.*, *αυ* νόρ υίβε *οίρε*.  
 overcoat, *κότα μόρι*, *m.*  
 overflow, *v.*, *βρύεταίμ*, *vn.*, -*ξαι*λ.  
 overpopulated, *say*, *τά αν ιομασ*  
*οαοίμε ανη*.  
 overpower, *v.*, *τραοόαιμ*, *τρεαρ-*  
*αίμαιμ*, *vn.*, *τρεαρ*αίμ*τ*.  
 overseer, *n.*, *μαοίρ*, -*αοίρ*, *m.*  
 overtake, *βείμ* . . . *αίρ*; *ταξ-*  
*αιμ* *ρ*υαί *λε*.  
 overwhelm, *v.*, *τραοόαιμ*; *τρεαρ-*  
*αίμαιμ*; *τρεαρ*αίμ*τ*; *μύεαιμ*;  
*βαίραιμ*.  
 owing to, *τοιρ*ε (*with gen.*); *τοιρ*ε  
*σο*.  
 Pain, *n.*, *πίαν*, -*έιμε*, *npl.*, -*ντα*,  
*f.*  
 pair, *n.*, *φείρε*, *m.*; *πέιρε*, *m.*;  
 pair (= two persons), *βείρε*, -*ε*,  
*f.*; pair (= a married couple),  
*λάναιμ*, -*η*, *f.*  
 palace, *n.*, *πάλαρ*, -*άίρ*, *m.*  
 pale, *a.*, *λιαδ-βάν*.  
 paradise, *n.*, *φλαίτεαρ*, -*ίρ*, *m.*  
 parallel, *n.*, *κοραινλαδ*ε*τ*, -*α*, *f.*  
 parched, *pp.*, *πίορ*ε*α*.  
 parish, *n.*, *παρόίρε*, *f.*  
 part, *n.* (share), *κίον*, *κεαν*α, *pl.*,  
*κίοντα*, *m.*  
 part (with), *v.*, *ρεαίμαιμ*, *vn.*,  
*-αίμαιμ*ε*τ*.  
 partake (of), *v.*, *καίτ*μ*η*, *vn.*,  
*-εαίμ*; *ίτ*μ*η*, *vn.*, *ίτε*; *τόξαιμ*.  
 partiality, *n.*, *φαβαίρ*, -*αίρ*, *m.*;  
*βάι*ρ*ο*, -*ε*, *f.*  
 particularly, *adv.*, *σο μόρι μόρι*.  
 partition, *v.*, *πομν*μ*η*, *vn.*, *πομν*ε*τ*.  
 pass, *n.*, a mountain —, *μάμ*,  
*-άιμε*, *f.*; *βεαλαδ*ε*τ*, -*αίξ*, *m.*  
 pass by, *v.*, *γαβαιμ* *ε*αί*ρ*, *vn.*,  
*γαβαί*ε*τ*.  
 passage, *n.*, *βεαίμ*α, -*η*, *f.*; *ρ*ι*ξ*ε,  
*f.*  
 pasture (common), *ιν*βεαίρ, -*ίρ*, *m.*  
 paw, *n.*, *λαρα*, *m.*  
 pay, *n.*, *ευαίρα*ρ*ο*α*ι*, -*αί*λ, *m.*; *πάξ*,  
*-α*, *m.*  
 pay, *v.*, *οίολ*αίμ*η*, *vn.*, *οίολ* (for,  
*αίρ*); *ίο*αίμ*η*, *vn.*, *ίο*ε*τ*.  
 pebble, *n.*, *μίον-έλοδ*, -*έλοι*ε*τ*, *f.*;  
*κλοι*ε*τ*μ*η*, *m.*; *μέα*ρ*ο*ί*ξ*μ*η*, *m.*;  
*ρ*ι*ξ*μ*η*μ*η*, *m.* (thin piece of slate).  
 penal-law, *n.*, *καμ-ό*ι*ξ*ε, *npl.*,  
*-ξέ*ε*τ*, *m.*  
 perceive, *v.*, *έίμ*; *ευ*αίμ*η* *ρε*  
*ν*οεαί*ρ*α; *μο*ε*υ*ί*ξ*μ*η* (internal).  
 per cent., *ρ*α *έ*ε*α*ο, *ρε*'*η* *ξ*ε*α*ο.  
 perfidy, *n.*, *ρε*αί*λ*, *ρε*ί*λ*, *m.*  
 perforate, *v.*, *πολλ*αίμ*η*.  
 perhaps, *use* *β'*έ*ρ*οί*ρ*μ*η* *σο*.  
 perishing from, *λε*α*ε*τ*α* *λε*.  
 persevere, *v.*, *λε*αναίμ*η*, *vn.*, -*αν*η-  
*αι*ε*τ* (at, *ο*e).  
 perspiration, *n.*, *αλλ*υ*ρ*, -*υίρ*, *m.*  
 pervert, *v.*, *ι*ομ*π*υί*ξ*μ*η*, *vn.*, *ι*ομ-  
*πά*ί*λ*, *ι*ομ*π*ό*δ* (*act. and pas.*).  
 petition, *n.*, *α*ε*ε*υ*ι*γ*ε*, *f.*  
 petition, *v.*, *α*ε*ε*υ*ι*γ*ε*μ*η*, *vn.*, -*ξ*ε*τ*.  
 pick, *v.*, *πι*οαίμ*η*.  
 pillar-stone, *n.*, *γαλλάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*  
 pious, *a.*, *ο*ια*δ*α, *ο*ια*ξ*αν*τα*.  
 pipe, *n.*, *πί*ο*δ*, *πί*βε, *f.*; smoking  
—, *πί*ο*ρ*α, *m.*  
 pirate, *n.*, *πί*α*ρ*ά*ι*ε*τ*.  
 pistol, *n.*, *πί*ο*ρ*τα*ι*, *m.*  
 place, *n.*, *άί*ε*τ*, -*ε*, *npl.*, -*ε*αν*να* or  
*-ε*α*δ*α, *f.*; *ι*νε*α*ο, -*ί*ο; *ι*ο*α*ο,  
*-αί*ο, *m.*  
 plain, *n.*, *μα*ε*αί*ρε, *m.*  
 plan, *n.*, *ρεί*ε*τ*, -*ε*, *f.*  
 plasma, *n.*, *λ*ί*ο*ν*η* *ρ*ο*α*, *gen.*,  
*λε*αν*να* —, *m.*  
 play, *v.*, *ι*μ*ρ*μ*η*, *vn.*, *ι*μ*ρ*ε*τ*; play  
an instrument, *ρε*μ*ν*μ*η*, *vn.*,  
*ρε*μ*ν*μ*η*.  
 play, *n.*, *π*λέ*ι*ρε*α*ε*τ*, -*α*, *f.*; fair  
play, *κε*αί*ρ*ε *ί*ρ *κό*ρ*η*.  
 pleasant, *α*οί*β*μ*η*, *gsf.*, *α*οί*β*ε*τ*;  
it is —, *ί*ρ *ο*εαί*ρ* (*β*ρε*α*ξ*ε*) *αν* *ρ*υ*ο* . .

- please, *v.*, ταιῆμιζιμ λε, *vn.*, -νεαῖν; if you please, μά'ρ ἐ το τοῖλ ἐ; λεο τοῖλ.
- pledge, *v.*, γεαλλ, ζιλλ, *m.*; com-  
eall, -ιλλ, *m.*
- plentiful, *adj.*, πλύμρεαδ, *gsf.*, -ίγε.
- plough, *n.*, céáctá, *m.*
- ploughshare, *n.*, ποc (an céáctá),  
γυic, *m.*
- plunder, *v.*, ποβάλαμ, *vn.*, ποβ-  
άιλ; ζοιοιμ, *vn.*, ζοιο.
- poem, *n.*, ποάν, -ιμ, *m.*
- pole, *n.*, ποла, *m.*; γταic, -e, *npl.*,  
-eanna, *f.*; trolly-pole, cleač or  
cleič, *f.*
- policeman, *n.*, πίοč-μάορ, -άορ,  
*m.*; κομμγτάβλα, -άιόče, *m.*;  
πiléιρ, *m.*
- polished, *part.*, líomēta; πλεαῖμαῖν.
- politely, *adv.*, ζο βογ πείό.
- popular, *a.*, she is popular with  
rich and poor, τά βοčт азур  
παιόβιρ буиόeдč το.
- pond, *n.*, лоčán, -ám, *m.*
- poor, *a.*, боčт, *gsf.*, боičтe; теaлb,  
*gsf.*, -a.
- Portarlington, *n.*, Cúl an тSúo-  
áipe.
- portion, *n.*, cion, ceana, *m.*
- position, *n.*, céim, -e, *npl.*, -eanna,  
*m. and f.*
- possess, *v.*, use ир . . . ле or тá  
. . . аз.
- possession, *n.*, peilb (realb),  
reilbe, *f.*
- postpone, *v.*, cuirim ar cáipoe.
- potatoe, *n.*, прáтa, *m.*
- poultry-maid, *n.*, cailín na gceapc.
- pour, *v.*, ποιγτιμ, *vn.*, πορταό;  
περπαμ, *vn.*, -čam.
- poverty, *n.*, боčтaine, *f.*; теaл-  
бар, -áир, *m.*
- powder, *n.*, пúoар, *m.*
- power, cumap, -áир, *m.*; пeарт,  
иит, *m.*
- powerful, *a.*, cumapac, *gsf.*, -áige.
- practice, *n.*, ταιτιге, *f.*
- practise, *v.*, cleačтaim.
- praise, *v.*, molaim.
- pranks, *n.*, cleapáioeáct, *f.*
- prayer, *n.*, upnaroe, *npl.*, -óče,  
*f.*; παοιρ, -ορε, *npl.*, -ορεáа,  
*f.*
- preach, *v.*, πeанmómim, *vn.*, -eáct.
- precisely, *adv.*, ζο cpiuim.
- predicament, *n.*, cpiuáóčár, -áир,  
*m.*
- prepare, *v.*, ullmimζim.
- prepared for = expecting, use  
coinne.
- presence, use be there; in the —  
of, i бpiáoнаipe.
- Presentation Order, Opo бан  
riažalta na тоipиpтe.
- preserved, *pp.*, leapuižte.
- president, *n.*, uačтapán, -im, *m.*
- pretend, *v.*, leigim opm; or use  
már ó'eáo at end of phrase.
- prevent, *v.*, coipcim, coipc; there  
was nothing to prevent, ní пaлb  
bac áip.
- previously, *adv.*, noimир (noime)  
rim.
- price, пiača (*npl.*), *m.*; лyač, -a,  
*m.*; highest —, an pimgim ир  
áoirpoe.
- pride, *n.*, uačар, -áир, *m.*
- princess, ingean an pí, *g.* -žime, *f.*
- principal (sum invested), *n.*, bun-  
áipgeao, *m.*
- prison, *n.*, capcaip, -cpac, *f.*
- probable, ир тоčа ζo.
- proceeded, use went on.
- procure, *v.*, áimrižim, *vn.*, -iužáo.
- professor, *n.*, ollaim, -áim, *m. and*  
*f.*
- profit, *n.*, таipbe, *f.*; тоpаó,  
тоpта, *m.*
- profit, *v.*, to profit by, таipbe то  
baint ар: to become profitable  
to, тул i ттаipbe то.



progress; in —, *ap* *riubal*.  
 progress, *v.*, *τέξιμι* *ἐν* *κιν*.  
 promise, *v.*, *ῥαδίαιμι*, *vn.*, *-αίη-αινε*.  
 prospect, *n.*, *ῥαδάρ*, *-αίρε*, *m.*;  
*αἰῶν*, *-αίρε*, *m.*  
 protect, *κορναίμι*, *vn.*, *κορναίνε* or  
*κορναῖν* (from, *αἰ*).  
 protuberance, *use* *ἀδάρ*, *f.*  
 provide, *v.*, *ρολάτμιξιμι*, *vn.*,  
*ρολάτάρ*.  
 provider, *n.*, *ρολάτμιθε*, *m.*  
 prudent, *adj.*, *εἰαλλήναι*, *gsf.*, *-αίρε*.  
 puff, *v.*, *ρείοιμι*.  
 puff (a gust), *n.*, *πυκίν*, *m.*  
 punishment, *n.*, *πινόρ*, *-όρ*, *m.*  
 pupil, *n.*, *ρολάίρε*, *npl.*, *-ρί*, *m.*  
 purchase, *v.*, *εααννιξιμι*, *vn.*,  
*εααννάδ*.  
 purpose; on purpose to, *ο'φονν* *ιρ*  
*ζο*; on set —, *ο'αον* *ξινό*; to no  
 purpose = in vain = *νί* *ῥαίβ*  
*μαίτ* (*σο*) *ανν*; for what —,  
*εαο* *ἐνιζε* (*ζο*), *εαο* *'να* *ἐαοβ*  
*(ζο)*.  
 purse, *n.*, *ῥαράν*, *-ιν*, *m.*  
 pursue, *v.*, *λεαναιμι*; *τέξιμι* *ι*  
*νοιαίτ*.  
 put on (clothes), *v.*, *κυρμι* *ορμ*  
*(umam)*.  
 Quagmire, *n.*, *τονν* *αἰ* *βογὰδ*,  
*npl.*, *τυιντε* —, *f.*  
 quail, *v.*, *κύβαιμι* (*κύιβ*), *vn.*,  
*κύβὰδ* (under, *ποίμ*).  
 quarrel, *n.*, *βρuiζεαν*, *-ιμε*, *f.*;  
*τροπο*, *ῥοα*, *f.*  
 quarreling, *αῖ* *βρuiζιμ*, *αῖ* *αδ*-  
*ρανν*.  
 quarter (district), *n.*, *άίρω*, *-ε*, *f.*;  
*εαρω*, *-α*, *npl.*, *-αννα*, *f.*  
 quarter (a fourth part), *εαεῖραῖμα*,  
*-η*, *npl.*, *-ήννα*, *f.*  
 quartz, *n.*, *κλοδ-ξέρινε*, *f.*  
 queen, *n.*, *βαινρίοζαν*, *-ξνα*, *npl.*,

*-ξαντα*, *f.*; *nom.* also spelled  
*βαινρίοζαίμ*.  
 Queenstown, *n.*, *κύιβ* *κορκαίγε*.  
 quickly, *adv.*, *ζο* *ταραίτ*, *ζαν*  
*μοίλλ*, *ζο* *οιαν*, *αἰ* *αν* *οτοίρε*,  
*λάιτρεαδ*.  
 quiet, *a.*, *κυιν*, *gsf.*, *-ε*.  
 quite, *adv.*, *ζο* *μαίτ* (*after adj.*);  
*ι* *ζεαίρε*.  
 Race (of people), *ρίοιραδ*, *-αίξ*,  
*m.*  
 racially, *adv.*, *σο* *ρείρ* *ουτέαίρ*.  
 radiant, *adj.*, *ρολαρῖναι*, *gsf.*  
*-αίρε*.  
 rafters, *n.*, *ῥαεῖαδ*, *f.*  
 rail, *n.*, *ῥάιλ*, *-λαδ*, *npl.*, *-λαδ*. *f.*  
 rain, *βαίρεαδ*, *-ίγε*, *f.*; *ρεαρ*-  
*ῖανν*, *-αννα*, *f.*; heavy rain,  
*ελαζαρ* or *ελαζαρναδ*, *m.*  
 raise, *v.*, *άρρuiξιμι*; *τόζαίμ*, *vn.*,  
*-αίνε* or *άιλ*.  
 random statement, *use* *ῥαίμειρ*,  
*-ε*, *f.*  
 ranks; form —, *κυρμι* *ῥιαο* *ιαο*  
*ῥέιν* *ι* *ν-εαζαρ*.  
 rarely, *a.*, *ζο* *h-ανναῖν*, *ιρ* *ανναῖν*.  
 rather, *v.* = prefer.  
 rather than, *νίορ* *τύίρε* *νά*.  
 Rathmore, *n.*, *ῥάε* *μόρ*, *gen.*,  
*ῥάεα* *μόίρ*, *m.*  
 ravages, *n.*, *ρεαεῖαδ*.  
 ravine, *n.*, *κυμαρ*, *m.*  
 reach, *v.*, *ῥρuiρμι*, *vn.*, *-ρινε*;  
*ῥρuiρμι*; *βαινιμ* *αμαδ*; *εαζ*-  
*αίμ* *αἰ*; reach out, *ῥίνιμ*.  
 readily, *adv.*, *ζο* *ρουνῖναι*, *ζο*  
*h-οβανν*.  
 ready, *a.*, *υλλαι*, *-αίμε*.  
 reap, *v.*, *βαινιμ*, *vn.*, *βαινε*.  
 rebellion, *n.*, *είριγε* *αμαδ*.  
 rebellious, *a.*, *εαρπονταδ*, *gsf.*,  
*-αίγε*.  
 receive, *v.* = get.  
 reckon, *v.*, *άίρuiξιμι*, *vn.*, *άίρεαῖν*.





ridge, *τομαίρε*, *m.*  
 right, *a.*, *ceape*, *cipe*, *m.*  
 right (claim), *n.*, *cáll*. What right have you to it? *Can é an cáll atá agat éuige?*  
 rill, *n.*, *reilteán*, *-áin*, *m.*  
 ring, *n.*, *ráinne*, *m.*; ring (of a bell), *ḡuaim*, *-áma*, *f.*  
 river, *n.*, *ába*, *-ann*, *npl.*, *áibne*, *f.*  
 road, *n.*, *bótar*, *-air*, *npl.*, *bóítepe*, *m.*  
 roar, *v.*, *béicim*, *cuirim búir ar*; roaring, *ag búítepeas*.  
 robber, *n.*, *robáilíre*, *m.*; *ḡad-áire*, *m.*; *bíteamínac*, *-aig*, *m.*  
 rob, *v.*, *creadam*; *robálaim*, *vn.*, *robáil*.  
 robin, *n.*, *ḡrroes*, *-oige*, *f.*  
 roll, *v.*, *umlarcam*, *vn.*, *umlarc*.  
 room, *n.*, *reompa*, *m.*; *rlige*, *f.*; to make room for, *rlige do tabairc do*.  
 Rosary, *n.*, *an coróin mhúire*.  
 rosary-beads, *paipín*, *m.*  
 round, *a.*, *cruinn*, *gsf.*, *-e*; — about, *mór-ociméall*, *éarctiméall*.  
 round, *n.*, *cúrra*, *m.*; *ḡreap*, *-a*, *m.*; another round, *aitḡreap*, *m.*  
 ruddy, *a.*, *use luirne*, *f.*  
 ruffian, *n.*, *cuirpéac*, *-ig*, *m.*  
 ruin, *n.*, *foḡrac*, *-aig*, *m.*  
 ruin (destruction), *n.*, *léir-ḡerpor*, *-ta*, *m.*  
 ruin, *v.*, *millim*; *ḡerporaim*.  
 rumour, *n.*, *rárla*, *m.*  
 run, *n.*, *rit*, *peáta*, *m.*  
 rush, *v.*, *ḡeinnim*, *ḡreabaim*.  
 rush, *n.*, *moḡad*, *-aib*, *m.*; *puḡag*, *-aig*, *m.*  
 Russian, *n. and a.*,  *Rúiríneac*.  
 rust, *n.*, *meirg*, *-e*, *f.*  
 rust, *v.*, *tá meirg ag teáct ar*.

rustle, *v.*, *cnadam*, *vn.*, *-ad*; *cuimlim*, *vn.*, *cuimilt*.

Sad, *a.*, *bḡónac*, *gsf.*, *-aig*.  
 saddle, *n.*, *uallair*, *-e*, *f.*  
 safely, *adv.*, *ḡo rlan polláin*.  
 saintly, *a.*, *naomḡa*.  
 sale; for —, *le ríol*.  
 sallow, *adj.*, *buiré*.  
 salt, *n.*, *ḡalann*, *-inn*, *m.*  
 salt, *a.*, *ḡuirc*.  
 same, *a.*, *céanna*.  
 sample, *n.*, *ḡompla*, *m.*  
 sand, *n.*, *ḡaimín*, *-níne*, *f.*  
 sand-piper, *n.*, *ḡobadán*, *-áin*, *m.*  
 satisfaction, *n.*, *ráram*, *-aib*, *m.*; *ḡear*, *-air*, *m.*; *compóro*, *-óiro*, *m.* (pleasure).  
 save, *v.*, *rábáilim*, *vn.*, *rábáile*.  
 scaffold, *n.*, *croc*, *-oice*, *npl.*, *-a*, *f.*  
 scan <sup>ā</sup>, *ḡéscaim* *tall* 'r *ḡeup*.  
 scarcely, *ar éigin*; *ir beas má tá*.  
 scatter, *v.*, *ḡcaipim*.  
 schedule, *n.*, *cláirín*, *m.*  
 school, *n.*, *ḡcoil*, *-e*, *npl.*, *-eanna*, *f.*; at school, *ar (ag) ḡcoil*.  
 scientist, *n.*, *ealaḡantóir*, *-a*, *npl.*, *-í*, *m.*; *ḡear ealaḡan*.  
 scolding, *n.*, *ḡallad teangan*.  
 score; on that —, 'na *ḡad* *ḡan*.  
 scorn, *n.*, *ḡarcurne*, *f.*  
 Scotland, *n.*, *ába*, *-an*, *f.*  
 scouts, *n.*, *luḡt bḡaib*, *m.*  
 scream, *n.*, *liḡg*, *-úig*, *m.*; *béic*, *-e*, *npl.*, *-eanna*, *f.*  
 scud, *v.*, *use ḡluairim*.  
 scythe, *ḡpeal*, *-eile*, *f.*  
 sea, *n.*, *ḡairrge*, *f.*  
 search, *v.*, *cuarpuirgim*, *vn.*, *cuarpac*.  
 search, *n.*, *cuarpac*, *-aig*, *m.*; in — of, *ar lorig*.

seat, *n.*, ρυιθεαδάν, -άν, *m.*  
 secret, *n.*, ρύη, -ύη, *m.*  
 secret, in —, α ζαν ριολ.  
 secretary, *n.*, ρύναιθε, *m.*  
 security, *n.*, υπηραιθεατ, -α, *f.*;  
 υπηρσθαρ, -αιρ, *m.*  
 see, *v.*, έίμ, ní ϕεícím.  
 seed, *n.*, ριολ, ρίλ, *pl.* ριολτα. *m.*  
 seem, *v.*, ραινλνίγím.  
 seize, τόζαím, *vn.*, τόζαίντ or  
 -άίλ; βειρím . . . αρ . . . (by,  
 αρ).  
 seldom, *adv.*, ζο h-annam; ír  
 annam . . .  
 send, *v.*, cuirim (to, éun, αζ  
 τριαλλ αρ); ρεολαím (= des-  
 patch); send for, cuirim ριор  
 αρ.  
 sense, *n.*, ciall, céúle, *f.*; meab-  
 aír, -ραδ, *f.*  
 sentence, *n.*, άβρα, -άθ, *f.*  
 sentence (judgment), *n.*, βπειτ  
 (βρεατ), -ειτε, *f.*  
 separate, *v.*, ρcuirim, *vn.*, ρcuir;  
 ρεαραím, *vn.*, -άμáιντ, -άθ.  
 serfs, *n.*, σοαρ έλann, -áinne, *f.*  
 sermon, *n.*, ρeanmóin, -óna, *npl.*,  
 -óiní or -ónaδa, *f.*; ρeanmóir, *f.*  
 servant, *n.*, busaéalл or caílin  
 (áimrípé).  
 serve (in army, etc.), *v.*, ρειρβír  
 coζaíθ á óéanam; to serve  
 your own ends, αρ máíte leat  
 péin.  
 service, *n.*, ρειρβír, -e, *f.*  
 set, *v.*, the sun was setting, bí an  
 ζrían αζ ουλ pé.  
 set out, *v.*, ζλυαίrim, *vn.*, -eaδτ.  
 settle, *v.*, ρocpuigím, *vn.*, ρoc-  
 puζaθ.  
 severe, *a.*, σian, *gsf.*, óéine.  
 shade, *n.*, ρcát, -α, *m.*  
 shadow, *n.*, ρcáil, -e, *npl.*, -í, *f.*  
 shaggy, *a.*, ζαρb, *gsf.*, ζαίρbe;  
 ζiobaλeδ, *gsf.*, -άίγε.  
 sham, *adj.*, use μαρ ó'eaθ.

shame, *n.*, náipe, *f.*; ceipτ, -e, *f.*;  
 ceann pé, *m.*  
 Shannon, *n.*, Sionna, -áinne, *f.*  
 shape, *n.*, cruτ, *gen.* cpoτa or  
 cruíte, *m.* and *f.*  
 share, *n.*, cion, ceana, *pl.*, cionta,  
*m.*  
 sharpen, *v.*, cuirim ρaοbap αρ.  
 shave, *v.*, beapraím.  
 sheep, *n.*, caopa, -c, *pl.*, caopa,  
 caoiriζ, *f.* (*sing.* and *pl. pro-*  
*nounced* caoiré).  
 sheep-dog, μαopa, *m.*  
 shelter, *n.*, óion, óín, *m.*; poτain,  
 -ana, *f.*  
 shepherd, *n.*, aoθáipe, *m.*  
 sheriff, *n.*, ρirpíam, -iaím, *m.*  
 shining, αζ ταιéneam.  
 shirk, *v.*, use τρέίγím, *vn.*, -ean.  
 shoe, *n.*, bróg, -óige, *f.*; horse —,  
 cruθ, -uíθ, *npl.*, -uíθe.  
 shoemaker, *n.*, ζpéapáíθε, *m.*  
 shop, *n.*, ρiopa, *npl.*, -ái, *m.*  
 shorten, *v.*, ζεαppaím.  
 shoulder, *n.*, ρlinneán, -áin, *m.*  
 (shoulder-blade); ζuala, -ann,  
*pl.*, ζuaíne, *f.*  
 shout, *n.*, ρpeao, -α, *npl.*, -anna,  
*m.*  
 shout, *v.*, ρpeaoaím, *vn.*, ρpeao  
 or ρpeaoaίζ; cuirim liúζ  
 apam.  
 shouting, *n.*, callaίpeaδτ, -α, *f.*  
 show, *v.*, ταιρbeánaim, τεapbáin-  
 ím, *vn.*, -eáínτ, -eanaθ.  
 showy, *a.*, use uaρal, *gsf.*, uaίrle.  
 shrug, *v.*, cpoitím.  
 shut, *v.*, oúnaím; íaθaím.  
 side, ταοb, τaοίbe, *f.*; cliaτán,  
 -áin, *m.*  
 sight, *n.*, paθapc, -aίpc, *m.*  
 sign, *n.*, comapτa, *m.*; pían, píaín,  
*m.* (= trace).  
 silence, *n.*, ciúineap, -íp or -α, *m.*  
 silver, *n.*, aίpgeao, -io, *m.*



sink, *v.*, *τέγιμι* *πίορ*; *τέγιμι* *απ*  
*λάρ* (*in bog, etc.*); *τέγιμι* *στο*  
*τόν* *πυλλ* (*in sea, etc.*).

sir! *α* *τύνε* *υαράιλ*!

sister, *n.*, *σειρηβήριρ*, -*έδαρ*, *d.*  
*-ιαρ*, *pl.* -*αδα*.

situated, *πυρότε*.

sixpence, *n.*, *πασ*, -*αδ*, *f.*

skate, *πλεσννιγίμ*, *vn.*, -*υζαδ*.

skilful, *a.*, *αίλλιρ*.

skin, *n.*, *εποίεανν*, -*αίν*, *pl.*,  
*-ε*, -*αίν*, *m.*; *εναρ*, -*ιρ*, *m.*

sky, *n.*, *πρέαρ* *or* *πρέιρ*, -*έιρε* *or*  
*-εαδ*; *npl.*, -*έαρτα*, *f.*; *in the*  
*sky*, *απ* *αν* *πρέιρ*.

Slav (language), *σλαβόναρ*.

slaving, *use working hard*.

sledge-hammer, *ορν*, *υιρν*, *m.*

sleep, *n.*, *κοιλαδ*, *κοιλετα*, *or*  
*κοιλατα*, *f.*

sleep, *vn.*, *κοιλαίμ*, *v.*, -*λαδ* (*ac-*  
*tion*); *τά* *ρέ* *'να* *κοιλαδ* (*state*).

slender, *a.*, *λεβαίρ*, *gsf.*, -*ε* (*long*  
*and pliant*); *αοι*, *gsf.*, *αοιλε*.

slip, *n.*, *πάνάν*, -*άιν*, *m.* (*for boats*).

slip, *v.*, *πλεσννιγίμ*, *vn.*, *πλεσν-*  
*νυζαδ*.

slope, *n.*, *κλιαδάν*, -*άιν*, *m.*

sluggish; moving sluggishly, *αζ*  
*πνάμζαίλ*.

slumber, *n.*, *πυαν*, -*άιν*, *m.*

small, *a.*, *βεαζ*, *gsf.* *βίγε*, *compar.*  
*λυζα*.

smell, *n.*, *βολαίτ* *or* *βολαδ*, *m.*

smith, *n.*, *ζαβα*, *gen.* *ζαβα* *or*  
*ζαβανν*, *npl.* *ζαίβνε*, *m.*

smoke, *n.*, *οεαταδ*, -*αίγε*, *f.*

smooth, *a*, *μιν*, *gsf.*, -*ε*.

smother, *v.*, *μούαίμ*.

snail, *n.*, *πείλμροε*, *m.*

snatch, *v.*, *πιοβαίμ*, *πναπαίμ*.

snow, *n.*, *πνεαταδ*, -*αίτ*, *m.*

snowy, *use gen. of* *πνεαταδ*.

soft, *a.*, *βοζ*, *gsf.*, *βυίγε*.

soften, *v.*, *βοζαίμ*.

*soi-disant*, *μαρ* *ο'εαδ*.

soldier, *n.*, *παιζοιυιρ*, -*ύρα*, *pl.*, *ί*,  
*m.*

solitude, *n.*, *υαίγεναρ*, -*ιρ* *or* -*α*,  
*m.*

something else, *α* *μάλαιρτε* *οε* *ζινό*  
(*έύραμ*).

song, *άμπάν*, -*άιν*, *m.*

soon, *adv.*, *ζαν* *μοίλλ*; *παρ* *ι* *βφαδ*;  
*βα* *ζεαίρ* *στο*.

sooner, *τύρτε*.

sorry, *a.*, *use* *ιρ* *οτ* *λιom*; *ευιρ-*  
*εανν* *ρέ* *ατεζαδ* *ορμ*.

soughing, *αζ* *έίζεαίμ*.

soul, *n.*, *ανάμ*, -*α*, *npl.*, -*αννα*, *m.*  
*and f.*

sound, *n.*, *πυαίμ*, -*α*, *npl.*, -*αννα*,  
*f.*; *φοτράμ*, -*άιμ*, *m.*; *ζιυζ*,  
*ζίγε*, *f.*

sow, *v.*, *ευιρμ*, *vn.*, *ευιρ*.

space; an open —, *παίτε*, *f.*;  
*μααίρε*, *m.*

spacious, *a.*, *μούρ*, *λεατάν*, *παίρ-*  
*πινζ*.

Spain, *n.*, *Spáinn*, -*ε*, *f.*

spare (= slender), *a.*, *αοι*, *gsf.*,  
*-οιλε*.

spare, *v.*, *τυζαίμ* *παοίρεαίμ* *οο*;  
*κοίζιμ*, *vn.*, *κοίζιτε* (*οο*);  
*ράβάιμ*; *πράπáιμ*.

spark, *n.*, *ππρέαδ*, -*α*, *m.*

speak, *v.*, *λαβραίμ*, *vn.*, *λαβαίρτε*.

special, *a.*, *ππειριατα*; *ρέ* *λείτ*.

sphere, *n.*, *λιατμόο(ίν)*, *m.*

spider, *n.*, *ουβάν* *falla*, -*άιν* —,  
*m.*

spike, *n.*, *ππαρπα*, *m.*

spin, *v.*, *πνιόμαίμ*, *vn.*, *πνιόμ*,  
*-αδάν*.

spinning-wheel, *n.*, *τύρνε*, *m.*

spirit, *n.*, *ππρπο*, -*οε*, *f.* (= ghost);  
*τεαρβαδ*, -*αίγε*, *f.* (= animal  
spirits).

spite; in spite of, *ι* *η-αίμσοοιν*.



- spoil, *v.*, λοιπim, *vn.*, λoт.  
 spoiler, *n.*, βιτεσmηναδ, -αιg, *m.*;  
 ρεισoρaσoίp, -oρa, *pl.*, -ί, *m.*  
 spot, *n.*, ball, -αιll, *m.*  
 spread, *v.*, λeαtαim; pεaίpim.  
 Spring, *n.*, aη τ-eαpπaδ, -αιg.  
 spring, *v.*, ppeαδaim; λéimim,  
*vn.*, -eαθ or léimт. He sprang  
 with all his strength, oо léim  
 pé aр a ёopp.  
 sprout, eαpцaim, *vn.*, eαpцaр.  
 square, *n.*, ceapnóg, -óige, *f.*  
 square, *a.*, ceapnαδ, *gsf.*, -αιge;  
 ceapnógaδ, *gsf.*, -αιge.  
 stable, *n.*, pτάbla, *m.*  
 stage coach, *n.*, cóipτε, *m.*  
 stairs, *n.*, pταiope, *m.*  
 stamp, *v.*, gρaφaim.  
 stamp, *n*, pταmpa, *m.*  
 stand, *v.*, pεapα(im)im, *vn.*, pεap-  
 αm (action); cáim im pεapam  
 (state).  
 startle, *v.*, baímim gεit aр; cuipim  
 iongnαθ (gαpπaβuaic) aр.  
 starvation, gopтa, *m.*  
 state (condition), *n.*, cuma, *f.*  
 state of affairs, *n.*, pceál, -éil, *m.*  
 statement, *n.*, cúntaр, -aйp, *m.*  
 station, *v.* = put.  
 stay, *v.*, paαaim, *vn.*, -amaint.  
 steadfast, *a.*, pεapmαδ, *gsf.*, aige.  
 steal, *v.*, *trans.*, gopaim, *vn.*, goit.  
 steal, *v.*, *intrans.*, éαлуигim, *vn.*,  
 éαlób, -uγaθ.  
 steed, *n.*, eαδ, eic, *m.*  
 steep, *a.*, oiaη, *gsf.*, oéine; gέap,  
*gsf.*, -éipe.  
 step, *n.*, footstep, coipcéim, -e,  
*npl.*, -eanna, *m.*  
 step on, *v.*, cuipim mo ёop aр.  
 step-mother, *n.*, λeαp-máδaйp, *f.*  
 steward, *n.*, maop, -oip, *m.*  
 stick, *n.*, maioe, *m.*; baтa, *m.*;  
 pлaт, pлaйte, *f.* (short stick);  
 cleaт, -eйte, *f.*  
 stick, *v.*, ceangлаim, *vn.*, ceangal  
 (to, oe).  
 stifle, *v.*, múcαim.  
 stiletto, *n.*, use meαnaйte, *m.*  
 stir, *v.*, coipпуигim, *vn.*, -ige.  
 stone, *n.*, cloθ, -oйce, *npl.*, -a, *f.*  
 stoop, *v.*, epomαim.  
 stop, *v.*, cuipim coрc . . . le;  
 pтaσaim, *vn.*, pтaσ; pтopαim,  
*vn.*, -αθ or pтop.  
 store (of provisions), *n.*, lón, lóin,  
*m.*; pтoр, pтoйp, *m.*  
 store up, *v.*, cuipim i oтaйpce.  
 storey, *n.*, upláp, -áip, *m.*  
 stout, *a.*, ceann, *gsf.*, ceinne.  
 straight, *adj.*, oίpeαδ, *gsf.*, -ige.  
 straightway = immediately.  
 strand, *n.*, тpάг, -άgα, *f.*  
 strange, *a.*, neam-ёoitceanta;  
 éαgpaмaйl, *gsf.*, -amla; gpeann-  
 mαp (= amusing).  
 strangle, *v.*, тaдтaim.  
 strength, *n.*, neapт, нipт, *m.*;  
 тpейpe, *f.*; láiopeαδт, *f.*; тpéine,  
*f.*  
 strengthen, *v.*, neapтцuигim, *vn.*,  
 -uγaθ.  
 stretch, *v.*, pínim.  
 strict = severe, oiaη, *gsf.*, oéine  
 (aй).  
 strike, *v.*, buaίim, *vn.*, -laθ.  
 strip off, *v.*, baímim oe, *vn.*, baint.  
 stroke, *n.*, béim, -e, *npl.*, -eanna,  
*f.*  
 strong, *adj.*, láioip, *gsf.*, -ope.  
 stubbornness, ceannoánaδт, -a, *f.*  
 stumble against (= come across),  
 тaγaим epopтa aр.  
 succeed, *v.*, éipиγeann (pиteann,  
 тaγann) liom.  
 successfully, *adv.*, go toрeтamαйl.  
 such a —, a leicéio oe.  
 suddenly, *adv.*, go h-obann, gαη  
 coinne, oe gεit, oe ppeib.

sufficient, *a.*, use *λεον*; *οὐτίς*; *νί* *beaz* *le*.

sullenly, *adv.*, *σο* *μῆριν*.

summer, *n.*, *ρῆμα*, -*αῖο*, *m.*; midsummer, *λῆρ* *αν* *τρημαῖο*.

summer, *a.*, use *gen.* of *ρῆμα*.

summit, *n.*, *μυλλᾶς*, -*αῖς*, *npl.*, -*αῖς*, *m.*: *βαρρ*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*; *ρῆμα*, -*αῖο*, *m.*

summons, *n.*, *γλαοῦδᾶς*, -*αῖς*, *m.*; *γλαοῦ*, -*οῖο*, *m.*

sun, *n.*, *ἡλιος*, -*έινε*, *npl.*, -*τα*, *f.*

supper, *n.*, *ρῆμα*, -*έιν*, *m.*

support (life), *v.*, *κοῦμῆς*, *beaz* *uῖς*, *ρῆμα* *ρῆμα* *ρῆμα* *ρῆμα* *ρῆμα*.

surface, *n.*, *βαρρ*, *βαρρ*, *m.*; *βαρρ*, *m.*; *υῖς*, -*α*, *m.*; *υῖς*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*

surmise, *n.*, *τυμῆς*, -*ε*, *f.*

surpass, *buaz* *οῖο* *αρ*, *vn.*, *buaz* *αῖς*.

survivor, *n.*, use those remaining alive.

suspect, *v.*, *ρῆμα* (= think).

swallow, *n.*, *άιν*, *f.*

swallow, *v.*, *ρῆμα*, *vn.*, -*οῖο*; *ρῆμα*, *vn.*, -*αῖο*.

sword, *n.*, *πῆμα*, -*έινε*, *f.*

sway, *v.*, *λυμῆς*; *ρῆμα*.

swear, *v.*, *ρῆμα*, *vn.*, -*οῖο*.

swelling, *n.*, *πῆμα*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*; *αῖς*, *αῖς*, *m.*

swim, *v.*, *ρῆμα*, *vn.*, *ρῆμα*.

Switzerland, *n.*, *εῖμα*, -*ε*, *f.*

sword, *n.*, *εῖμα*, -*οῖο*, *npl.*, -*οῖο*, *m.*

syllable, *n.*, *ρῆμα*, *m.*; *γῆμα*, -*έινε*, *f.*, with *neg.* (= not a word).

sympathetic, *a.*, use *βῆμα*, -*ε*, *f.*

synonymous, *a.*, use *ρῆμα*.

Take, *v.*, *οῖο*, *vn.*, -*αῖς*; *γῆμα*.

talk, *n.*, *εῖμα*, -*ε*, *f.*; *αῖς* *εῖμα* *le*, talking to.

tale, *n.*, *ρῆμα*, -*έιν*, *pl.* *ρῆμα*.

tapering, *a.*, *βαρρ* *αῖς*; *αῖς* *αῖς*.

tar, *n.*, *ταρρ*, -*αῖο*, *m.*

Tara, *n.*, *ταρρ*, -*αῖς*, *f.*

tax, *n.*, *ρῆμα*, -*ε*, *pl.*, -*ί*, *f.*

teach, *v.*; *μῆμα*; *ταρρ*, *vn.*; *ταρρ*.

tear, *v.*, *ταρρ*.

teens, *οῖο*.

telegraphic, use *τεμῆς*, -*ρῆμα*.

tell, *v.*, *μῆμα*, *vn.*, -*ρῆμα*; *αῖς* *μῆμα*, *vn.*, *αῖς*; *μῆμα* *le*; tell of, *ταρρ* *αρ*; tell tales of (= inform), *ρῆμα*, *vn.*, *ρῆμα*.

telling, *vn.*; There was no telling . . . *μῆμα* *ρῆμα* . . .

tempest, *n.*, *αρρ*, -*αῖο*, *m.*

tenant; *n.*, *τιμῆς*, *npl.*; -*οῖο*, *m.*

tender, *a.*, *αῖο*, *gsf.*; -*ε*.

tending, *vn.*; *αῖς* *αῖς*.

terrace, *n.*, *αρρ*, *m.*

terrible, *a.*, *μῆμα*, *gsf.*, -*έινε*; *αῖς*, *gsf.*, -*αῖς*.

terrify, *v.*, *μῆμα* *ρῆμα*.

terror, *ρῆμα*, *gen. id.* and -*αρρ* (*αρρ*), *m.*; *ρῆμα*, -*οῖο* (1), *f.*

testify, *v.*, *ρῆμα*.

thanks, *n.*, *μῆμα*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*

thatched, *a.*, *αῖο* *μῆμα*.

thereupon, *λερ* *ρῆμα*, *μῆμα*.

thick, *a.*, *μῆμα*, *gsf.*, *μῆμα*; *μῆμα*, *gsf.*, *μῆμα*.

thicket, *n.*, *ρῆμα*, -*ε*, *pl.*, -*αῖς*, *f.*

thief, *n.*, *μῆμα*, -*αῖς*, *m.*; *γῆμα*, *m.*

thin, *a.*, *ταρρ*.

thing, *n.*, *ρῆμα*, -*α*, *npl.*, -*αῖς*; *μῆμα*, *gen. id.*, *npl.* *μῆμα*.

think, *v.*, ἵρ σοῖς λίον; φίλιμ;  
 ceapaim, ραῖνλιζίμ (imagine);  
 meapaim, *vn.*, meap (consider);  
 mačetnuizim, *vn.*, mačetnam  
 (reflect); cuimnuizim ap, *vn.*,  
 cuimneam (— of).

though, bíoð ʒo; ap a fon ʒo;  
 ríuð 1r ʒo.

thousand, míle, *npl.*, mílte.

thrash, *v.*, léapaim.

threaten, *v.*, baʒpaim, *vn.*, baʒ-  
 airt.

threshold, *n.*, táipreað, -riʒe, *f.*

throat, *n.*, rcópnac, -aizē, *f.*;  
 bráʒa, -o, *f.*

throw (at), *v.*, caicim (le), *vn.*,  
 caicēam.

thrust, *v.*, ráicim, *vn.*, ráč(að);  
 ropaim.

thunderbolt, *n.*, caop, -oipe, *f.*

tidings, *n.*, rcéala (*npl.*).

tie, *v.*, ceanglaim, *vn.*, ceangal  
 (to, ve).

till, *adv.*, ʒo, ʒo oti ʒo.

till, *v.*, paotpuizim, *vn.*, paot-  
 puʒað.

time, *n.*, am, -a, *npl.*, -aunna, *m.*;  
 aimpēap, -ripe, *npl.*, -a, *f.*; a  
 short time, tamall, -ail, *m.*;  
 this time (= on this occasion),  
 oo'n čop ro, oo'n tuuup ro;  
 bad times, opoč-foʒal; I had  
 no time to . . . , ní paib uain  
 (aʒa) aʒam ap; in time, 1  
 n-am; in good time, ʒo tpač.  
 amail; by this time, um an  
 otača ro.

tipsy, *a.*, rúʒac, *gsf.*, -aizē.

tired, *a.*, copēa; tuipreað.

toils, *n.*, líonta (*npl.*), *m.*

tomb, *n.*, uaiʒ, -e, *f.*

tooth, pačail, -e, *pl.*, -clā, *f.*

topic, *n.*, puo, -a, *npl.*, -ai, *m.*;  
 ačbaρ caunna, *m.*

torrent, *n.*, taoipe, *pl.*, -ačā, *f.*;  
 tuile, *pl.*, -lte, *f.*

toss, *v.*, pučaim.

touch, *v.*, cuipim mo méap le;  
 baunim ve; cuimlim ve, *vn.*,  
 -milt.

towards, pé óim, čun (*with gen.*).

towel, *n.*, túaille, *m.*

tower, cloizēac, -izē, *npl.*, -izē.  
*m.*; túip, -e, *f.*

town, *n.*, baile, *npl.*, -lte, *m.*

townland, *n.*, baile, *pl.*, -te, *m.*

trace, *n.*, tápc, -a, *m.*; tuaiupc,  
 -ōče, *f.*

trade, *n.*, ceapvo, ceipve, *f.*

tradesman, *n.*, ceapvoaiōe, *npl.*,  
 -ōče, *m.*

Tralee, *n.*, Tpaiz lí, *f.*

tram, *n.*, use cóipce, *m.*

trample on, *v.*, ʒabaim ve čopais  
 . . . 1, *vn.*, ʒabail.

translate, *v.*, ačpuizim; aipcuizim.

treachery, *n.*, peall, -eill, *m.*

treasure-house, *n.*, tiʒ óip, *m.*

treasury, *n.*, tiʒ óip, *m.*; an  
 Cipce, *m.*

treatment, *n.*, cop, -uip, *m.*

tree, *n.*, cpann, -ainn, *m.*

trembling, ap baillēip.

trellis, *n.*, rlaos, -a, *m.*

trick, *n.*, cleap, -a, *m.*

Trinity, *n.*, Tpaionóio, -e, *f.*

triumph over, *v.*, beipim an baip  
 ó.

troop, *n.*, rʒaca, *m.*; troop (of  
 horse), cop, cop, *m.*; troops =  
 army or soldiers.

trotting, *vn.*, ap ročap.

trouble, *n.*, buaiōipce, -eapēa, *f.*;  
 cúpam, -aim, *m.*

truce, *n.*, ropað compaic, *m.*

trunk, *n.*, colann, -lna, *dat.*,  
 -ainn, *f.* (= the human body).

truth, *n.*, píunne, *f.*

try, *v.*, tpaailim, *vn.*, tpaal;  
 tártailim, *vn.*, tártail; seimim  
 iarpac; try = see, use péac-  
 aim.



tuition, *n.*, οἰθεᾶςαρ, -αιρ, *m.*  
 tumult, *n.*, ὕλιασαρ, -αιρ, *m.*  
 Turk, *n.*, τυρκαᾶ, -αιḡ, *m.*  
 Turkish (language), τυρκαίρ, *f.*  
 turn, *n.*, in —, ἰ νοισιὸ δ ἐέιλε.  
 turn, *v.*, ιομπυḡιμ, *vn.*, ιομπάιλ  
     or ιομπρό; ιονντσιḡιμ, *vn.*,  
     -τόὸ or -τάιλ; εᾶραιμ.  
 Ulster, *n.*, υλσιὸ, *gen.* υλσὸ, *dat.*  
     υλσιῶ.  
 Ulsterman, *v.*, υλτσᾶ, -αιḡ, *m.*  
 unanimously, *adv.*, níl ουνε  
     δḡαιον (δσα) ná . . . ; σ'δον  
     τσιλ.  
 unbuckle, *v.*, ρεσσιλμ.  
 uncivil, *use* náε ποḡαντα.  
 uncle, *n.*, úncal.  
 undergrowth, *n.*, ρεσιρτ, -ε, *f.*  
 underlings, *n.*, λυῆτ λεαναιμνα,  
     *m.*  
 understand, *v.*, τσιḡιμ, *vn.*, τσιρ-  
     ḡιμτ.  
 undertone, *n.*, κοḡαρ, -αιρ, *m.*  
 unfold, *v.*, ορτσιμ δμαᾶ, *vn.*,  
     ορτσιλτ.  
 unite, *v.*, κυμμιό le ἐέιλε.  
 unjustly, *adv.*, ḡο h-έᾡσκόρμαᾶ, ραν  
     έᾡσκόρ.  
 unlock, *v.*, βαμμιμ δν ḡλαρ τοε.  
 unoccupied, οἰομαιμ, *gsf.*, -ε;  
     all but —, bρεαc-οἰομαιμ.  
 unsaid = without saying.  
 unselfishly, *adv.*, ḡο νεαίμ-βυιὸ-  
     εᾶᾶ.  
 untie, *v.*, ρεσυραιμ, *vn.*, ρεσυ(ᾶὸ).  
 unusual, *a.*, ανναιμ; νεαίμ-ᾷοιτ-  
     ᾷεαντα.  
 upper, *a.*, υᾷεταρμαᾶ, *gsf.*, -αιḡε;  
     or *use gen. of* υᾷεταρ.  
 uppishness, εἰρḡε 'n-αιρσοε.  
 upset, *v.*, λεḡαιμ, *vn.*, λεḡαὸ.  
 urge on, *v.*, ḡρίοραιμ; δḡ ταᾷαντ  
     αιρ.

urging, *n.*, ταᾷαντ, -αιμτ, *m.*  
 use, *v.*, βαμμιμ úραιο αρ.  
 useless, *use* ní ραιῶ δον ἡμιαῖ δον  
     σο.  
 Vacant, *a.*, ρολαιμ, *gsf.*, ροιλιε.  
 vain; in —, *use* εἰρ αιρ; ní ραιῶ  
     δον ἡμιαῖ δον (σο).  
 valuable, *a.*, λυᾷμαιρ, *gsf.*, -αιρε.  
 variance (at), bun óρ cionn le.  
 vein, *n.*, ρείῇ, -ε, *npl.*, -εαννα, *f.*  
 vengeance, *n.*, οἰόḡαλταρ, -αιρ,  
     *m.*  
 vessel, *n.*, ροιῇεᾶ, -ῇḡ, *npl.*, -ῇḡε,  
     *m.*; ᾷρῇεᾶ, -αιḡ, *npl.*, -αιḡε, *m.*  
 vicinity, *n.*, κομυρρανᾷετ, -α, *f.*  
 view, *n.*, ραῶμαρ, -αιρτ, *m.*; ᾷμαρτ,  
     -αιρτ, *m.*; ρεᾷᾷμτ, -ε, *f.*  
 vigour, *n.*, ρυννεαίμ, -ιμ, *m.*  
     (= energy).  
 village, *n.*, ρράιο, -ε, *f.*; βαίλε  
     beḡ, *npl.*, -λτε, *m.*  
 violence, *n.*, τρῆμεᾷετ.  
 visit, *n.*, κυαιρτ, -αιρτα, *npl.*,  
     -εαννα, *f.* (to, αιρ).  
 voice, ḡυῇ, -α, *npl.*, -αννα, *m.*  
 vote, *n.*, ḡυῇ, ḡοῇα, *pl.*, -αννα,  
     *m.*  
 vote, *v.*, τυḡαιμ (mo) ḡυῇ (for,  
     ἰ βρᾷβαρ, ἰ βρᾷρτ, *gen.*).

Wager, *n.*, ḡεαλλ, ḡιλλ, *m.*  
 wages, *n.*, τυᾷμαρταλ, -αίλ, *m.*;  
     ρᾷḡ or ρᾷḡε, *gen. id. npl.*,  
     -εαννα, *f.*  
 wail, *n.*, ḡολ, ḡυίλ, *m.*  
 walk, *v.*, ριυβλαιμ, *vn.*, ριυβαλ.  
 wall, *n.*, ράλλα; βαλλα, *m.*  
 wand, *n.*, ρλαῖν, *f.*  
 want, *n.*, ḡᾷβταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; for  
     — of, le h-εαρβαὸ, -α, *f.*; (σε)  
     ᾷεαλ (*with gen.*).  
 want, *v.*, τεαρτυḡεανν . . . υαιμ,  
     *vn.*, τεαρτάιλ or τεαρταῶαίλ;  
     τᾷ . . . υαιμ.



war, *n.*, cogadó, -aíó, *m.*  
 warm, *n.*, te; bpoṑállac, *gsf.*,  
 -aíge.  
 warm, *v.*, téiríom.  
 warning, *n.*, paḃadó, -aíó, *m.*  
 warren, *n.*, comicéap, -éip, *m.*  
 watch, *v.*, pédcáim ap, *vn.*, pédc-  
 aint; páipim ap, *vn.*, páipe.  
 water, *n.*, uirce, *m.*  
 Waterford, popt lárige.]  
 way (= manner), cumá, *gen. id.*  
*pl.*, cumṑa, *f.*; rliḡe, *gen. id.*,  
 rliḡte, *f.*; nóir, nóir or -a, *m.*;  
 Way of the Cross, Turur na  
 Croire (Croíche).  
 weak, *a.*, laḡ, *gsf.*, laíge.  
 weakness, *n.*, laíge, *f.*; fanntap,  
 -aip, *m.*  
 wealth, *n.*, páirḃneap, -ip, *m.*;  
 paḑmar, -aip, *m.*; gurṑal, -ail,  
*m.*  
 wealthy, *a.*, páirḃip, *gsf.*, -ḃpe.  
 wear, *v.*, caíṑim, *vn.*, -eaḡ;  
 worn out, caíṑte amaḑ, corṑa,  
 craoḑta.  
 weary, *a.*, tuirpeaḑ, *gsf.*, -riḡe;  
 corṑa.  
 weasel, *n.*, eap, -a, *m. and f.*  
 weather, aimpreadp, -ripe, *f.*; uain,  
 -e, *f.*; bad —, roineann, -inne,  
*f.*; good —, roineann, -inne, *f.*  
 web (spider's), *n.*, neao, *gen.*, nro,  
*pl.*, nro, neapraḑa, *m. and*  
*f.*; rnaḑe, -aíṑ, *m.*  
 weed, *n.*, páḑaile, *f.*; oirpeaḑ,  
 -liḡ, *m.*  
 weight, *n.*, comṑrom, -ruim, *m.*  
 welcome! Dé beaḑa-pa! *pl.*, Dé  
 ḃur mbeaḑa-pa. Answer: So  
 maipir-pe (i ḃpaḑo), *pl.*, maipirḃ  
 rib.  
 well nigh, *adv.*, beaḡ naḑ; naḑ  
 móip.  
 Well now! Seao anoir!  
 wet, *a.*, rliuḑ, *gsf.*, rliḑe.  
 Wexford, loḑ ḡcapmain.

whatever, pé (cibé).  
 wheel, *n.*, poṑ, -a, *m.*  
 while, *n.*, tamall, -ill, *m.*  
 whip, *n.*, fuip, -e, *f.*  
 whipping, *vn.*, ḡreadó; lérapó.  
 whirl, *v.*, capaim.  
 whisper, *n.*, cogap, -aip, *m.*  
 whisper, *v.*, cograim, *vn.*, cogap;  
 aḡ cogapnaíḡ.  
 whispering, *n.*, cogapnaḑ, -aíge,  
*f.*  
 whistle, *n.*, peao, -a, *m. and f.*  
 whistling, *n.*, aḡ peaoḡail.  
 whit, *n.*, ruainne, *npl.*, -eaḑa, *f.*  
 Whiteboy, *n.*, buaḑaill bán, *npl.*,  
 buaḑaillí bána, *m.*  
 wide, *adj.*, leaḑan, *gsf.*, leirne.  
 wild, *a.*, páḑain, *gsf.*, -e; allta,  
 cúiteaḑ, *gsf.*, -aíge; grow wild,  
 téiḡim cun páḑantap.  
 will, *n.*, toil, *gen.*, toile or tola,  
*f.*; uaḑaḑt, -a, *f.* (= last testa-  
 ment).  
 wind, *n.*, ḡaoṑ, -oirte, *f.*  
 window, *n.*, fuinneog, -ige, *f.*  
 winnow, *v.*, cáṑaim.  
 winter, *n.*, ḡeirpeaḑ, ḡeirpíḃ, *m.*  
 wire, *n.*, rpeangán, -áin, *m.*  
 wish, *use* ip maíṑ (mian, toil) le.  
 wisp, *n.*, pop, fuip, *m.*  
 withdraw, *v.*, tugaim amaḑ ap.  
 within, *adv.*, irtiḡ; within a year,  
 pé éeann bliḑna, lairtiḡ oc  
 bliḑain.  
 wolf, maḑtipe, *m.*; mac típe, mic  
 —, *m.*; paolcú, -con, *pl.*, -com,  
*f.*  
 woman, *n.*, bean, *gen.* mná, *dat.*  
 mnadoi; *npl.* mná, *gen.* ban, *dat.*  
 mnáib, *f.*  
 wonder, *n.*, ionḡantap, -aip, *m.*;  
 ionḡnaḑ, -aíḑ or -ḡanta, *m.*  
 (an ionḡnaḑ); no wonder, níḑ  
 naḑ ionḡnaḑ.  
 wonder, *v.*, ip ionḡnaḑ liom.

wonderful, *a.*, ιονξανταδ, *gsf.*,  
-αιγε.

wood, coill, -e, *pl.*, -λλε, *f.*  
(forest); δόμας, -ας, *m.* (tim-  
ber).

wool, *n.*, ολανν, *gen.*, ολνα, *f.*

work, *n.*, οβαιρ, οιβρε, *pl.*, οιβρε-  
αδ, *f.*; γνώ, -ε, *npl.*, -εσί,  
*m.*; at work (= working), ες  
οβαιρ.

work, *v.*, οιβριζιμ, ραοεπιζιμ.

worldly, *a.*, ραοξολεα.

worried, *a.*, ειαρεα.

worth, *n.*, three pounds' —, λυαδ  
επί βρούντ.

worth, *a.*, φί.

wrap, *v.*, εαριμ; φίλλιμ.

wreak, *v.*, εγριμ, *vn.*, -ραό.

wren, *n.*, ορεοιλιν, *m.*

wring; he wrung his hands, οο  
βυαίλ ρέ α οά βαιρ.

writ, *n.*, ρειρβáiλ, -άλα, *m.*;  
ορουξάο ρειρβάλα.

write, *v.*, ρειρβαιμ (to, ευν).

writing, *n.*, ρειρβινν, -βνε, *npl.*,  
βνε or βεαννα, *f.*; αν ρειρβινν  
Οιαόα, the Sacred Scriptures;  
ρειρβνεοιρεαετ, -α, *f.* (= pen-  
manship).

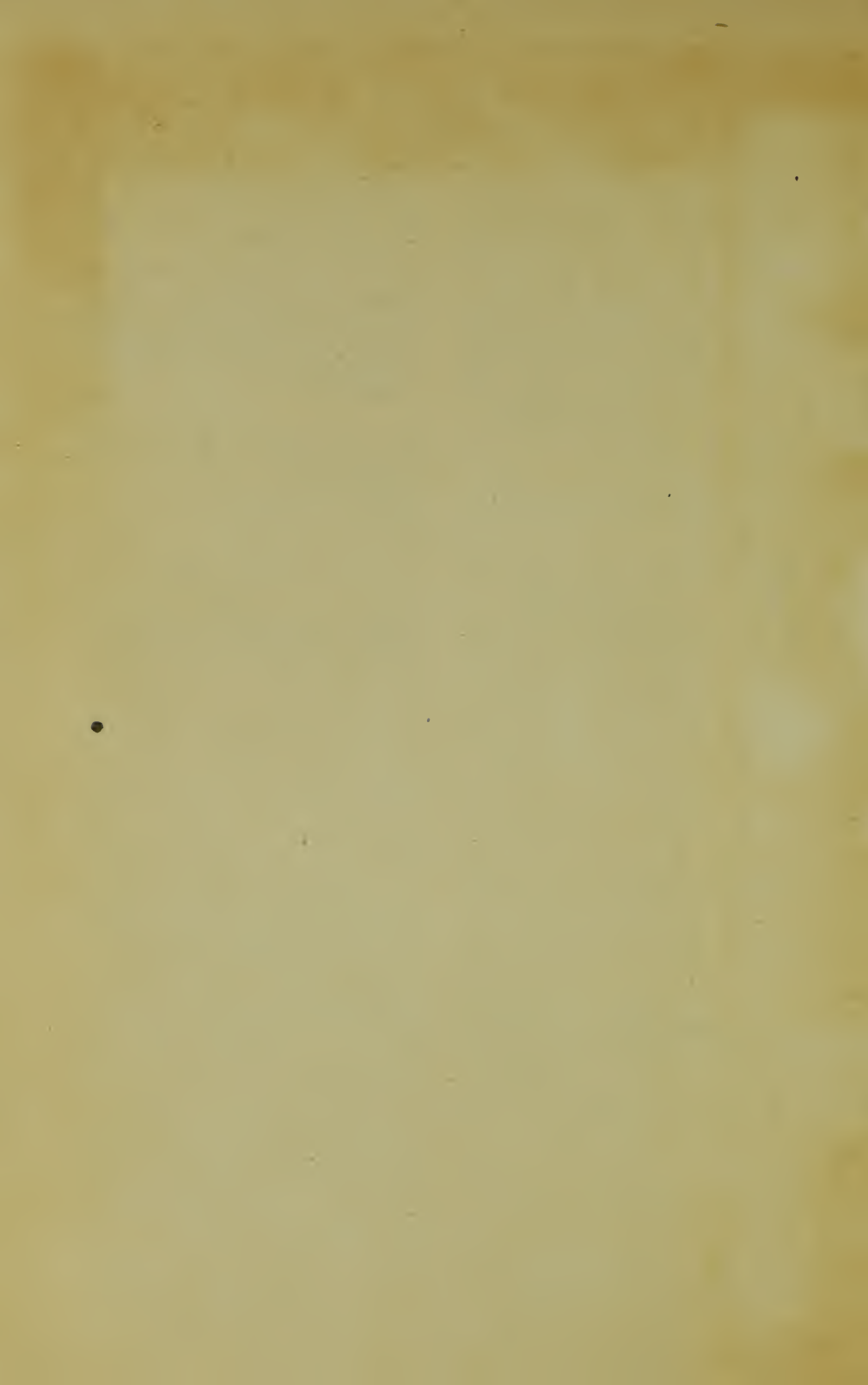
yard (= 3 ft.), *n.*, ρ'λατ, -ατε,  
*npl.*, -α, *f.*

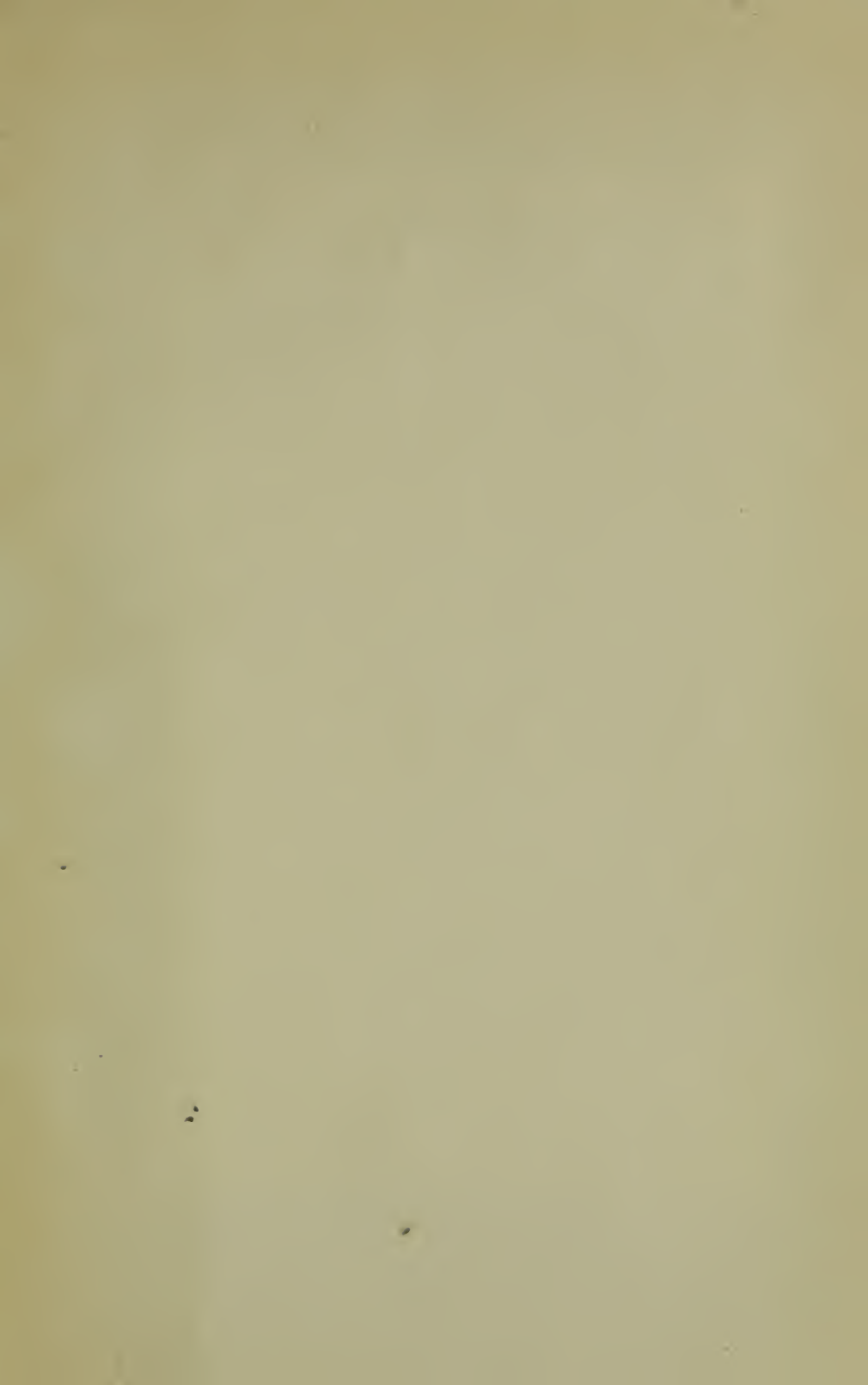
yelping, *n.*, ρεαμ, -ειμ, *m.*

yield, *v.*, ρεαοναμ.

young, *adj.*, όξ, *gsf.*, όιγε.

Zealous, *a.*, τεαγ-ξρ'άόαδ, *gsf.*,  
-ιαδε; οίεαλλεαδ, *gsf.*, -ιαδε.







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